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EVERY-DAY PRONUNCIATION

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To

PHILIP WEST PAYNE

"who died ill-starred,

and died beloved and young,

and, therefore, blest and wise"

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PREFACE

In the pages immediately following I have placed, for various reasons, much of the material often put into prefaces; there I have explained what I am trying to do, and how I have set about to do it. For the preface, then, I have naught left but to acknowledge my obligations, which makes it few of words and full of import. I am, of course, most heavily indebted to all dictionary makers, on whose work I have of necessity depended so much that I can acknowledge my indebtedness only in general. For encouraging companionship and scholarly help in the first stages of the work, I am most heartily grateful to Mr. Philip W. Payne, who in more fortunate circumstances would have been my collaborator throughout. For faithful and accurate work on some of the less inspiring parts of the task I am indebted to Miss Florence Elwell, of Amherst; and to Miss Agnes V. Doherty, Miss Ethelwyn Manning, and Miss Luella M. Nash, of the staff of the Amherst College Library.

R. P. U.

Amherst College, *April, 1918.*

EVERY-DAY PRONUNCIATION

GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN PRONUNCIATION

A MANUAL or dictionary that indicates pronunciation usually professes to do one of two things: to tell us how we do pronounce, or to tell us how we should pronounce. A third ideal is possible, that of this book, which is intended to tell us how we may pronounce without reproach. The idea of the compiler is not

> Thus gods are made,
> And whoso makes them otherwise shall die,

but rather

> There are nine and sixty ways of making tribal lays,
> And every single one of them is right.

LAWS AND STANDARDS

In other words, there are no "laws" of phonetics or of pronunciation; there are merely habits and tendencies. There are no definite, ascertainable "standards" of "cor-

rect" pronunciation; there are merely generalizations more or less inclusive as to the practice of the "best speakers" or "careful speakers." The law of falling bodies is a law in the sense that it is inevitable and inviolable; there is no authentic record of a falling body that succeeded in breaking it. There is no law of language that has not been broken times beyond number, that cannot be broken as many times again. Such generalizations as we make in regard to language approach sometimes more and sometimes less nearly to universality, but it is safe to say that not one of them is truly a universal. "Shall we, then, have no standards?" asks the purist. Certainly, the more the better. If they are before us, they lure us on. If they are behind us, they demonstrate our progress. A standard should be at once as free and as steady as the needle of the compass; it should be valued for its power to show us where we are going, but it must not be taken to set a limit to the advance. A fixed standard is good only when it is fixed at a given distance before us as we move. If the purist calls for unchanging standards and universal conformity, we may be glad that he cannot get what he wants. If what he calls for is intelligent direction, a view of some goal not necessarily ultimate, and determination of the road, he stands for the best kind of progress.

In spite of all this, we do not and need not dwell in chaos. In pronunciation, whatever is, is right, only in the sense that every man may pronounce as he pleases if he is willing to take the consequences. The sturdy barrier between us and chaos in pronunciation, as in all matters of language, is the social penalty on eccentricity. Conventionality is the only law of pronunciation that has any teeth. Nor is it always a foe to progress, for more

often than not it involves some ideal; if it is conformity, it is usually conformity to the usage of the circle in which one aspires to be, and even conformity is progress when it is conformity to something just beyond.

The Scope and Aim of This Book

The object of this book, then, is to indicate a pronunciation of each word listed that would in most walks of society pass without challenge, that if challenged can be defended as widely acceptable among good speakers. For such pronunciations I do not claim authority, but merely common-sense, experience, and access to the records such as they are. I have included approximately ten thousand words, most of them in our every-day vocabulary; some that are more or less technical, that is, words of every-day use to limited numbers of speakers; current foreign words and phrases, including such help as I could get on the sounds of proper names and other words that have become current since the outbreak of the present war. I have included a limited vocabulary of Scotch words, not, of course, with the expectation of turning any Yankee into a complete Scot, but with the hope of lowering a little the barrier that too often stands between Americans and the enjoyment of Scottish poetry. I have included a list, which I hope is large enough to be useful, of names from literature of real and fictitious persons and places. All these are in a single list, alphabetically arranged from beginning to end. It is supposed to be inclusive enough for every-day needs—for really unusual words, there are the dictionaries and other sources of information—yet not so large as to be formidable or discouraging. In all cases I have tried to

represent sound American usage; British usage is specifically indicated as such where it is shown. In no case have I shown an incorrect or undesirable pronunciation, not even to justify my inclusion of a word. If a reader does not see how one or another of these words could possibly be mispronounced, let him rejoice and pass on, secure in the belief that "what he doesn't know won't hurt him." A colleague asked me why I included the name Belknap; nobody, he declared, could possibly go wrong on it. I included it because I had asked a bearer of the name whether any one ever mispronounced it. "Yes," he replied, "it is mispronounced in fifty different ways."

The Notation of Sounds

The system of notation of sounds that I have used differs in several particulars from others that I might have used. I do not profess to believe it better in any general way than others, but merely better for the particular purpose in hand. It is not scientifically accurate, but is as accurate as is compatible with the requisite degree of simplicity. For most of us, ease of comprehension in such a system is more important than it is to carry out the shades of variation in vowel sounds to the fifth or sixth decimal place. I have thought it best, therefore, to use no letters but the familiar ones, and to indicate their sounds by diacritical marks. These marks are explained by the key words which are to be found at the bottom of each page. They will enable any one without previous knowledge of the system to get at once the sound of any word in every-day use,—for a few unusual words he will have to refer to the complete key given on pages 15–20. The key words are those generally

accepted as standards. The assumption is that the sounds of these words on the tongues of American speakers are as nearly uniform as anything we can get, and are near enough to uniformity to be useful for the purpose. Vowel sounds, more than consonant sounds, are like colors in the infinite number of gradations and combinations of which they are capable, and in the fact that the agreement on the standards is general but not universal, and that on the shades and combinations it is not even general. It should be understood, then, that whatever discussion this book contains of the nature and use of English sounds is offered not as a rule or law, but merely as generalization so far as the process seems safe.

Stress

Just as it is diffieult, if not impossible, to express in print the infinite gradations in vowel sounds, so also does the matter of accent or stress present almost insuperable difficulties to one who wishes to express the whole truth in intelligible notation. In the dictionaries it seems fairly simple. There, stresses are of two grades, "primary" and "secondary." On certain syllables these accents definitely belong, and they are misplaced if they are placed otherwise, unless it be in cases in which "usage is divided." But an attentive ear tells us a different story. We hear in speech a thousand gradations in amount of stress. We hear surprising variations in the position of the stress in the speech of persons whom we know to be careful speakers, and who believe themselves to be consistent. There are probably many causes working here, some of which are doubtless unknown, others of which may be guessed at,—if all could be systematically

studied, the dictionaries might be more intelligently revised. One is sentence modulation. As we speak them, our sentences have something corresponding to accent in words, a rising and falling cadence, wavelike, with more regularity than we are normally conscious of—so much, indeed, that almost any sentence is rhythmic enough for free verse if it is so printed as to call attention to its rhythm. In one sentence it may be one syllable of a given word that finds itself at the crest of a wave; in another, another. A speaker, for example, who believes that he always stresses the last syllable of *magazine* as the dictionaries tell him to do, might at one time say, "I de*test* a de*vout* maga*zine*," but in a sentence of a different cadence, as "I *still* read *Har*per's *Ma*gazine," stress the word differently, and if he caught himself in the act, might wonder why he did it. The word *automobile* in our daily speech finds itself sometimes with its middle syllable on the crest of the wave, sometimes in the trough with the two ends on the crests,—there is scarcely a possible variation that does not occur, aut'omobile, automo'bile, automobile', aut'omobile', and the dictionaries know not where to have it.

Stress, too, is important in pronunciation for its effect on the quality of vowels,—note, for example, the different sounds of *i* in adv*er*tisement and adver*tise*ment, in *little* and "*lee*tle," a form which results from the attempt at excessive emphasis. Sometimes, again, it works the other way—the attempt to give a vowel its quality leads to an apparent misplacing of the stress. If you attempt to give the *e* in the third syllable of *interesting* its full value, you will certainly be accused of saying *interest'ing*. If you try to put the stress where it belongs, you appear to say *int'resting*, and are accused of a slovenly clipping of the vowel.

The fact is that the time necessary to careful pronunciation of a vowel is also an element of stress,—and very likely the other element of stress, the slight variation in pitch, also enters into the process of giving the vowel its full value. In a word, we emphasize every vowel we pronounce carefully, especially if we do it consciously. Conversely, we tend to reduce to the obscure or neutral sound all vowels in unstressed syllables. The vowels in unstressed *you, are, and,* and *the,* or in combinations like "gonna," "gotta," and "ottermobile," might be anything, *a, e, i, o,* or *u* in any of their sounds, for all one could tell by ear. This fact accounts for many of the difficulties of those who spell by ear alone; "sentance" and "accidently" represent the phonetic fact quite as well as the conventional forms.

The discussion of stress might be greatly prolonged, but it would be to small profit unless it were to lead to results I cannot hope to attain here. The point is that the facts, even if I knew them, are too complicated to be represented by any system of notation which I could expect any one to read easily. I have, therefore, marked the stressed syllable in each word as it is usually understood. So much can at least be read at a glance, and it is usually all that is required.

Family Names

I have omitted many British and American family names that are included in other manuals, because I recognize the right of any family to pronounce its name as it pleases, and I do not recognize the right of the lexicographer to tell them how they "ought" to pronounce it. Historical or etymological considerations may point to a certain pronunciation for a given name, but unless

the bearer of the name chooses to regard them, they do not weigh against actual usage. In some cases we know how eminent individuals pronounced the names they bore,—we know how the poet Cowper rhymed his name, for example, but his pronunciation lays no injunction on other bearers of the name. The same thing is true of common baptismal names, both as to spelling and pronunciation. If one who bears the name *Helena* chooses to be called *Hele'na*, or if one named *Cicely* elects to spell it *Sicily*, by what "law" of orthoepy or orthography may we say that she is "wrong," however great the inconvenience to which she puts us by her vagary?

Foreign Words

Another debatable land in which it is hard to find and hold a defensible position is the matter of Anglicization of foreign words and names. As a rule, we like to exhibit our familiarity with languages we know, and are prone to denounce as affectation exhibition on the part of others of familiarity with languages we do not know. To one who knows Spanish but not Norwegian it may sound barbarous to hear *Don Juan* and *Don Quixote* sounded as if they were English names, and affected to hear *Peer Gynt* sounded as if it were anything else. Here experience is the only guide; it shows us only that as soon as words come into daily use on the vulgar tongue they will be subdued to the tongues that sound them. *Ypres* becomes *Wipers* at first perhaps in jest, but the jest soon passes. The *taube* when it became a daily visitant to Tommy became *tawb*. *San Bernardino* becomes *San B'doo*, and puzzles the Easterner until he discovers it in the abbreviation of the railroad time-table.

"Progress" in Pronunciation

The idea of "progress" in the matter of pronunciation is one that may need some explanation. It may be the more readily understood if we reflect on the important changes in language which have been brought about primarily, it is safe to say, by local variations in pronunciation. We think of Latin, for example, as a "dead" language, but it is not dead except in the sense that we have a fixed and unalterable portrait of it in one stage of its existence,—it is no more dead than is the child you once were, whose portrait, unchangeable in any slightest feature, looks out at you from the confines of its rigid frame. "Vulgar" Latin,—the colloquial or spoken Latin which differed from that of Cicero as the language of our city streets or that of our country roads differs from that of Addison,—changed gradually century by century, till the accumulation of the changes of twenty centuries is the difference between Latin and modern Italian. It was carried into Gaul where Gallic tongues turned it differently and made it ultimately into modern French; into Iberia, where changes similar in process but different in nature and effect turned it at last into Spanish. Latin has never died. Modern Italian is just as clearly Latin as English is Anglo-Saxon; the history is continuous from one to the other. Latin has changed greatly, but it is vigorous in itself, and in its descendants. And just as French comes from Latin, so Latin comes from something earlier,—at the beginning of the process, we can only guess.

"It is difference of opinion," says Mark Twain's profound philosopher—Pudd'nhead Wilson—"that makes horse-races," and horse-races, in the philosopher's thought,

relieve the monotony of life. It is difference of pronunciation that makes languages, and we may perhaps be glad for the vulgarities of speech which have relieved a continent or two from complete uniformity of language. But relief from monotony is not necessarily progress. "Mispronunciation" has done more for us than that. It was long customary for linguists to speak of the "decay" of language in discussing the changes it undergoes in centuries of use, the reduction, for example, to monosyllables of the polysyllabic forms of the earlier stages. But a Danish student, and friend, of the English language, Professor Otto Jespersen, has expressed in his *Progress in Language* a theory that has convinced most of his readers, to the effect that popular short cuts in pronunciation which have led to the loss of most inflectional endings in English have been gain, in that the change has brought ease and flexibility to the language with no loss of clearness or accuracy that need make us regret it. As one of his many examples, he brings up again the oft-cited instance of the "decay" of the Gothic *habaidêdeima*, which by rolling for centuries on various more or less Germanic tongues has become the English *had*. The tenor of his comment on the process is, "The English form is preferable, on the principle that any one who has to choose between walking one mile and four miles will, other things being equal, prefer the shorter cut. . . . If *had* has suffered from wear and tear in the long course of time, this means that the wear and tear of the people now using this form of speech is less than if they were still cumbered with the old giant habaidêdeima." Indeed, it is not only one Goliath, but fifteen, that this one little word, worn down by centuries in the stream of popular use, has displaced. Professor Jespersen points out further

that our system of personal pronouns and auxiliaries which express the shades of meaning carried by the old cumbersome forms, is much simpler than the complicated system of inflectional endings. The simplification does not mean loss of power, any more than would the use of a small engine to do the work of fifteen yoke of oxen.

"Mispronunciation" does not account for the whole process; nor do we, when we so name a great part of it, understand the complicated interplay of tendencies and forces that make vulgar mispronunciation an effective power in language. But even the briefest historical perspective will show us that it is a force too important to be dismissed as mere "vulgarity," too strong to be dammed back by the frown of the schoolmistress. Just as we to-day, rightly enough, frown on *gonna* and *gotta* for *going to* and *got to*, so doubtless did our forefathers frown on the slipshod speech that joined *be* and *utan* into *butan*, prefixed *on* and shortened it to *abutan*, then to *abute*, and finally to *about*. If *gotta* for *must*, and *gonna* for *about to*, prove useful auxiliaries, vulgar pronunciation will have shown us helpful short cuts in our speech; if not, they will probably disappear. Of one thing we may be sure, they will be subjected to fiery tests, and if they survive we need have no fear of them. The fact that vulgar pronunciation has helped language to efficiency does not mean that its tendency is always for good and that it is to be encouraged and practised. Opposition must constantly be applied to it in order to test its incessant experiments in sounds and forms. The people, who have no fine shades of meaning to express, tend to simplify more than is willingly allowed by those who would make finer distinctions, those to whom simplification im-

pairs efficiency. Their opposition is, and should be, vigorous and protracted; only so may we be sure that no changes will become permanent in good usage and the written language unless they make for simplicity and flexibility without impairing necessary clearness.

Progress as a Conscious Process

But even if we grant Professor Jespersen's theory of progress, and the part that pronunciation may play in it, we may still question how far it is or can ever be a conscious process, and what part intelligence may play in it. On this question probably no one can speak with authority, but anyone may argue from antecedent probability. One who has ideals of pronunciation is usually one who has or aspires to some degree of refinement and education. Among persons of culture and education there are forces that tend more toward uniformity of ideals and practice than do the forces (in general the same operating less strongly) that operate among the less educated folk. Dialect variations are extreme among unlettered people, and slight among the highly educated. The ideal at its best is usually some such combination of simplicity of sound with accuracy and completeness of expression as Professor Jespersen calls progress. If there is more conservatism among the educated than among the unlettered, it is because they hold the double rather than the single ideal. Even among those who hold nearly the same ideals, we do not get complete uniformity of speech, however the dictionaries and manuals of pronunciation may represent us. Still less likelihood would there be of dead uniformity if the ideal should spread to the uneducated. A goal within sight, then, and intelligent

movement toward it surely does have its effect on language—popular mispronunciation does not make the only path of progress, nor would it make such a path at all if the other force were not constant in its restraining effect. "Laws" will not take care of our speech for us, neither those we attempt to make and enforce, nor those we see in the generalizations of the linguist. The shaping forces are the thrust toward simplicity on the one hand, and that toward accuracy of expression on the other. If the amount and direction of these two forces could be accurately measured, we might be able to calculate the resultant, but we have not been able to do so as yet. The only care we can exercise is as to the amount and direction of such force as each of us has.

The Duty of the Individual

The duty of each one of us is to exercise such intelligence as he has. If you have a strong, original mind, you may be a leader; if not, you must conform, as you do in matters of dress, to the best usage you can find. Use your judgment in selecting your leader, and commonsense in following. If each one of us made up his mind how he wanted his words to sound, and strove to make them sound so without mumble, drawl, or affectation; if he meant something and tried sincerely to say it; if he spoke from a full mind, a full heart, and full lungs (and an empty nose), he might safely leave the rest to law or chance.

To such as have conscience in the matter of pronunciation, this book offers itself as guide and friend,—philosopher it does not profess to be, for it has no original contribution on the subject of American pronunciation.

It would be more helpful if it had,—not necessarily to the individual, but to the cause at large.

Before we can generalize much about pronunciation, we must have facts from which to draw our inferences. The first thing necessary is to know how we actually do pronounce,—without it, the attempt to improve is like dressing in the dark or without a mirror. We may know how we wish our clothes to look, but how can we know what to do to them to make them look so unless we have a mirror wherein to see what condition they are in? In the matter of speech, the mirror might be provided by a series of studies in the best speech of the different sections of the United States such as Sweet, Jones, and Grant, and various others have made of the speech of England and Scotland.* Such research is beyond the scope of this book.

* H. Sweet, *Primer of Spoken English;* D. Jones, *An English Pronouncing Dictionary;* W. Grant, *The Pronunciation of English in Scotland.* Jones's Dictionary contains a short selected list of similar studies.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The vowel and consonant sounds indicated in this book are as follows:

ā as in *āle.*

The ordinary "long *a*" sound in stressed syllables.

ȧ as in *senȧte.*

The same as *ā*, except that it is slightly obscured, pronounced in a shorter time interval; *i. e.*, in unstressed syllables.

â as in *câre.*

In stressed syllables ending in *r*, in which situation other sounds of *a* tend toward this. Note, for example, the British pronunciation of words like *Mary.*

ă as in *ăt.*

The ordinary "short *a*," differing from the preceding mainly in the amount of time it takes. It occurs usually in stressed syllables, as *măr'ry.*

ȧ as in *ȧccord.*

This is the *ȧ* as usually sounded in unstressed syllables, somewhat obscured in sound.

ä as in *ärm.*

This is the Italian or open *a.*

ã as in *ãsk.*

The medial *a*, half-way between *ȧ* or *â* and *ä*. It is used as a compromise between what might seem affectation in such words as *hălf*, *călf*, *laugh* (*lăf*), and *hâlf*, *câlf*, and the like, which are set down as provincial or vulgar.

ä̊ as in *sofä̊.*

This is the more obscure sound of *a* occurring in unstressed syllables.

ȧ as in unstressed *thȧt* (*th't*).

This sound is completely obscure; it is the sound represented by the inverted *e* (ə) in many phonetic alphabets. This and other dotted vowels are used in this book instead of the inverted *e* in the attempt to save respelling. In ordinary speech the distinction is not made between *ä̊* and *ȧ* (or even the complete indetermination represented by the apostrophe) in such situations as the third syllable of *comfortable,* and in the attempt to represent even careful usage one would be justified in using either.

b has its usual value.

c is not used in the respelling; its sounds are represented by *s* and *k.*

ch has its English sound, as in *church,* except where printed

CH which represents the German or Scotch sound, as in *nicht, loch* (*niCHt, loCH*). The sound is made with the tongue in position as to pronounce the word *yes,* by expelling the breath voicelessly between the back of the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

d has its usual value.

dẓ represents the sound of either *j* or *dg* in *judge* (*dẓuẓd*).

ē as in *ēve.*

The ordinary "long" sound of *e.*

ė̊ as in *ė̊vent.*

This the *ē* in unstressed syllables. In very many cases it can hardly be distinguished from *ĭ; sociėtė̊* or *sociĭtĭ* would be about equally satisfactory as representing the sound of the word.

ĕ as in *ĕnd.*

This is the "short" sound of the vowel in stressed syllables.

ĕ as in *recĕnt.*

The "short" *e* in unstressed syllables.

ė as in *Edėn.*

This is the completely obscure sound of *e*, really not *e* at all; the second *e* in *empėrėr* has the same sound as the *o*. See the comment on *ȧ*.

ẽ as in *thẽre.*

This sound is indistinguishable from *â*. The symbol is used to save respelling.

ê as in *êrr.*

In stressed syllables this is the same sound as *û*. In unstressed syllables it is more or less obscured, as in such words as *pêrform, sevêral,* in many cases scarcely more than *ė*, as in *runnėr.*

f has its usual value.

g has only its "hard" sound, as in *get;* the "soft" sound of *g*, as in *exaggerate,* is represented by *dẓ* (see *j*).

h has its usual value.

ī as in *īce.*

This is the ordinary "long" *i* sound.

ĭ as in *ĭll.*

The "short" sound of *i;* see comment on *ĕ.*

iu represents *u* as in *use* (*ius*).

This is one of the "long" *u* sounds; see also *ōō.*

j is not used in respelling; its ordinary sound, as in *jet,* is represented by *dẓ*, as, *judge, dẓudẓ.*

k has its ordinary value.

l has its ordinary value.

m has its ordinary value.

n unmarked has its usual sound.

ṇ represents the nasal *ng* sound, as, *hang, haṇ; Anglican, Aṇglican.*

ṅ represents the French nasal, as in *mon, en* (*môṅ, ŏṅ*). It is not properly a consonant, but rather a nasal termination to four of the French vowel sounds, *aṅ, ăṅ, ôṅ, ŭṅ,*—unlike the English nasal *n*, it cannot be pronounced apart from the vowel. Pronounce the vowel with the mouth well open, then say as much of the *ng* sound as you can with the mouth still open,—without bringing the teeth together or closing the throat.

ō as in *ōld.*

Commonly called "long" *o.*

ȯ as in *ȯbey.*

The long *o* slightly obscured as it sounds in unstressed syllables.

ô as in *ôrb.*

This is the sound represented by *aw* in *law*, and by other combinations in such words as *aught, bought*, etc.

ȯ̆ as in *cȯffee.*

This sound is half-way between ô and ŏ.

ŏ as in *ŏdd.*

The sound ordinarily called "short" *o.*

ȯ̆ as in *cȯnnect.*

The short *o* slightly obscured in unstressed syllables.

ȯ as in *emperȯr.*

Here the *o* sound is entirely obscured.

ö as in the German *mögen.*

The German *o umlaut* is more like the *û* than any other English sound, but differs from it in that it is pronounced with the lips rounded and with the tongue nearer the teeth than in *û.* It is the same as the French sound of *eu.*

oi as in *oil.*

Indicates the sound however it is commonly spelled, as, *boy, boi; leute* (Germ.) *loitė.*

o͝o as in *fo͝ot*

ōō as in *fōōl.*

This also represents one of the "long" *u* sounds, as in *rule.*

ou as in *out.*

Used in respelling to represent the sound wherever it occurs, as *bow, bou; haymow, hāmou;* and the like.

p has its usual sound.

q is not used in respelling; its common sound is represented by *k.*

r unmarked as in *rat, parade.*

ṛ represents the *r* in *part, mother,* as distinguished from that in *great* or *parade.* It is practically silent in England and in our Atlantic States. In other parts of the country it is a subject of controversy, but most careful speakers make it more or less obscure.

sh has its usual value, as in *shall,* and is used to represent the French *ch,* as in *chaud* (*shōd*).

th as in *thin.*

~~th~~ as in *that.*

û as in *ûrn.*

This is the same sound as *ê.*

ŭ as in *ŭp.*

Commonly called "short" *u.*

u̇ as in *circu̇s.*

Occurring in unstressed syllables; slightly more obscure than the foregoing.

u̇ as in *con*su̇mate.

In slurred syllables; quite obscure.

ü as in *menü.*

This is the French *u*, German *u umlaut*, pronounced with tongue and teeth in position to sound *ĭ* and the lips rounded as for *oo*.

For other sounds commonly indicated by *u*, see *iu* and *oo*.

v has its usual value.

w has its usual value.

x as in *vex* is indicated by *ks*.

y has only its consonant value, as in *you*. In respelling it is used chiefly to indicate the French "liquid" *n* or *l* (*mouillé*), as in *Boulogne*, *boolon'y'*.

z unmarked is sounded as in *blaze*.

ẓ has the value of *zh*, as in *vision*, *viẓ'un*.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are few in the following pages, and those used will for the most part be intelligible from the context if not from the familiarity of their form. They are as follows:

adj.	adjective	**Hind.**	Hindu
Ang.	Anglicized as, *anglice*	**It.**	Italian
cf.	compare	**Mex.**	Mexican
Eng.	English	**plu.**	plural
Fr.	French	**sing.**	singular
Ger.	German	**Sp.**	Spanish
		subst.	substantive

A

a (article), unstressed ȧ, stressed ā.

a' (Scot.), ô.

Aachen, ă'CHĕn.

Aaron, â'rȯn.

British usage prefers *â'ȧrȯn*, the second *a* not really a separate syllable, but a transition sound between the *a* and *r*.

abacus, ăb'ăkŭs.

à bas (Fr.), ă'bă'.

ăb'ătĭs.

abattoir, ăbătwăr'.

abbatial, ăbbā'shȧl.

Ăb'dĭĕl.

ăbdō'mĕn.

Ăbĕd'nĕgō.

abeigh (Scot.), ăbēCH'.

Abercromby, ăb'êrkr̥ŏmbĭ.

Aberdeen, ăbêrdēn'.

Abergavenny, ăb'êrgăvĕn'ĭ, ăb'êrgĕn'ĭ.

aberrant, ăbĕr'ănt.

abject (adj.), ăb'dz̥ĕkt; (verb meaning *cast off*), ăbdz̥ĕkt'.

ablaut, ăb'lout; (Ger.), ăp'-lout.

Abou ben Adhem, ă'bōō bĕn ă'dĕm.

Abou (Abu) Hassan, ă'bōō hăs'ăn.

Aboukir, ăbōōkēr'.

abracadabra, ăb'răkădăb'-ră.

abread (Scot.), ăbrēd'.

abrogate, ăb'rōgāt, ab'-rōgăt.

abrogative, ăb'rōgātĭv.

Abruzzi, ăbrōōt'sē.

absent (adj.), ăb'sĕnt; (verb), ăbsĕnt'.

absinthe, ăb'sĭnth; (Fr.), ăbsănt'.

absolute, ăb'sȯliut.

absolutely, ăb'sȯliutlĭ.

absolutory, ăbsȯl'iutȯrĭ.

absolve, ăbsȯlv'.

Abzolv' is allowed by the Oxford and other dictionaries, but it is seldom heard in the United States to-day.

ăbsôrb'.

abstemious, ăbstēm'ĭŭs.

The Oxford Dictionary gives *ăbstēm'ĭus*, in which the *i* scarcely makes a syllable. Compare

British *milit'ry* with American *military*, British *int'rest* with American *interest*, seeming to point toward a greater contrast between stressed and unstressed syllables in the British than in the American pronunciation.

abstract (adj.), ăb'străkt; (verb), ăbstrăkt'.

The common mispronunciation of this and *abstractly*, and kindred words, the omission of the *t*, is usually due to lack of lingual agility rather than to ignorance. Practise the light touch of the tongue first for the palatal then for the dental consonant in quick succession. In *abstractly*, American pronunciation tends to a fairly even accent on the first two syllables, though the dictionaries put the primary accent on the first. British usage puts the stress rather strongly on the first syllable.

abstruse, ăbstrōōs'.

Abu (name of a mountain), ăbōō'.

See also **Abou.**

abutilon, ăbiu'tĭlŏn.

ăbŭt'mĕnt.

Abydos, Abydus, ăbī'dŏs, ăbī'dŭs.

abysm, ăbĭzm'.

acacia, ăk'āshĭă.

academe, ăk'ădēm; (Brit.), ăk'ădēm.

The fact that the second *a* has the *ă* sound in *academy* (where it is stressed) might seem an argument in favor of the British pronunciation.

academician, ăkăd'ĕmĭ'-shŭn.

accent (noun), ăk'sĕnt; (verb), ăksĕnt'.

acceptable, ăksĕpt'ăbl.

The Oxford Dictionary allows also *ăk'sĕptabl*, not usually recognized by American dictionaries.

access, ăk'sĕs.

Practically all American dictionaries prefer this to *akses'*.

accessory, ăksĕs'ŏrĭ.

Ăk'sĕsŏri is preferred in British usage, and is historically preferable, but has fallen almost entirely into disuse in the United States.

acclimate, ăklī'māt.

acclimated, ăklīm'ātĕd.

accolade, ăkōlād', ăkōlăd'.

accompaniment, ăkŭm'-pănĭmĕnt.

accompt, ăkount'.

Accompt, an archaic form of *account*, has disappeared from the spoken language, and exists as a written or printed form meaning *account* in the sense of *a money reckoning*.

accomptant, ăkount'ănt.

See accompt.

accordion, ăkôr'dĭŏn.

accost, ăkŏst'.

accouchement, ăkōōsh'-măṅ.

The French pronunciation is preferred by American dictionaries. Anglicized pronunciations, *ăkōōsh'mĕnt, akouch'mĕnt,* are allowed by the Oxford Dictionary.

accoucheur, ăkōōshŏr'.

accoutre, ăkōō'tĕr.

accrue, ăkrōō'.

accurate, ăk'iurăt.

acephalous, ăsĕf'ălŭs.

acerbate, ăs'ĕrbāt.

American dictionaries give the same form for verb, adjective, and past participle. The Oxford Dictionary gives *ăsĕr'bāt* as adjective and past participle.

acerbity, ăsĕr'bĭtĭ.

acetanilide, ăs'ĕtăn'ĭlĭd; (Brit.), ăs'ĕtăn'ĭlīd.

acetate, ăs'ĕtāt.

acetic, ăsēt'ĭk.

Ăsĕt'ĭk is also allowable, but most dictionaries prefer the first pronunciation, presumably to distinguish the word in speech from *ascetic* (*ăsĕt'ĭk*).

Achæan, ăkē'ăn.

Achates, ăkāt'ēz.

Acheron, ăk'ĕrŏn.

Achilles, ăkĭl'ēz.

acme, ăk'mĕ.

acorn, ā'kôrn.

The pronunciation *ā'kĕrn,* still allowed by some dictionaries, would be the normal modern equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon form of the word (which has been distorted by supposed connections with *oak* and *corn*), but it is not in good use.

acoustics, ă k ōō s ' t ĭ k s, ăkous'tĭks.

acquiesce, ăk'wĭĕs'.

across, ăkrôs.

Some American dictionaries give *ăkrŏs,* but this is seldom heard in current speech.

acrostik, ăkrôs'tĭk.

Actæon, ăktē'ŏn.

actor, ăk'tŏr.

acumen, ăkiu'mĕn.

adagio, ădă'dzĭō.

The *i* should be so lightly pronounced as to make the *io* practically one syllable.

ădămănte'ăn.

adamantine, ădămăn'tĭn.

adaptation, ădăptā'shŭn.

address, ădrĕs' (both noun and verb).

adduce, ădius'.

ădĕpt'.

adhesive, ădhē'sĭv.

Adige, ă'dēdzā.

ăd ĭnfĭnī'tŭm.

adipose, ăd'ĭpōs.

adjectival, ădzĕktī'văl.

Some dictionaries give also *ăd'zĕktĭvăl.*

adjectively, ăd′ẓĕktĭvlĭ.

ăd lĭb′ĭtŭm.

Ăd̄mē′tŭs.

admirable, ăd′mĭrăbl.

Admirable Crichton.

See Crichton.

admiralty, ăd′mĭrăltĭ.

ad nauseam, ăd nôshĕăm.

adobe, ăd̄ō′bĭ, ăd̄ō′bĕ.

Ăd̄ō′nĭs.

Ā′drĭăn.

adscititious, ăds̄ĭtĭ′shŭs.

adulation, ăd̄iulā′shŭn.

ăd̄ŭlt′.

advance, ăd̄vāns′.

adventure, ăd̄vĕn′tiur.

adverse, ăd′vêṛs.

So the dictionaries say, but the Oxford notes that "poets have accented both ad′verse and adverse′." Probably we do so also unconsciously in speech, according as the sentence modulation brings one syllable or the other at the crest of a wave. We might, for example, speak of "ad′verse cir′cumstances," but accent the word differently in such a clause as "to expect′ a decis′ion adverse′ to himself′."

advertise, ăd′vêṛtīz, ăd̄vêṛtīz′.

American usage seems to be evenly divided between the two ways of pronouncing this word. The fact seems to be that most of us stress both the first and last syllables so that the hearer cannot tell which we mean for the primary and which for the secondary stress.

advertisement, ăd̄vêṛt′īzmĕnt, ăd̄vêṛtĭz′mĕnt.

The Oxford Dictionary gives only the first. Most American dictionaries prefer the second, but give both.

ae (Scot.), ā.

Æneas, ēnē′ăs.

Æolus, ē′ŏlŭs.

aerate, ā′êrāt.

ære perennius, ē′rē pêrĕn′ĭŭs.

āē′rĭăl.

aerie, ē′ėrĭ.

British usage prefers *ā′ėrĭ*, which is allowed but not generally preferred by American authorities. It is the same word in whatever form, *aery*, *eyrie*, *eyry*.

ā′ėrĭfôṛm.

The Oxford Dictionary gives only *ē′ėrĭfôṛm*.

aerolite, ā′ėrōlīt; (Brit.), ē′ėrōlīt.

aeronaut, ā′ėrōnôt; (Brit.), ē′ėrōnôt and ē′ėrŏnôt.

aeroplane, ā′ėrōplān.

Aerschot, ăr′skŏt.

aery (e t h e r ĭ a l), ā′ėrĭ; (Brit.), ē′ėrĭ.

æsthesia, ĕsthē′sĭă.

æsthete, ĕs′thēt.

British usage allows also *ēs′thēt.*

æsthetic, ĕsthĕt′ĭk.

aestivăl, ĕs′tĭvăl.

Ĕstīv′ăl is also allowed, but it is not preferred by modern authorities.

æs triples, ēs trĭ′plĕx.

æthling.

See athling.

affaire d'amour, ăfâr′ dăm̄o̅or′.

affaire d'honneur, ăffâr′ dŏnör′.

affaire du coeur, ăffâr′ dü kör.

affluent, ăf′lo̅o̅ĕnt.

Afghanistan, ăfgăn′ĭstăn.

aforesaid, ăfōr′sĕd.

a fortiori, ā fôrshĭō′rī.

Ā′găg.

again, ăgĕn′.

against, ăgĕnst′.

Agamemnon, ăgăměm′nŏn.

Aganippe, ăgănĭp′ē.

Agape, ăg′ăpē.

agaric, ă′gărĭk.

Ăgă′rĭk is also allowed, but the first is preferred by modern dictionaries.

Agaricus Campestris, ăgăr′ĭkŭs kămpĕs′trĭs.

agave, ăgāv′ē.

In the southwestern states where the word is applied to the American Aloe, it is often pronounced *ăgăv′ā,* doubtless through Spanish influence, though the word, as a common noun, comes into English from the Greek through the vocabulary of botany.

aged (of advanced age), ā′dẹĕd; (of or at the age of), ādẹd.

agee (Scot.), ādẹé′.

Agesilaus, ăḍĕsĭlā′ŭs.

agglomerative, ăglŏm′ĕrātĭv.

aggrandize, ăg′răndīz.

aggrandizement, ăgrăn′dĭzmĕnt.

agile, ăḍ′ĭl.

The Oxford Dictionary gives also *ăd′ẹīl,* which is not recognized by most American dictionaries.

Agincourt, ă′ẹăṇko̅or′.

Some authorities recognize an Anglicized form, *a′dẹĭnkôrt.*

agley (Scot.), ăglī′, ăglē′.

In Burns' *To a Mouse,* this word is rhymed with *joy;* doubtless Burns would have pronounced it *āglī′* and rhymed *joy* with it. In the eighteenth century the *oi* sound rhymes with *i,* as it does often in German:

"Das dringt in die Weite
Wie Glokengeläute."

agrippa, ăgrĭp′ă.
agronomy, ăgrŏn′ŏmĭ.
aguardiente, ä′gwärdĭĕn′tĭ.
The *g* should be sounded very lightly.
Aguascalientes, ä′gwäskäl-yĕn′tās.
Aguecheek, ā′giuchēk′
Agulhas, ăgōōl′yäs.
Ahasueras, ăhaz′iuērăs.
Ahithophel, āhĭth′ōfĕl.
Ahriman, ä′rĭmän.
aide de camp, ād′dĕ kâmp′; (Fr.), ād′dê kŏṅ′.
aiguille, āgwēl′.
ailantus, ālăn′tŭs.
aileron, ă′lĕrŏn; (Fr.), āl′-rôṅ.
ailment, āl′mĕnt.
airn (Scot.), ārn.
airt (Scot.), ārt.
Aisne.
The pronunciation of this word is something between *ān* and *ăn*, as if one should begin to say *ān* and end with *ăn*. Some gazetteers give *ān* and some *ăn*, but neither represents the French pronunciation, and the word has not been Anglicized.
Aix, āks.
Aix la Chapelle, āks′lä shäpĕl′.
Ajaccio, äyät′chō.
akward (Scot.), ôk′wêrt.
äl′äbästêr, älăbäs′têr.
à la belle étoile, ä lä bĕl′ ätwäl′.
à la bonne heure, ä lä bŏn′ ör.
à la française, ä lä frăṅsäz′.
Ä′lämō.
à la mode, ä lä mŏd′.
à l'anglaise, ä lôṅglāz′.
älās′.
albeit, ôlbē′ĭt.
albino, älbē′nō, älbī′nō.
albumen, älbiu′mĕn.
alcalde, älkäl′de; (Span.), älkäl′dā.
Alcántara, älkän′tärä.
alcazar, älkäzär′; (Span.), älkäthär′.
Alceste, älsĕst′.
Alcestis, älsĕs′tĭs.
Alcinous, älsĭn′ŏŭs.
Alcoran, älkōrän′.
Alcyone, älsī′ŏnĭ, älsē′ŏnä.
Aldebaran, äldĕb′ärän.
Alderney, ôl′dêrnĕ.
Aldine, ôl′dīn.
Alexandrine, älĕgzän′drĭn.
algebraist, äl′dzēbrā′ĭst.
Algol, äl′gŏl.
Algonquian, älgŏṅ′kĭän.

Algonquin, ălgŏn'kĭn.

alguazil, ălgwăzēl; (Span.), ălgwăthēl'.

Alhambra, ălhăm'brȧ.

Ali, ă'lē.

alias, ā'lĭȧs, ā'lĭăs, ă'lĭȧs.

ăl'ĭbī.

ā'lĭĕn.

alienate, ā'lĭĕnāt.

Alighieri (Dante), ălēgyā'-rē.

allegiance, ălē'dẓȧns.

allegorist, ăl'ĕgŏrĭst.

allegro, ălā'grō.

allenarly (Scot.), ălĕn'ȧrlĭ.

Allenstein, ă'lĕnshtīn.

allopathy, ălŏp'ȧthĭ.

allude, ăliud'.

ally, ălī' (both noun and verb).

Alma Mater.

Dictionaries give *ăl'mȧ mā'têr*, but in academic circles, where the word is most often used, it is commonly pronounced *ăl'-mȧ mă'têr*.

Alma-Tadema, ă'lmȧ tăd'-ĕmȧ.

almond, a'mŭnd.

American dictionaries allow also *ăl'mŭnd*.

almoner, ăl'mŭnẹr.

almost, ôl'mōst, ôlmōst'.

almous (Scot.), ô'mŭs.

alms, ămz.

aloe, ă'lō.

Ă'lōst.

alpaca, ălpăk'ȧ.

Alpheus, ăl'fĕŭs.

Alpine, ăl'pĭn.

British usage prefers *ăl'pīn*, which is allowed but not preferred by American authorities.

Alsace, ălsȧs'.

also, ôl'sō.

The Oxford Dictionary gives *ŏl'sō*, and suggests *ôl'sō* with a question mark. Some American dictionaries allow *ŏl'sō*.

ăltăz'ĭmŭth.

altercation, ăltêṛkā'shŭn, ôltêṛkā'shŭn.

ăl'têṛ ē'gō.

alternate (adj. and noun), ăltêṛ'nȧt, ŏltêṛ'nȧt; (verb), ăl'têṛnȧt, ŏl'-têṛnȧt.

aluminum, ăliu'mĭnŭm.

ălvēō'lăr, ăl'vĕōlăr.

alveolate, ăl'vĕōlāt, ălvē'-ŏlȧt.

always, ôl'wāz, ôl'wȧz.

ām'ȧdĭs.

Amalekite, ămălĕk'īt.

So we are told to pronounce it, but practice, so far as there is any, tends toward *ămăl'ĕkīt*.

ăm'ărănth.

amateur, ămȧtêṛ', ăm'-ȧtêṛ'.

This word has undergone some vicissitudes in establishing itself in English. Such sounds as *ămâtiur* and *ămȧtōōr* are not now recognized by most dictionaries or by careful speakers.

ambergris, ăm'bêṛgrēs.

Ambrose, ăm'brōz.

ambrosia, ămbrō'ẓĭȧ, ămbrō'zĭȧ.

ambulatory, ăm'biulȧtŏrĭ; (Brit.), ăm'biulȧtŏrĭ.

ameliorate, ămēl'ĭŏrāt.

amen, ā'mĕn, ȧ'mĕn.

In speech usually the first; in singing almost invariably the second.

amenable, ȧmēn'ȧbl.

amende honorable, āmȧṅd' ŏnŏrăbl'.

In the eighteenth century, when dueling brought this term much on the popular tongue, it was Anglicized in pronunciation. Now it is regarded as French.

amenity, āmĕn'ĭtĭ.

Amherst, ăm'êṛst.

Amiens, ămyăṇ'.

Sometimes Anglicized as *ăm'ĭĕns*.

amour, ȧmōōr'.

amour propre, ȧmōōr' prō'p'r.

amperage, ămpēr'ȧdẓ, ămpêr'ȧdẓ.

Ampère, ȧṅpâr'.

ampere, ăm'pēr, ăm'pēr.

amphibrach, ăm'fĭbrăk.

Amphion, ămfī'ŏn.

amphitheater, ămfĭthē'-ȧtêṛ.

amphora, ăm'fŏrȧ.

anachronism, ănăk'rŏnĭzm.

anacoluthon, ănȧkōliu'-thŏn.

Anacreontic, ănăkrēŏn'tĭk.

anacrusis, ănȧkrōō'sĭs.

anæmia, ānē'mĭȧ.

anæsthetic (anesthetic), ănĕsthĕt'ĭk.

anæsthetize (anesthetize), ănĕs'thĕtīz.

analogous, ȧnăl'ŏgŭs.

analogousness, ănăl'ŏgŭs-nĕs.

analogy, ȧnăl'ŏdẓĭ.

analysis, ȧnăl'ĭsĭs.

Ănȧnī'ȧs.

anapæst, ăn'ȧpĕst.

The Oxford Dictionary gives also *ăn'ȧpēst*, and some American authorities give *ăn'ȧpāst*, but these are seldom heard to-day.

anastigmatic, ănăs'tĭgmăt'-ĭk.

ancestral, ănsĕs'trăl.

Anchises, ănkī'sēz.

anchor, ăn'kȯr.

anchovy, ănchō'vĭ.

Ăn'chŏvĭ is allowed also by some authorities.

ancien régime, ăn'syăn rāzēm'.

ancient, ān'shĕnt.

ancillary, ăn'sĭlărĭ.

Ăndămăn', ăn'dămăn.

andante (It.), ăndăn'tā.

The Anglicized pronunciation *ăndăn'tē* is allowed by some dictionaries.

andantino, ăndăntē'nō.

andiron, ănd'īûrn.

Androcles, ăn'drŏklēz.

Also spelled *Androclus* (*ăn'drŏklŭs*).

androgynous, ăndrŏdz'īnŭs.

Andromache, ăndrŏm'ăkē.

Andromeda, ăndrŏm'ĕdă.

Andronicus (Greek), ăndrŏnī'kŭs; (Eng.), ăndrŏn'ĭkŭs.

The second is Shakespeare's pronunciation: "To gratify the good Andronicus."

anecdotal, ănĕkdōt'ăl.

ănĕmŏm'ĕtēr.

aneuch (Scot.), ăniuCH'.

aneurysm, ăn'iurĭzm.

anew, ăniu'.

Angelina, ăndzĕlī'nă.

Angevin, ăn'dzĕvĭn.

angina, ăn'dzĭnă, ăndzī'nă.

angina pectoris, ăn'dzĭnă (or ăndzĕ'nă) pĕk'tŏrĭs.

Anglican, ăn'glĭkăn.

Anglice, ăn'glĭsē.

Anglicize, ăn'glĭsīz.

Angoulême, ăngōōlăm'.

angular, ăn'giulăr.

aniline, ăn'ĭlĭn, ăn'ĭlīn.

Ăn'ĭlēn is also allowed, but it is seldom heard.

animadversion, ănĭmădvêr'zŭn.

animalcule, ănĭmal'kiul.

ănĭmă'tō.

annihilate, ănī'hĭlāt.

Anjou (Fr.), ăn'zōō; (Ang.), ăndzōō'.

annunciate, ănŭn'shĭāt.

annus mirabilis, ăn'ŭs mĭrăb'ĭlĭs.

anomalous, ănŏm'ăl'ŭs.

anonymity, ănŏnĭm'ĭtĭ.

anonymous, ănŏn'ĭmŭs.

Anopheles, ănŏf'ĕlēz.

ant, ănt.

Antæos, Antæus, ăntē'us.

antarctic, ăntăṛk′tĭk.

See **abstract**.

antediluvian, ăntĕdīliu′-vĭăn.

ăntēpēnŭlt′, **ăntĕpĕ′nŭlt**.

The first is preferred by most authorities; the second is a comparatively modern pronunciation that gains ground as we forget our Latin.

Anthony, ăn′tŏnĭ.

See also **Antony**.

anthropophagi, ănthrōpŏf′-ăḍẓī.

anti- (prefix), ăn′tĭ-

In some compounds the *i* is stressed, as in *anti′phonal*.

Ăntĭg′ŏnē.

antimony, ăn′tĭmōnĭ.

British usage allows *ăn′tĭmŭnĭ*.

antinomy, ăntĭn′ŏmĭ.

Ăntĭn′ŏus.

antiphlogistic, ăntĭflŏḍẓĭs′-tĭk.

antiphonal, ăntĭf′ŏnăl.

antipodes, ăntĭp′ŏdēz.

antitoxin, ăntĭtŏks′ĭn.

Antium, ăn′shĭŭm.

Ăntōn′ĭō.

Antony, ăn′tōnĭ.

This is the English form of the classical name *Antonius*. As an English name (without reference to Latin) it is commonly spelled *Anthony*, and pronounced in the same way as *Antony*.

antonym, ăn′tōnĭm.

Ănt′wêrp.

The French form, *Anvers*, is pronounced *ănvār′*.

anxiety, ăṇzī′ĕtĭ.

anxious, ăṇ′kshŭs.

Apache.

Properly *ăpă′chē*, doubtless as an Anglicized pronunciation of a Spanish transliteration of an Indian name; now most commonly Americanized as *ăpăch′ē* or *ăpāch′ē*.

ăpēr′ĭĕnt.

apex, ā′pĕks.

Aphrodite, ăfrōdīt′ē.

apices, ā′pĭsēz, ă′pĭsēz.

à pied, ă pyā′.

apocalypse, ăpŏk′ăllĭps.

Apocrypha, ăpŏk′rĭfă.

ăpŏd′ŏsĭs.

Apollyon, ăpŏl′ĭŏn.

apologue, ăp′ŏlŏg.

ăpŏsĭŏpē′sĭs.

There are secondary stresses on the first and third syllables.

ā pŏstērĭō′rī.

apostle, ăpŏs′l.

apothegm, ăp′ōthĕm.

Also spelled *apothem* and pronounced as above, both forms being variants of *apophthegm*.

ăpŏthē′ōsĭs, ăpŏthēō′sĭs.

appanage, ăp'ȧnăḍẓ.

apparatus, ăpȧrā'tŭs, ăpȧrā'tŭs.

The first is preferred by most American speakers, but the second is the favorite with the dictionaries.

apparent, ăpâr'ĕnt.

appellate, ȧpĕl'āt.

This is the common adjective or substantive. The rare verb is pronounced *ăp'ĕlāt.*

appendices, ȧpĕn'dĭsēz.

appendicitis, ȧpĕndĭsīt'ĭs.

appoggiatura, ȧpŏdẓātōō'rā.

apposite, ăp'ŏsĭt.

appreciation, ȧprēshĭa'shŭn.

apprentice, ȧprĕn'tĭs.

approbative, ăp'rōbātĭv.

Apremont, ăprēmŏṅ.

apricot, āp'rĭkŏt.

Dictionaries agree on this, though *ăp'rĭkŏt* is widely accepted in the United States.

ā prīō'rī.

Ȧ prēō'rē is now widely accepted also.

apron, ā'prŭn, ā'pûrn.

Apûrn is sometimes condemned as a corruption. The fact is, it is no more corrupt than any other form of the word. It comes from the Old French *naperon,* and appears as *napron, naprun,* and *apurn,* in the fifteenth century. "In English, initial *n* has been lost by corruption of *a napron* into *an apron.*"—Oxford Dictionary.

à propos de rien, ȧ prŏpō' dê ryăṅ'.

Apropos has become thoroughly at home in English with the sound *ăprŏpō'.*

aptitude, ăp'tĭtiud.

aqueduct, ăk'wĭdŭkt.

Aquila, ăk'wĭlȧ.

aquiline, ăk'wĭlĭn, āk'wĭlīn.

Ăr'ăb.

Arabic, ăr'ăbĭk.

Arachne, ărăk'nē.

arachnoid, ȧrāk'noid.

Ăr'ăl.

Arapahoe, ārăp'ȧhō.

ăṛbĭt'rȧmĕnt.

arbitrative, ăṛ'bĭtrātĭv.

ăṛ'bĭtrātŏṛ.

Arblay, d' dăṛ'blā.

ăṛbō'rĕȧl.

ăṛbōrē'tŭm.

arbutus, ăṛbiu'tŭs.

archæopteryx, ăṛkĕŏp'têrĭks.

archaic, ăṛkā'ĭk.

archaism, ăṛ'kāĭzm.

archangel, ăṛkān'dẓĕl.

Archangel (Russia), ărkān'dẓĕl.

The Russian form, *Arkhangelsk,* is pronounced *ărCHăn'dẓelsk.*

ăṛchbĭsh'ŏp.
archetype, ăṛk'ĕtīp.
archidiaconal, ăṛkĭdīăk'-ŏnăl.
archiepiscopal, ăṛkĭēpĭs'-kŏpăl.
archilowe (Scot.), ăṛ'kĭlō.
archimage, ăṛ'kĭmādẓ.
Archimago, ăṛkĭmā'gō.
Archimedean, ăṛkĭmēd'ĕăn, ăṛkĭmĕdē'ăn.
archipelago, ăṛkĭpĕl'ăgō.
architrave, ăṛ'kĭtrāv.
archival, ăṛ'kĭvăl.
arctic, ăṛk'tĭk.
See abstract.
Ardennes, ärdĕn'.
Ardois, ärdwä'.
arduous, ăṛ'diuŭs.
ā'rĕă.
ārē'ŏlă.
ārĕŏm'ĕtĕṛ.
Areopagite, ārĕŏp'ăḍẓīt.
Ārĕŏp'ăgŭs.
Ăr'gănd.
Argenteuil, ärẓänṫû'yê.
Argentine, ăṛ'dẓĕntīn.
Argive, ăṛ'dẓīv.
Argonne, ärgŏn'.
argumentum ad hominem, ärgiumĕnt'ŭmăd hŏm'-ĭnĕm.
Ărĭăd'nē.
Ăr'ĭăn.
In this form the word usually means *a follower of the doctrine of Arius*, in which sense it is pronounced as here indicated. When it means *Indo European*, most commonly spelled *Aryan*, it is pronounced usually *ăr'yăn*, but sometimes *ăr'ĭăn*.
Ā'rĭĕl.
Arimanes, ărĭmā'nēz.
Ărī'ŏn.
Ărĭŏs'tō.
Aristides, ărĭstīd'ēz.
aristocrat, ărĭs'tŏkrăt.
Aristophanes, ărĭstŏf'ănēz.
Arkansas, ăṛ'kănsô.
Arles, ärl.
Some authorities allow an Anglicized sound, *ärlz*.
arles (Scot.), ärlz.
Ärlŏṅ'.
ăṛmā'dă.
Armentieres, ärmänṫyär'.
armistice, ăṛ'mĭstĭs.
aromatize, ărōm'ătīz.
arpeggio, ärpĕdẓ'yō.
arquebuse.
See harquebuse.

arraign, ărān′.
Arras, ărăs′.
arras, ăr′ăs.
arrear, ărēr′.
Arretium, ărē′shĭŭm.
arriere pensee, ăryâr′ pôṅsā′.
arrondissement, ărôṅdēs-moṅ′.
arsenic, ăṛ′snĭk.
Artaxerxes, ăṛtăksêṛ′ksēz.
Ăr′tĕgăl.
Ăṛtĕmĭdō′rŭs.
Ăṛ′tĕmĭs.
artificer, ăṛtĭf′ĭsêṛ.
ăṛ′tĭsăn.
Artois, ărtwă′.
Arundel, ăr′ŭndĕl.
Arvira′gus, ăṛvĭr′āgŭs.
Ăr′yăn, ăr′ĭăn.
Cf. Arian.
Ăsbĕs′tŏs, ăzbĕst′ŏs.
Ascanius, ăskān′ĭŭs.
Ascham (Roger), ăs′kăm.
Asclepiad, ăsklē′pĭăd.
Asclepiades, ăsklēpī′ădēz.
Ashby de la Zouch, ăsh′bĭ dĕ lȧ zōōch.
Asia, ā′ẓȧ.
Asiatic, āẓĭăt′ĭk.
askance, ăskăns′, ăskȧns′.
ăsklĕnt′ (Scot.).
Ăsmŏdē′ŭs.
ăspăr′ȧgŭs.
Aspasia, ăspā′ẓĭă, ăspā′-shĭă.
asperity, ăspĕr′ĭtĭ.
asphalt, ăs′fălt.
Asphodel, ăs′fŏdĕl.
ăspīr′ȧnt, as′pĭrȧnt.
Asquith, ăs′kwĭth.
assay, ăsā′.
Properly so pronounced in whatever sense it is used.
assets, ăs′ĕts.
assignat, ăs′ĭgnăt; (Fr.), ăsēnyă′.
assize, ăsīz′.
associate, ăsō′shĭāt.
assoilzie (Scot.), ăsoil′yĭ.
The *z* in this word represents an old letter *ȝ* (yod) which has disappeared from our alphabet. It was something like a consonant *y*. It made "liquid" (mouillé) an *n* or *l* which it followed, as in *assoilȝie*. When printers began to use the *z* to represent it, it came to be pronounced as *z*, though some words, chiefly in Scots, and proper names still show traces of the older letter. *Mackenzie* is sometimes locally pronounced *Mackingie*, and some families of Dalziels have reverted to *Dalyell*.
assuage, ăswādẓ′.

assumption (Am.), ăsŭmp′-shŭn; (Brit.), ăsŭm′-shŭn.

assurance, ăshōōr′ăns.

Ăstăṛ′tĕ.

asthma, ăz′mȧ.

This is the common pronunciation in the United States. Various authorities, however, allow also *ăs′mȧ*, *ăst′mȧ*, and *ăsth′mȧ*.

Ăs′tŏlăt.

astrakhan, ăs′trȧkăn.

astrography, ăstrŏg′rȧfĭ.

astronomic, ăstrŏnŏm′ĭk.

Astrophel, ăs′trŏfĕl.

asymptote, ăs′ĭmtōt.

asyndeton, ăsĭn′dĕtŏn.

atavism, ăt′ăvĭzm.

ate, ĕt, āt.

Formerly, and still in England, commonly pronounced *ĕt*. *Āt* is now widespread in the United States. The change is probably due to the influence of the written and printed form with the spread of literacy.

atelier (Fr.), ȧtėlyā′.

Atheling, ăth′lĭṇ.

Athelstane, ăth′ĕlstăn.

Ăthē′nē.

The Latin form, *Ăthē′nȧ*, is commoner.

Ăthĕnē (e′ŭm) úŭm.

athlete, ăth′lēt.

ătlăntē′ȧn.

ăt′ȯm.

atour (Scot.), ȧtō′ĕr.

Āt′rĕŭs, ā′trōōs.

A′trī.

attaché, ȧtăshā′.

attar, ă′tȧṛ.

Attila, ăt′ĭlȧ.

attitude, ăt′ĭtiud.

attribute (subst.), ăt′rĭbiut; (verb), ătrĭb′iut.

attune, ătiun′.

aubade, ōbăd′.

Aube, ōb.

auberge, ōbȧrẓ′.

The *r* should be slightly guttural in the French pronunciation. American dictionaries sometimes give the sound of this word as *ōbȧrdẓ′*, indicating the belief that it has been Americanized—not Anglicized, for the Oxford Dictionary gives it as above.

Aubert, ōbȧr′.

Aubervilliers, ōbĕrvēyā′.

Auchinleck, ŏCHĭnlĕk′, ȯ′CHĭnlĕk, aflek′.

aucht (Scot.), ȯCHt.

Auchtermuchty, ŏCHtêr-mŭCH′tĭ.

au contraire, ō cȯṅtrȧr′.

au courant, ō cōōrȧṅ′.

audacious, ôdā'shŭs.
Audrey, ô'drĭ.
au fait, ō fā'.
Aufidius, ôfĭd'ĭŭs.
auf wiedersehen, ouf vē'-dĕrzā'ĕn.
Augean, ôgē'ăn.
auger } ô'gêr.
augur }
These two words are pronounced alike, but derivatives from the second, *augury*, *inaugurate*, and the like, have the *iu* sound of *u*.
au grand serieux, ō grăṅ sĕryō'.
au gratin, ō grătăṅ'.
Augustovo, ougŏŏstō'vō.
aumous (Scot.), ô'mŭs.
au naturel, ō năt̆ürĕl'.
aunt, ănt.
aureola, ôrē'ŏlȧ.
au revoir, ō rėvwăr'.
auricular, ôrĭk'iulăr.
Auriga, ôrī'gȧ.
aurist, ô'rĭst.
aurora borealis, ôrō'rȧ bōrēā'lĭs, bōrēā'lĭs.
Aurungzebe, ôrŭṅzēb'.
auscultation, ôskŭltā'shŭn.
Auster, ô'stêr.
authority, ôthŏr'ĭtĭ.
auto de fé, ô'tō dȧ fā'.
Autolycus, ôtŏl'ĭkŭs.
autonomy, ôtŏn'ȯmĭ.
autopsy, ô'tŏpsĭ.
Auvergne, ōvĕrn'y'.
auxiliary, ȯgzĭl'yȧrĭ.
ava (Scot.), ăvô', ăvă'.
avant courier, ăvănt kōō'-rĭĕr.
Anglicized (more or less) from the French pronunciation *ăvăṅ kōōrĭā'*.
Āvătăr'.
American dictionaries prefer *ăvȧtăr'*.
avaunt, ăvônt', ăvănt'.
avenue, ăv'ĕniu.
ȧvêr.
aver (Scot.), ā'vêr.
averse, ȧvêrs'.
aversion, ȧvêr'zun.
Āvĭl'ĭŏn.
Āvlō'nȧ.
avoirdupois, ăv'ĕrdŭpoiz'.
Ā'vŏn.
awa (Scot.), āwô', āwă'.
awkward, ôk'wêrd.
awmous (Scot.), ô'mŭs.
awry, ȧrī'.
axiom, ă'ksĭŭm.
Ayacanora, īȧkȧnŏ'rȧ.

aye (meaning *yes*), ī; (meaning *always*), ā.

Both words are sometimes spelled *ay*, but pronounced as here indicated.

Ayesha, ī'ĕshȧ.

Aylmer, ā'lmêr̥.

Aymer, ā'mêr̥.

Ayr, âr.

Ayrshire, âr'shêr̥.

Ȧzā'zĕl.

azote, ă'zōt; (Brit.), ăzōt'.

ăz'rȧĕl.

azure, ă'z̧êr, ā'z̧iur.

B

Bā'ăl.

bă'bōō (babu).

baccarat (baccara), **băk-ärä'.**

So given in American dictionaries. The English prefer *băkärä'*, which approximates the French pronunciation.

bacchant, băk'ănt.

Masculine noun and adjective. "With a bachant air."

bacchante.

Most commonly (in the United States, at least) *băkăn'tē*, seemingly after the Italian *baccante*. Often *băkănt'*, the French pronunciation. Sometimes *băk'ănt*, like *bacchant*, of which it is the feminine form.

Bach (Germ.), **băCH.**

bacillus, băsĭl'ŭs.

Badajoz, bădăhōth'.

bade, băd.

Baden Powell, bād'ĕn pō'ĕl.

badinage, bădēnäẓ', băd'-inädẓ.

Badroulboudour, bädrōōl-bōōdōōr'.

Baedeker, bā'dĕkĕṛ.

bagatelle, băgätĕl'.

Bãgdăd, băg'dăd.

Bagehot (Walter), **bădẓ'ŏt.**

bagnio, băn'yō.

Bagot (Sir Charles), **bag'-ut;** (Canada), **băgō'.**

bahadur, bähô'dōōr, bähä'-dōōr.

Baikal, bīkăl'.

Bailleul, bāyōl'.

bain marie, băṇ mărē'.

bairn (Scot.), **bärn, bĕrn.**

Balaam, bā'lăm.

Balafré, bălăfrā'.

Bälbō'ä.

The full name as pronounced in Spanish is *Väs'kō nūn'yäth dä bälbo'ä, Vasco Nunez de Balboa.* The *v* is bilabial, something between *b* and *v*.

baldachin, băl'dăkĭn.

Balder, bôl'dĕṛ.

Balfour, băl'fōōṛ.

balk, baulk, bôk.

Ballantrae, băllăntrā'.

ballet, băl'lā'.

balm, bäm.

Balmoral (Castle), băl-mŏr′ȧl.

So pronounced, also, as a common noun (name of a fabric, a boot, a cap).

balow, bā′lō, bā′lōō.

balsam, bôl′sȧm.

balsamic, bôlsăm′ĭk, băl-săm′ĭk.

Balthasar, băltha′zăr̤, băl′-tăzăr̤′.

Balzac, băl′zăk′.

Said to be Anglicized as *băl′zăk*.

bă′nȧl, bān′ȧl.

The Oxford Dictionary gives *bān′ȧl* first; American dictionaries prefer *băn′ȧl*. It is often heard with the French sound *băn′ăl′*.

bȧnă′nȧ, bȧnă′nȧ.

The dictionaries seem to prefer *bȧnă′nȧ;* the people prefer *bȧnă′nȧ*.

bannock (Scot.), băn′ȯk.

Banquo, băn′kwō, băn′kō.

bāp (Scot.).

Barabbas, bărăb′ȧs.

Barbados, băr̤bā′dōz.

Barbarossa, băr̤bȧrŏs′ȧ.

barcarole, băr̤′kȧrōl.

bardie (Scot.), bărd′ĭ.

Bardolph, băr̤′dŏlf.

Bă′rĭng.

bā′rĭŭm, bâ′riŭm.

Băr′kĭs.

Bar-le-Duc, băr′lê dük′.

Barmecide, băr̤′mĭsīd.

băr′ŏnĕt.

So also *bar′onetage*, *bar′onetcy*.

baroque, bărōk′.

barouche, bărōōsh′.

barquentine, bar̤′kĕntēn.

barrace (Scot.), băr′ȧs.

barrage, băr′ȧdẓ, băr′răẓ′.

This word, pronounced *băr′ȧdẓ*, was technical and little known till the development of artillery fire in France gave it a new lease of life, and brought it with its French sound, *băr′răẓ′*, on every tongue. In some verses in *Punch* recently it was so rhymed as to indicate the pronunciation *băr′ȧdẓ*. The "Public School Pronunciation" of Southern England sounds it *băr′ăẓ*, or *bărăẓ′*.

Bartholdi, bărtŏldē′.

basalt, băsôlt′, băs′ôlt.

bas bleu, bȧ blö.

bashaw, băshô′.

Earlier form of *pasha*.

bashi bazouk, băsh′ĭ bȧ-zōōk′.

Bashkirtsev, băshkêrt′sĕf.

basic, bās′ĭk.

basil, băz′ĭl.

The proper name, *Basil*, is pronounced either *băz′ĭl* or *bā′zĭl*.

băs′ĭlăr̤.

bassă'nĭō.

bassée, La, lă băsā'.

bass relief.

See bas relief.

Bastien-Lepage, băstyăṅ' lêpăẓ'.

Bastille, băstēl'; (Fr.), băstē'y'.

bastion, băs'tĭȯn, băs'chȯn.

bāth.

Authority can be found for *băth, bāth,* and *băth.* If other gradations of the vowel could be represented, doubtless they would have their adherents. *Bāth* will pass muster anywhere.

bathetic, băthĕt'ĭk.

băt'ȯn; (Fr.), bătôṅ'.

battue, bătü'.

This is the only pronunciation universally recognized, though an early quotation rhymes the word with *view.* One American authority gives *bătiu'.*

Batum, bātōōm'.

bauch (Scot.), bôCH.

baudrons (Scot.), bô'drŭnz.

baukie (Scot.), bô'kĭ.

baulk.

See balk.

bausond (Scot.), bô'sȯnd.

Bayard (Fr.), băyăr'; (Ang.), bā'yărd, sometimes bī'ărd.

bayganet (Scot.), bāg'nĕt.

bayonet, bā'ȯnĕt.

Bayonne, bāyōn'.

bayou, bī'ōō.

Bayreuth, bīroit'.

beatitude, bēăt'ĭtiud.

Beatrice (Eng.), bē'ătrĭs; (It.), bāătrē'chā.

Beatrice Cenci, bāătrē'chā chĕnchē.

Beatrice Portinari, bāătrē'chā pôrtēnă'rē.

Beauchamp, bē'chăm.

Beauclerk (Topham), bō'clărk.

Beaufort (North Carolina), bō'fêṛt; (South Carolina), biu'fêṛt.

Beauharnais, bōărnā'.

beau ideal, bō īdē'ăl.

Beaulieu, bōlyö'.

Beaumarchais, bōmărshā'.

beau monde, bō mȯṇd'.

Beauregard (Eng.), bō'rĕgărd; (Fr.), bōrĕgăr'.

beauteous, biut'ĕŭs.

Beauvais, bō'vĕ'.

The last syllable is a short, open *a* sound, more like a stressed *ĕ* than any other English vowel.

Beaux esprits, bō'zĕsprē'.

beaux yeux, bō'zyö.

because, bĕkôz′.

Bede, bēd.

When written *Baeda*, the name is pronounced *bē′dȧ*.

Bedivere, bĕd′ĭvēr.

bĕdī′zẹn, bĕdĭ′zẹn.

Bēĕl′zĕbŭb.

been, bĭn.

Bĭn is said to be the American pronunciation; *bēn* the British. The fact is, the more emphatically, or even clearly, the word is enunciated, the more closely it approaches *bēn*.

Beethoven, bā′tōvĕn.

befa′ (Scot.), bĕfȧ′.

bēflŭm′ (Scot.).

begoud (Scot.), bĕgōōd′.

behalf, bĕhăf′.

American and English authorities agree on this, while for *half*, at least some American orthoepists allow *hāf*. It is safe to say that most of the best American speakers pronounce *half* and the last syllable of *behalf* in the same way, and that way is *hāf*.

bē′hĕmŏth, sometimes also bĕhē′mŏth.

bēhĭnt′ (Scot.).

Behn (Mrs. Aphra), bĕn.

behoove, bĕhōōv′.

So pronounced, also, when written *behove*.

Behring, bēring.

So pronounced, also, when written *Bering*.

beild (Scot.), bēld.

bein (Scot.), bēn.

Beirut, bārōōt′.

beit (Scot.), bēt.

beldame, bĕl′dȧm.

bel esprit, bĕl ĕsprē′.

Bĕl′fȧst.

Belfort (France), bĕlfŏr′.

Belgrade, bĕlgrȧd′.

"An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade."

Bēl′ĭȧl, bēl′yȧl.

belive (Scot.), bĕlīv′.

Belknap, bĕl′năp.

Bellarmine, bĕl′ȧrmĭn, bĕl′-ȧrmēn.

belles lettres, bĕl lĕt′rė.

Bellini, bĕlē′nē.

bellows, bĕl′ōz, bĕl′ŭs.

Bĕlōōchistȧn′ (Baluchistan, Beluchistan).

Belshazzar, bĕlshăz′ȧr.

belyve (Scot.).

See belive.

Benbow, bĕn′bō.

beneath, bĕnēth′, bĕnēth′.

Bengal, bĕngôl′.

So also *Bengali;* but *Bengalese* is pronounced *bĕngȧlēs′*.

Bentham, bĕn′tȧm, bĕn′-thȧm.

Ben venue, bĕn vĕniu′.

Ben Voirlich, běn vōr′-lĭCH.

Běnvōl′ĭō.

benzine, běn′zēn, běn′sĭn.

In order to pronounce this word *ben′zēn*, one must stress the two syllables almost alike, as most Americans do. If the second syllable has little stress, it almost inevitably is pronounced with the *i* sound. Compare sacrifice, advertisement, *et al.*

Beowulf, bā′ŏwo͝olf.

bequeath, bĕkwēth′.

Béranger, de, dė bārăṅẓā′.

berceuse, bĕrsöz′.

Bĕrĕngā′rĭȧ.

Bĕr′ĕsfôṛd.

bêṛg′ȧmŏt.

Bergerac, Cyrano de, sērănō dė bĕrẓêrăk′.

Berkeley, bêṛk′lĭ, băṛk′lĭ.

Bêrlĭn′; (Ger.), bĕrlēn′.

Bernhardi, bĕrnhăr′dē.

Bernhardt, Sarah, sărȧ bĕrnăr′.

There is some sanction for an anglicized sound of the name, *sā′rȧ bêrn′hărt*, but it could hardly fail to sound provincial to any but a provincial speaker.

Bernstorff, bĕrn′shtôrf.

bêṛ′sêṛk.

Bertillon, bĕrtēyôn′.

Berwick (Eng. or Scot.), bĕr′ĭk.

Besançon, bêsăṅ′soṅ.

Bĕsănt′, bēzănt′.

bĕs′tĭȧl, bĕs′chȧl.

bestiary, bĕs′tĭărĭ.

bestrew, bĕstro͞o′.

bête noire, bât nwăr.

The French *ê* in *bête* is an open *e* sound nearer to our *â* than any other single English sound, but more as if one should try to pronounce *â* and *ĕ* at the same time.

Bethesda, bĕthĕz′dȧ.

Bĕth′lĕhĕm.

Bethmann-Hollweg, von, fŏn bāt′măn hōl′vāCH.

Béthune, bātün′.

bĕtŏnt′ (Scot.).

bĕtrōth′, bĕtrôth′.

See also betrothal.

beuk (Scot.).

See buik.

Bewick, biu′ĭk.

bĕz′ănt, bĕzănt′.

Biarritz, byărēts′.

bibelot, bē′blō, bĭb′lō.

bibliography, bĭblĭŏg′rȧfĭ.

Bicester, bĭs′têṛ.

bicycle, bī′sĭkl.

bield, biel (Scot.), bēld, bēl.

bien, bein (Scot.), bēn.

biennial, bīĕn'ĭȧl.

bier, bēr.

bifurcate, bī'fûrkāt.

bĭg'ȯt.

bijou, bē'ẓōō, bēẓōō'.

bijouterie, bĕẓōōt'ĕrĭ; (Fr.), bēẓōōtrē'.

bike (Scot.), bīk.

billet-doux, bĭlĕdoo'; (Fr.), bēyādōō'.

binary, bī'nȧrĭ.

bink (Scot.), bĕṇk.

binocular, bĭnŏk'iulȧṛ, bīnŏk'iulȧṛ.

bīnō'mĭȧl.

biography, bīŏg'rȧfĭ.

Note that the first syllable is *bī* in this and similar words, *biographer*, *biographical*, *biology*, and others compounded from Gr. *bios*, *life*. The syllable *bi-* meaning *two* is sometimes *bĭ-* when unstressed as in *binocular*, *biparous*.

bipartite, bīpȧṛt'īt.

Birnam, bêṛ'nȧm.

Bismarck, bĭs'mȧrk.

bismuth, bĭz'mŭth, bĭs'mŭth.

bitumen, bĭtiu'mĕn, bĭt'iumĕn.

bivouac, bĭv'wăk, bĭv'ŏŏăk.

Björnson, bēyörn'sŏn.

blackguard, blăg'ȧṛd.

blad (Scot.), blād, blôd.

blae (Scot.), blā.

blaewort (Scot.), blā'wûrt.

Blanc, Mont.

See **Mont Blanc.**

blānch.

blanc-mange, blancmange, blȧmȧnẓ; (Fr.), blȧṅmȧṅẓ'.

blasé, blȧzā'.

blaspheme, blāsfēm'.

With which compare *blasphem'er*, *blas'phemous*, *blas'phemy*.

blāst.

blāt'ănt.

blaud (Scot.), blôd.

blawart.

See **blaewort.**

bleat, blēt.

Blefuscu, blĕfŭs'kiu.

Blenheim, blĕn'ĕm.

blessed, blĕst, blĕs'ĕd.

In ordinary speech the *-ed* does not make a separate syllable. The *-ed* endings of verb forms were once pronounced, and have been preserved more or less in certain modes of speech that observe set forms, as verse, and liturgical reading.

blithe, blīth.

Some authorities sanction also *blīth*.

Bloemfontein, blōōm'fŏn-tān.

Blount, blŭnt.

blouse, blouz, blous.

Blücher, Bluecher, blü'-CHer.

As a common noun (a type of boot or shoe) often spelled *blucher* and pronounced *blōō'chêr.*

blude (Scot.), blüd.

blue, blōō.

At least one American authority insists on *bliu,* and other authorities sanction it, though giving *bloo* the preference. Certainly *bliu* is seldom heard in the United States, even among the most careful speakers. In general *u* does not have the *iu* sound after *l* preceded by another consonant.

bluid (Scot.), blüd.

Blumenthal, blōōm'ĕntăl.

Blythe, blī.

So pronounced by various English families bearing the name. In the United States it is more commonly *blīth* or *blīth.* A British authority, Daniel Jones, gives *Blyth* as *blīth* or *blī,* and *Blythe* as *blīth.*

Boabdil, bōăbdēl'.

Cf. **Bobadil.**

Boadicea, bōȧdĭsē'ȧ.

Boanerges, bōȧnêr'dzēz.

boatswain, bō's'n.

Bōt'swān is given by the dictionaries as if it were the "correct" pronunciation of the word, and *bō's'n* is offered as "nautical." But is *bōt'swān* ever heard on the lips of any one to whom the word has the faintest spark of meaning?

Bŏb'ȧdĭl.

Cf. **Boabdil.**

Boccaccio, bōcăt'chō.

boche, bŏsh, bōsh.

The word is not fully naturalized; there is no accepted pronunciation of it unless it be the French (bŏsh). The most plausible explanation of its origin is that it comes from a nickname for the German students in the French Lycées.

bodach (Scot)., bŏd'ȧCH.

bodle, boddle (Scot.), bŏdl.

Bodleian, bŏdlē'ȧn, bŏd'-lēȧn.

Boeotian, bēō'shȧn.

Boer, bō'êr, bōōr.

Bohun, bōōn.

Boileau, bwȧlō'.

Boisé (Idaho), boi'zȧ.

Bois Guilbert, bwȧ gēlbēr'.

Bokhara, bŏCHȧ'rȧ.

bolero, bōlā'rō, bōlē'rō.

American dictionaries agree on *bōlā'rō,* which represents the Spanish pronunciation. But when we hear the word at all, we are much more likely to hear *bōlē'rō,* an Anglicized sound given as second choice by the Oxford Dictionary.

Boleyn, bo͝ol'ėn.

Formerly often written *Bullen.*

Bolingbroke, bŏl'ĭnbro͝ok, bōl'ĭn̩bro͝ok.

bŏl'ĭvär; (Span.), bôlē'văr.

boll, bōl.

Bologna, bōlōn'yă.

bolshevik, bŏl'shĕvĕk.

bolsheviki, bŏlshĕvē'kē.

The proper Russian pronunciation is said by linguists to be *bŏlshĕvĕke'*, which may account for the fact that when a Russian is asked how to pronounce it, he says something that sounds like *bŏlshĕv'ĕkē*, stressing the second and last syllables nearly alike. The linguist says that he pronounces it *bŏlshĕvē'kĕ* when speaking English "so that people will understand it." The rest of us may safely follow his example, and call it the Anglicized, or Americanized, sound of the word.

bombard, (subst.), bŏm'-bär̩d, bȯm'bär̩d; (verb), bŏmbär̩d', bȯm-bär̩d'.

bŏm'băst, bȯm'băst.

The second is the old pronunciation, but modern usage prefers the first.

bombazine, bŏmbȧzēn', bȯmbȧzēn'.

So pronounced, also, when written *bombasine.*

bō'nă fī dē.

bonally (Scot.), bôn̈ă'lĭ.

Bonaparte, bō'nȧpărt.

The pronunciation *bōnăpărt'ī* was common in England during the Napoleonic wars, doubtless from the Italian form, *Buonaparte, bwōnăpărt'ā*, but the sound here indicated is commonest now in English.

bŏnbŏn; (Fr.), bôn̈bôn̈.

Bonheur, bŏnör'.

bonhomie, bŏnŏmē'.

bon mot, bôn̈ mō.

Bonnat, bōnă'.

bonne, bŏn.

The proper sound for this word is about half-way between *ō* and *ŭ*.

bonne bouche, bŏn bo͞osh.

bonnet, bŏn'ĕt.

Bonneville, bŏn'vĭl.

This is the American version of the French name of the author of the *Expedition to the Rocky Mountains*, as at present attached to various points he visited.

bon soir, boṅ swär.

bôn̈-tôn̈.

bon vivant, bôn̈ vēvän̈.

bo͞or̩.

boord (Scot.), bêrd.

Bootes, bo͞o'tēz.

bo͞oth.

Lexicographers are almost unanimously in favor of bo͞oth,

but American practice is certainly against it.

boracic, bōrăs'ĭk.

Bordeaux, bôrdō'.

bōr'ĕăl.

Borghese, bōrgā'zā.

bôṛn.

borne, bōṛn.

borrel (Scot.), bŏr'ĕl.

bosom, bŏŏz'ŭm.

Some authorities approve also *bōōz'ŭm.*

Bŏs'tŏn.

Botha, bō'tă.

Bothwell, bŏth'wĕl, bŏthwĕl.

bothy, bŏth'ĭ.

Botticelli, bŏtĕchĕl'lē.

Boucicault, bōōsēkō', bōō'sēkō.

boudoir, bōō'dwăr.

bouffant, bouffante, bōōfăṅ', bōōfănt'.

bought, bught (Scot.), bŏŏCHt.

Bouguereau, bōōgêrō'.

bouillon, bōō'yôṅ, bōōl'yôṅ.

bouk (Scot.), bōōk.

boul (Scot.), bōōl.

Boulanger, bōōlăṅẓā'.

boulevard, bōōl'ĕvăṛd; (Fr.), bōōlvăr'.

Boulogne, bōōlŏn'yė.

boulversment, bōōlvĕrsmăṅ'.

bounteous, boun'tĭŭs.

bounteth, bountith (Scot.), bōōn'tĕth, bōōn'tĭth.

bouquet, bōōkā'.

Bourbon, bōōr'bŭn; (Fr.), bōōrbôṅ; (Kentucky), bûr'bŭn.

bourd (Scot.), bōōrd.

bourgeois, bōōrẓwă'.

As a printer's term, name of a size of type, *bûrdẓois'.*

bourne, bōṛn.

This word (meaning *boundary, limit*) has become more or less confused in spelling and pronunciation with *bourne, burn,* meaning *brook.*

bourock, bourach (Scot.), bōō'rŭk.

bourse, bōōṛs, bûṛs.

boutonnière, bōōtŏnyăr'.

bovine, bō'vīn.

Bowdich, Bowditch, bou'dĭch.

Bowdoin, bō'd'n.

bower (Scot.), bōō'er.

bowie (Scot.), bou'ĭ.

bowie (knife), bō'ĭ, bōō'ĭ.

bowing, bowin (Scot.), bōō'ĭn.

bowkail (Scot.), bou'kāl.

bowman, bouman (Scot.), bōō'mȧn.

bowrock.

See **bourock.**

bow't (Scot.), bout.

boyar, boyard, bōyăr', boi'-ȧrd.

Boyesen, boy'ĕsĕn.

Bŏz.

Bozzaris, bōtsăr'ĕs.

Brabantio, brȧbăn'shĭō, brȧbān'shō.

brachial, brāk'ĭȧl, brăk'ĭȧl.

So also *brachiate, brachiation, brachium.* The prefix *brachio* (*brachio-cephalic, brachiopod,* and others) is pronounced *brȧk'ĭō.*

brae (Scot.), brā.

Braggadochio, brăgȧdō'-shĭō, brăgȧdō'chĭō.

braggadocio, brăgȧdō'shĭō, brăgȧdō'chĭō.

Spenser formed the word from *brag* on the model of Italian words in *-occhio* or *-occio,* and very likely, as the Oxford Dictionary points out, pronounced it *brăgȧdō'kĭō.*

Brahe, Tycho, tī'kō brȧ'ĕ.

Brahma, brȧ'mȧ.

So also *Brahmanic, Brahminic, Brahmanism,* and others.

Brahms, brȧms.

braille, brāl.

From the French proper name *Braille, brā'yė.*

braird (Scot.), brȧrd.

Brandenburg, brȧnd'ĕn-bōōrCH.

Brandes, brȧn'dĕs.

brand new, brȧnd niu, brȧn niu.

A few purists are still telling us that we must "pronounce the *d*" in this combination, and that *bran new* is incorrect. It is as correct as long good usage can make it—at least two hundred years old.

brany (Scot.), brā'nĭ.

brass, brȧs.

brattach (Scot.), brȧt'ȧCH.

brȧvȧ'dō, brȧvā'dō.

bravura, brȧvōōr'ȧ.

braw, brô.

breeches, brĭch'ĕz.

So also *breeching, breech-block, breech loader,* and the like.

breloque, brêlŏk'.

Bremen, brĕm'ĕn; (Ger.), brā'mĕn.

Brescia, brā'shȧ.

Breslau, brĕs'lou.

Brest-Litovsk, brĕst'lyĕ-tôfsk'.

Bretagne, brêtăn'y'.

Breton, brĕt'ŭn; sometimes, brĭt'ŭn; (Fr.), brêtôṅ'.

The English pronunciation is acceptable for Cape Breton, or for one born in Brittany (Bretagne). The name of the painter, Jules Breton, should have the French sound. The pronunciation *brĭt'ŭn* is set down by one authority as "illiterate," but is accepted by the others.

brĕvĕt, brĕv'ĕt.

breviary, brēv'ĭärĭ.

brevier, brĕvēr'.

brew, brōō.

Briand, brēäṅ'.

Brian de Bois Giulbert, brēäṅ dė bwä gēlbâr'.

Brīär'ĕän.

Brīär'ĕŭs, brī'ärōōs.

bric-à-brac, brĭk'äbrăk.

Written also *bric-a-brac* and *bricabrac.*

bricole, brĭkōl, brĭ'kŏl.

brĭg'änd.

brigantine, brĭg'äntēn.

Brindisi, brĕn'dēsė.

briquette, brĕkĕt'.

Also written *briquet.*

Brīsē'ĭs.

bristle, brĭs''l.

brŏb'dĭṇnăg.

brocatel, brō'kätĕl, brŏ'kätĕl.

broccoli, brŏk'ŏlĭ.

brŏCH'än (Scot.).

brŏCH'ĭt (Scot.),

brochure, brō'shür.

brocked, brockit (Scot.), brŏkt, brŏk'ĭt.

bromide, brō'mīd, brō'mĭd.

bromine, brō'mĭn, brō'mēn.

bronchitis, brŏṇkīt'ĭs.

Brontë, Bronte, brŏn'tė.

brooch, brōch.

"The same word as *broach*, the differentiation of spelling being only recent, and hardly yet established. Occasionally pronounced *brōōch.*"—Oxford Dictionary.

brōōm.

brŏth'ĕl.

brough, brugh (Scot.), brōōCH.

brougham, brōō'ŭm, brōōm, brō'ŭm.

"The name of *Lord Brougham*, of which the native northern pronunciation was *brōō'CHŭm*, also *brōō'fŭm* and *brōō'hŭm;* this became in London *brōō'ŭm* and *brōōm.* For the vehicle, *brōōm* was the accepted London pronunciation, as seen in society verses, etc., and is still widely prevalent, especially among elderly people; *brōō'ŭm* is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows *brō'ŭm* to be now the

most common in educated use. *Brōm* is heard from the vulgar." —Oxford Dictionary.

browst (Scot.), brōōst.

Bruges, brüẓ; (Ang.), brōōdẓ'ĕs.

brugh (Scot.), brŏŏCH.

bruik (Scot.), brük.

bruise, brōōz.

bruit, brōōt.

brulyie (Scot.), brül'yĭ.
See **assoilzie**.

Brünnehilde, brün'ėhĭldė.

Brunhild, brōōn'hĭlt.

Brünhild, brün'hilt.

Brunhilde, brōōnhĭld'ė.

brusque, brŏŏsk, brŭsk.

brusquerie, brüskêrē'.

brut, brüt.

Brynhild.
See **Brünhild**.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales), brĭn môṛ', brĭn mōr'; (Pennsylvania), brĭn' măṛ'.

bubonic, biubŏn'ĭk.

buccaneer, bŭkānēr'.

Buccleugh, bŭklōō'.

Bucentaur, biusĕn'tôṛ.

Bucephalus, biusĕf'ȧlŭs.

Buchan (Scot.), bŭCH'ăn.
Also *Buchan-Bullers* (*-bŏŏl'êṛs*).

Bucharest, bōōkȧrĕst', biukȧrĕst'.

Buckingham, bŭck'ĭngȧm.

Budapest, bŏŏd'ȧpĕst.

Buddha, bŏŏd'ȧ, bōōd'ȧ.

Buena Vista, bwā'nȧ vēs'tȧ.

Buenos Aires, bwā'nōs ī'rĕs.

buffet (cupboard), bōōfā'; (Fr.), büfā'.

Bug, bŏŏg.

bught (Scot.).
See **bought**.

buik (Scot.), byōōk, bōōk.

buirdly (Scot.), bürd'lĭ.

buist (Scot.), büst.

buit (Scot.), büt.

buke (Scot.).
See **buik**.

Bukowina, bōōkȯvē'nȧ.

Bulgar, bŏŏl'gȧr.

Bulgaria, bŏŏlgār'ĭȧ.

Bülow (von), fŏn bü'lŏv.
Sometimes Anglicized as *biu'lō*.

bulwark, bŏŏl'wȧṛk.

bumbaze (Scot.), bŭm'bāz.

Bundesrat (Bundesrath), bŏŏn'dĕsrȧt.

bŭn'sĕn.
As a proper name, the German pronunciation would be *bŏŏn'sĕn*.

Buonaparte.
See **Bonaparte**.

buoy, boi, bwoi.

Boi is the pronunciation universally heard among sailors, and prevailingly elsewhere. *Bōō'i*, suggested by some authorities, probably represents the same sound as, or a slight variant from, *bwoi*.

bure (Scot.), bür.

bureau, biu'rō.

"In Great Britain the stress is usually on the final syllable." —Oxford Dictionary. In the United States it is uniformly on the first syllable.

bureaucracy, biurō'krȧsĭ.

British usage sanctions also *biurŏk'rȧsĭ*.

burglar, bûṛg'lȧṛ.

Burgundy, bûṛ'gŭndĭ.

burin, biu'rĭn.

burlesque, bûṛlĕsk'.

burro, bŏŏ'rō, bŭr'ō.

burrows-town (Scot.), bŭr'-ŭs-tōōn.

business, bĭz'nĕs.

bŭsk (Scot.).

butte, biut.

butterine, bŭt'ĕrēn.

byganes (Scot.), bī'gānz.

Byronic, bīrŏn'ĭk.

Bysshe, bĭsh.

Byzantine, bĭzȧn'tĭn, bĭz'-ăntĭn, bĭzȧn'tīn.

C

ca' (Scot.), kô.
Caaba, kä'ȧbä.
cabal, kăbăl'.
cabalism, kăb'ȧlĭzm.
caballero (Span.), kăbăl-yēr'ō.
cabaret, kăbărā', kăbārā'.
cabriolet, kăbrĭōlā'.
cacao, kȧkā'ō, kȧkä'ō.
cachalot, câsh'ȧlŏt.
cache, câsh.
cachet, kăshā'.
cachexia, kăkĕx'ĭȧ.
cachinnate, kăk'ĭnāt.
cachou, kȧshōō'.
cacique, kȧsēk'.
cacoethes scribendi, kăkōē'-thēz skrĭbĕnd'ī.
cacophony, kăkŏ'fŏnĭ.
Cacus, kā'kŭs.
cadaver, kȧdā'vêr.
cadaverous, kȧdăv'ĕrŭs.
cadenza, kȧdĕnt'sȧ.
cadi, kä'dĭ, kā'dĭ.
Cadiz, kā'dĭz; (Span.), kăthēth'.
Cadmean, kădmē'ăn.
caduceus, kȧdiu'sēŭs.
Cadwalader, kădwŏl'ȧdêr.
cæcum, sē'kŭm.
Cædmon, kăd'mŭn.
Caen, kăṅ.
Caerleon, kărlē'ȯn.
Cæsarea, sĕsȧrē'ȧ, sĕzȧrē'ȧ.
Also written Cesarea.
Cæsarean, Cæsarian, sĕzā'-rĭȧn.
cæsura, sĕziu'rȧ, sĕsiu'rȧ.
café, kăfā'.
café-au-lait, kăfāōlā'.
café-chantant, kăfā' shăṅ-tăṅ'.
cafeteria, kăfĕtē'rĭȧ.
So the word is most generally written and pronounced, though it is sometimes written *caffeteria*, and pronounced *kăfȧtȧrē'ȧ*.
caffeine, kăf'ĕĭn, kăf'ĕēn.
Cagliostro, di, dē kȧlyōs'-trō.
cahier (Fr.), kȧyā'.
Caiaphas, kā'ȧfȧs, kī'ȧfȧs.
cailleach, cailliach (Scot.), kāl'yȧCH.
Ca Ira, sȧ ērȧ'.

cairn, kȧrn.

Cairo (Egypt), kī′rō; (Illinois), kā′rō.

caisson, kās′ŏn.

Caius, kā′ŭs.

The pronunciation of this word as the name of Caius College, Oxford, *kēz* or *kēs*, comes from the name of the founder, John *Kay*, or *Keye*, of which Caius is the Latinized form.

calaboose, kăläbōōs′.

Calabria, kălāb′rĭă; (It.), kălăb′rēă.

Calais, kăl′ā, kăl′ĭs, kălā′.

The first and second are the Anglicized versions of the name of the French city; the second is the sound of the name of the city in Maine; the third represents the French sound of the name of the French city.

cȧlăsh′.

Calaveras, kălăvā′rās.

calcareous, kălkā′rĭŭs.

Calchas, kăl′kȧs.

calcimine, kăl′sĭmīn.

Also written *kalsomine*.

calcine, kălsīn′, kăl′sĭn.

calculate, kăl′kiulāt.

The *u* has the *iu* sound in all words on this stem; *calculable, calculative, calculator*, and the like.

Caldecott, kôl′dėkȯt.

caldron, kôl′drŏn.

The spelling *cauldron* is preferred by some lexicographers as better representing the history and sound of the word. See also **chaldron.**

calf, kăf, kȧf.

During eleven centuries there is scarcely a possible pronunciation of this word that has not been, at least locally, in use, from *kĕălf* to *chôlf*. Lexicographers now are almost unanimous for *kăf*. In practice *kȧf* will be found acceptable, either on the ranch, where *kăf* is considered an affectation, or in the drawing-room, where *kâf* is frowned on as a vulgarism.

calf's foot, kăfs fo͝ot.

We are told that we must not say *kăvs fo͝ot*. It is not "incorrect" in itself, but is the plural form. If the purist insists on talking by the book we might remind him that the jelly is undoubtedly made from the feet of more than one calf,—it is "foot jelly" from calves.

Caliban, kăl′ĭbăn.

Caligula, kălĭg′iulȧ.

caliph, kā′lĭf, kă′lĭf.

caliphate, kăl′ĭfāt.

calisthenics, kălĭsthĕn′ĭks.

calk, kôk.

callao, kălä′ō, kălyä′ō.

caller (Scot.), kăl′ėr.

calligraphy, kălĭg′rȧfĭ.

Calliope, kălī′ōpē.

Callipyge, kăl'ĭp'ĭdẓē.

calm, kăm.

calomel, kăl'ōmĕl.

caloric, kăl'ŏr'ĭc.

Calpurnia, kălpûṛ'nĭă.

So pronounced, also, when written *Calphurnia*.

calumet, kăl'iumĕt.

This, we are told, is the correct pronunciation of the common noun. Where the word is in daily use as a proper noun, naming streets, clubs, and the like, it is uniformly pronounced *kal'iumet'*, with the first and last syllables equally stressed.

calumny, kăl'ŭmnĭ.

Calvé, kăl'vā'.

Calydon, kăl'ĭdŏn.

Calypso, kăl'ĭp'sō.

calyx, kā'lĭx, kă'lĭx.

camaraderie, kăm'ăr'ăd'ĕr'ē'.

The first and third syllables also are stressed, but not so strongly as the last.

Cambrai, kăṅbrā'.

Cambyses, kăm'bĭ'sēz.

camel'opard, kăm'ĕl'ōpăṛd.

Camelot, kăm'ĕlŏt.

Camembert, kăm'ăṅbâr'.

Camille, kăm'ēl'; (Fr.), kăm'ē'y'.

Camisard, kăm'ĭzăṛd; (Fr.), kăm'ēzăr'.

camomile, kăm'ōmīl.

camouflage, kăm'ōōflăẓ'.

camouflet, kăm'ōōflā'.

campagna, kăm'păn'yă.

campanile, kăm'pănēl'ā.

"Most frequently pronounced as Italian (*kăm'pănēl'ā*), often as French (*kăm'pănēl'*), but also Anglicized as *kăm'pănĭl, -ĭl*."—Oxford Dictionary.

Camp de Mailly, kăṅ dė mīyē'.

Campeche, kăm'pā'chā, kăm'pēch'ĭ.

camphor, kăm'fêṛ.

Canaan, kān'ăn.

So also *Canaanite*.

canaille, kăn'ăl'y'.

This word was more or less completely Anglicized in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as *kănāl'*, a pronunciation accepted by most lexicographers; but the word is seldom heard now except as a French word with the French sound.

Canajoharie, kăn'ăḋẓōhăr'ĭ.

Canandaigua, kăn'ăṅdā'-gwȧ.

canapé, kăn'ăpā'.

canard, kăn'ăṛd'; (Fr.), kăn'ăr'.

canary, kăn'ā'rĭ.

candelabrum, kăn'dēlā'-brŭm.

candidacy, kăn'dĭdăsĭ.

Candide, kăṅdēd′.

canine, kā′nīn, kănīn′.

Lexicographers prefer the second; almost everyone else prefers the first.

canna (Scot.), kăn′ă.

cannach (Scot.), kăn′ăCH.

Cannes, kăn.

cañon, kăn′yȯn; (Span.), kănyōn′.

Canonicus, kănŏn′ĭkŭs.

Canopic, kănōp′ĭk.

Canorous, kănō′rŭs.

Canossa, kănô′sȧ.

Canova, kănō′vȧ.

cantabile, kăntă′bĭlē.

cantaloup, kănt′ȧlōōp, kănt′ȧlōp.

The word has a number of variant spellings, of which the one given above and *cantalope* are now preferred. The pronunciation *kănt′ȧlōp* is commonly used for the form *cantalope*. *Cantaloup* is preferable historically—the word is from *Cantalupo*, a country seat of the Pope near Rome.

cantata, kăntă′tă.

cantatrice (It.), kăntă-trēch′ā; (Fr.), kăṅtă-trēs′.

canteen, kăntēn′.

cantharides, kănthăr′ĭdēz.

Canton, (China) kăntŏn′; (U. S.), kăn′tŏn.

Canute, kȧniut′.

canzone, kăntsō′nā.

caoutchouc, kōō′chōōk, kou′chōōk.

American dictionaries prefer the first, British dictionaries prefer the second.

capacious, kȧpā′shŭs.

cap-à-pie, kăpăpē′.

Capernaum, kȧpêr′nȧŭm.

Capet, kā′pĕt, kă′pĕt; (Fr.), kăpā′.

capias, kāp′ĭȧs, kăp′ĭăs.

capillary, kăp′ĭlărĭ, kăpĭl′ȧrĭ.

Capitoline, kăp′ĭtŏlīn, kăpĭt′ŏlīn.

capon, kāp′ȯn.

capote, kȧpōt′.

Cappuccini, kăpōōchē′nē.

Capreæ, kāp′rēē.

Caprera, kăprā′ră.

Capri, kă′prē.

capriccioso, kăprētchō′sō.

Capuchin, kăp′iuchĭn.

Capulet, kăp′iulĕt.

caput, kā′pŭt, kăp′ŭt.

Carabas, kăr′ȧbăs; (Fr.), kărăbȧ′.

Caracalla, kăr̆ăkăl′ă.

Caraccioli, kăr̆ăchō'lē.

Caractacus, kăr̆ăk'tăkŭs.

carafe, kăr̆āf'.

caramel, kăr'ȧměl.

carat, kăr'ȧt.

In ordinary speech the sound of this word is indistinguishable from that of *carrot*. Dictionaries make the *o* of *carrot* entirely obscure (*kar'ut*), but leave to the second *a* of *carat* a vestige of the *a* sound. The lexicographers say that the form *karat* is obsolete. If so it is a lively ghost.

Caravaggio, kăr̆ăvă'dẓō.

caravansery, kăr̆ăvăn'sêrĭ.

When written *caravanserai* the word is said to be pronounced *kăr̆ăvăn' sêrĭ*. Fitzgerald, however, thought otherwise:

"Think, in this battered caravanserai,
Whose portals are alternate night and day,
How Sultan after Sultan in his pomp,
Abode his appointed hour, and went his way."

carbine, kăṛ'bīn.

carbonaceous, kăṛbŏnā'-shŭs.

Caṛbonari, kăṛbŏnă'rē.

carburetor, carburetter, carbureter, kăṛ'biurĕtêr.

Carcasonne, kăr̆kăsŏn'.

cardamine, kăṛdăm'īnĭ, kăṛ'dȧmīn.

carditis, kăṛdīt'ĭs.

Carême, kăr̆ām'.

Carency, kăr̆ăṅsē'.

caret, kă'rĕt, kā'rĕt.

Cf. carat.

Caribbean, kăr̆ĭbē'ȧn.

caribou, kăr'ĭbōō.

caricature, kăr'ĭkȧtiuṛ.

caries, kā'rĭēz.

Carlovingian, kăṛlōvĭn'-dẓĭăn.

Carlsruhe, kăr̆ls'rōōē.

Carlyle (Thomas), kăṛlīl'.

carmine, kăṛ'mĭn, kăṛ'mīn.

carnelian, kăṛnēl'ĭăn.

carnival, kăṛ'nĭvȧl.

carnivora, kăṛnĭv'ŏr̆ă.

So also *carnivorous*.

Carolingian, kăr̆ŏlĭn'dẓĭăn.

Carolinian, kăr̆ŏlĭn'ĭăn.

carotid, kăr̆ŏt'ĭd.

Carranza, kăr̆ăn'ză.

Mexican pronunciation does not call for the *th* sound of *c* and *z* as does the Spanish.

Carrara, kăr̆ă'r̆ă.

carriage, kăr'rĭdẓ.

carrousel, kăr̆ōōzĕl'.

carse (Scot.), kārs, kĕrs.

Cartagena, kăr̆tȧdẓē'nȧ; (Sp.), kăr̆tăhā'nă.

carte blanche, kăr̆t blăṅsh.

carte de visite, kärt dê vĭsēt′.

cartel, kär′tĕl.

Kärtĕl′, the earlier pronunciation, is now allowed also by some modern authorities.

cartilaginous, kärtĭlădz′ĭnŭs.

cartouche, kärtōōsh′.

Caruso, kärōō′zō.

caryatid, kärĭăt′ĭd.

So also *caryatides* (*-ĭdēz*).

Casaba, kăsă′bä.

Casabianca, kăsăbĭăṇk′ä.

Casa Guidi, kä′zä gwē′dē.

Casaubon, kăsô′bȯn; (Fr.), kăzōbȯṅ′.

Casca, kăs′kä.

caschrom (Scot.), kăs′CHrōm.

casein, kās′ēĭn.

caseous, kās′ēŭs.

casino, kăsē′nō.

cask, kăsk.

Cassandra, kăsăn′drä.

cassava, kăsä′vä.

casserole, en, ȧṅ kăsĕrōl′

cassimere, kä′sĭmēr.

One of the various forms of the word now most commonly written *cashmere*.

Cassiopeia, kăsĭōpē′yä.

Cassius, kăsh′ŭs.

cassowary, kăs′ȯwärĭ.

Castalia, kăstāl′ĭä.

Castellamare, kăstĕlämä′rā.

castigate, kăs′tĭgāt.

castile, kăs′tēl, kăstēl′.

Although named from the Spanish province where it was originally made, Castile′, castile soap was early called *castile* soap, and the word is often heard today with the stress on the first syllable, whereas the proper noun has it on the second.

Castilla, kăstēl′yä.

castle, kăs′′l.

Castlereagh, kăs′lrā′.

Castor, kăs′tĕr.

casualty, kăz′iuältĭ.

casuist, kăz′iuĭst.

casus belli, kās′ŭs bĕl′ī.

catachresis, kätäkrē′sĭs.

catacomb, kăt′äkōm.

catafalque, kăt′äfälk.

catalepsy, kăt′älĕpsĭ.

catalogue, kăt′älŏg.

catalogue raisonné, kăt′älŏg räzȯnā′.

catalpa, kätäl′pä.

catamaran, kätämärän′.

catastasis, kätäs′täsĭs.

catastrophic, kätästrȯf′ĭk.

catechumen, kätĕkiu′mĕn.

cateran (Scot.), kăt′ĕrăn.

cater-cornered, kăt′ēr-kôr′-nêrd.

cathedra, kȧthēd′rȧ, kăthēd′rȧ.

Catherine de Medici, kăth′-ērĭn dā mād′ēchē.

cathode, kăth′ōd.

cathodic, kăthŏd′ĭk.

ca'thro (Scot.), kȧ′thrō, kô′thrō.

Caucasian, kôkā′shŭn, kôkă′shŭn.

Caucasus, kô′kȧsŭs.

cauld (Scot.), kôd.

cauldrife (Scot.), kôd′rĭf.

causeway, kôz′wā.

This is not the same word as *causey* (*kô′zi*), an *embankment*, but is the *way* on the *causey* or *causey-way;* hence, *a paved way* or *highway*.

cavalero, kăvȧlē′rō.

Cavaliero is also so pronounced; both are less completely Anglicized forms of *cavalier*.

Cavalieri, kăvȧlyȧ′rē.

Cavalleria Rusticana, kăvȧ-lărē′ȧ rōōstĭkă′nȧ.

cavatina, kăvȧtē′nȧ.

caveat, kāv′ĕăt.

cave canem, kā′vē kā′nĕm.

Cavell (Edith), kȧvĕl′.

caviar, kăvĭăr.

This word has fluctuated widely in the past, both in form and sound, and is by no means stable to-day. The sound represented here is generally acceptable now, but not necessarily the only acceptable one.

cavil, kăv′ĭl.

Cawein (Madison), kāwīn′.

cayenne, kāĕn′, kīĕn′.

Cayster, kāĭs′tĕr.

Cayuga, kāyōō′gȧ.

cayuse, kīyōōs′.

Cecil, sē′sĭl, sĕ′sĭl.

Cecilia, sĕsĭl′ĭȧ, sĕsĭl′yȧ.

Cecily, sĕs′ĭlĭ.

This is perhaps the commonest form of a name that is almost infinite in its variety of spellings —*Cicely*, *Cicily*, *Cisily*, *Sicily*. It is almost universally (however it is spelled) pronounced in three syllables with the vowels rather obscure, approaching ĭ. Occasionally, however, the spelling affects the sound; there are those who insist on pronouncing *Cicely* in two syllables with the *i* long (ī) in the first.

Cecrops, sē′krŏps.

Cedric, sĕd′rĭk, kĕd′rĭk.

Cedron, sē′drŏn.

celandine, sĕl′ȧndīn.

Celebes, sĕl′ēbēz.

celestial, sĕlĕs′chȧl.

Celestine, sĕl'ĕstĭn, sĕl'-ĕstīn, sĕlĕs'tĭn.

As the name of a mineral, the word is commonly pronounced in the first way indicated here.

Celia, sēl'ĭȧ, sēl'yȧ.

celibacy, sĕl'ĭbȧsĭ.

One or two authorities allow also *sĕlĭb'ȧsĭ*, but no one ever says it.

cellar, sĕl'ẹr.

Cellini, Benvenuto, bĕn-vānōō'tō chĕlē'nē.

cello, chĕl'ō.

Celt, sĕlt.

Pronounced *Kĕlt* when so spelled.

cement, sĕmĕnt'.

The pronunciation *sĕm'ĕnt* is given by all lexicographers, and preferred by many, but it is seldom heard in ordinary speech in the United States.

cemetery, sĕm'ĕtĕrĭ.

Cenci, chĕn'chē.

Cenis, Mont, môṅ sênē'.

centenary, sĕn'tĕnȧrĭ.

centrifugal, sĕntrĭf'iugȧl.

centripetal, sĕntrĭp'ĭtȧl.

cephalic, sĕfȧl'ĭk.

Cephas, sē'fȧs.

Cepheus, sē'fius, sē'fĕŭs.

ceramic, sĕrȧm'ĭk.

Sometimes written *keramic* and pronounced *kĕrȧm'ĭk*.

cerate, sē'rāt.

Cerberus, sêṛ'bêrŭs.

cerebral, sĕr'ĕbrȧl.

cerebrate, sĕr'ĕbrāt.

cerebric, sĕrē'brĭk.

cerebro-spinal, sĕr'ĕbrō-spī'nȧl.

cerebrum, sĕr'ĕbrŭm.

cerement, sēṛ'mĕnt.

Note that in words beginning with *cere-*, those that come from Lat. *cerebrum* (*cerebration, cerebro-, et. al.*) have the first syllable pronounced *sĕr-;* whereas those that come from Lat. *cera, wax,* (cerecloth, cerement, *et al.*) as well as those that come from Lat. *Ceres* (*cereal*), have the first syllable pronounced *sēr*.

Ceres, sē'rēz.

cereus, sē'rēŭs.

cerise, sĕrēz'.

certain, sêṛ't'n, sêṛ'tĭn.

certes, sêṛ'tēz, sêṛ'tĭz.

Occasionally found in older poetry as a monosyllable.

certie, certy (Scot.), sêṛ'tĭ.

certiorari, sêṛshĭŏrā'rī.

certis (Scot.), sêr'tĭs.

cerulean, sĕrōōl'ēȧn.

ceruse, sē'rōōs, sĕrōōs'.

Cervantes, thērvăn'tās; (Ang.), sêṛvăn'tēz.

Cervera, thērvā'rȧ.

cervical, sêr'vĭkăl.

cesare (logic), sē'zăre; (It. name), chāzä'rā.

cess (Scot.), sĕs.

c'est-à-dire (Fr.), sê'tădēr'.

ceteris paribus (Lat.), sĕt'-ĕrĭs păr'ĭbŭs.

Cetinje, tsĕt'ĕnyā.

Cévennes, sāvĕn'.

Chablis, shăblē'.

This is the only acceptable pronunciation for the word. But what did Browning have in mind when he wrote:

"In doors went I, and brought out a loaf,
Half a cheese, and a bottle of Chablis;
Lay on the grass and forgot the loaf
Over a jolly chapter of Rabelais"?
(*Garden Fancies*, II.)

chacun à son goût (Fr.), shăkŭn'nă sôn goo'.

chafe, chāf.

chaff, chăf.

Chagres, chä'grĕs.

chagrin, shăgrĭn', shăgrēn'.

The first is preferred in American usage; the second in British usage.

chaise, shāz.

Holmes's title, "The One Hoss Shay," represents New England dialect in two words out of four.

chalcedony, kălsĕd'ōnĭ, kăl'sĕdōnĭ.

Chalcis, kăl'sĭs.

Chaldean, kăldē'ăn.

Chaldee, kăl'dē, kăldē'.

chalder (Scot.), chôl'der, chô'der.

chaldron, chôl'drŏn.

See also caldron.

chalet, shälā', shälē', shä'lă.

chalice, chă'lĭs.

challis, shă'lĭ, chăl'ĭs.

Châlons, shălôṅ.

Châlons-sur-Marne (*-sür märn*) and *Châlons-sur-Saône* (*-sür sōn*).

chalybean, kălĭbē'ăn.

Cham, kăm.

Variant of *Khan* (*Ghengis Khan*, *Kubla Khan*). The Oxford Dictionary calls *Cham* obsolete.

chamberlain, chām'bêrlĭn.

chambre de luxe, chăṅ'brė dė lüks.

chameleon, kāmēl'ĭan.

chăm fêr.

Chaminade-Carbonel, shămēnăd'-kärbŏnĕl'.

Chamisso, shămēsō'.

chamois, shăm'ĭ, shăm'oi, shāmoi'; (Fr.), shăm-wä'.

Many speakers use one sound of the word for the name of the animal, and another for the leather made from its skin. Thus, in reading *Manfred* we

might speak of the *shămwă* hunter, and at another time, of polishing metal with *shăm'ĭ* skin.

Chamonix, shămonē'.

A variant is *Chamouni*, pronounced *shămōōnē'*.

Champagne (Fr.), shăṅpăn'yė.

The word is, of course, Anglicized as the name of a kind of wine (*shămpān'*).

champaign, shămpān'.

British authority is in favor of the older sound *chăm'pān*.

Champ de Mars (Fr.), shăṅ dė mărs.

champignon, champin'yŭn; (Fr.), shăṅpēnyôṅ'.

This word has long been Anglicized. It occurs early (sixteenth century) as *champion*, later as *champinion*.

Champigny, chăṅpēnyē'.

Champs Élysées, shăṅzālēsā'.

chance, chăns.

chancery, chăns'ĕrĭ.

chăn'dlĕr.

Chăn'dŏs.

chanson, shăṅsôṅ'.

Various American authorities allow an Anglicized sound, *shăn'sŏn;* but the word is not often heard on the vulgar tongue, and most of those who use it now give it the French sound. The Oxford Dictionary gives only the French pronunciation, but among the citations is Daniel's line, "His holy Chanzons fitted to their String" (1639), in which it would seem at least to be stressed on the first syllable.

Chantecler, shăṅtclĕr'.

The English form, *chanticleer*, is pronounced *chănt'ĭklēr*.

Chantilly shăṅtēyē'.

As the name of a kind of lace this is Anglicized as *shăntĭl'ĭ*.

chaos, kā'ŏs.

chaparajos (Mex. Span.), chăpărä'hōs.

In the United States, the garment is known as *chaps* or *shaps* where it is used.

chaparral, chăp'ärăl.

chapeau bras, shăpō'brä'.

chaperon, shăp'ĕrŏn, shăp'ĕrōn.

Chapultapec, chăpōōltāpĕk'.

char, chare, chär, châr.

charade, shärād'.

British usage prefers *shärăd'*.

chargé d'affaires, shärzä' dăfâr'.

charivari, shä'rĭvä'rĭ.

Charlemagne, shär'lēmān; (Fr.), shärlėmăn'yė.

Charleroi, shärlĕrwä'.

Charlevoix, shärlĕvwä'.

charlotte russe, shär'lŏt rōōs'; (Fr.), shärlŏt' rüs'.

Charmian, chär'mĭän.

Charon, kā'rŏn.

Chartres, shärt'r'.

chartreuse, shärtröz'.

Charybdis, kärĭb'dĭs.

chasseur, shāsör.

chassis, shās'ĭs, shās'ē.

The word originally meant *frame*, and gives us the word *sash(es)* as applied to windows. Then it was applied to the frame and running gear of guns as a technical term, and pronounced *shā'sē*. With its new popularity it has gone back to something like its earlier Anglicized sound; it occurs in the form *chasses* in the seventeenth century.

chastise, chăstīz'.

chastisement, chăst'ĭzmĕnt.

chasuble, chăs'iub'l.

château, shätō'.

Chateaubriand, shätō-brēäṅ'.

château en Espagne, shätō' äṅĕspän'y'.

chatelaine, shăt'ĕlān; (Brit.), shāt'ĕlān; (Fr.), shätĕlān'.

Chatham, chăt'ĕm.

Châtillon, shätēyôṅ'.

Chaucer, chô'sêr.

chauffeur, shōför'.

Chautaqua, shätô'kwä, chätô'kwä.

chauvin, shōvăṅ'.

chauvinism, shō'vĭnĭzm.

chef, shĕf.

chef d'œuvre, shĕdö'vr'.

Chekhov, chä'kŏf.

Chelsea, chĕl'sē.

Cheltenham, chĕl't'nam.

Chemin des Dames, shĕmăṅ' dā dăm'.

Chemnitz, kĕm'nĭts.

Chemung, shĕmŭng'.

chenille, shĕnēl'.

Cheops, kē'ŏps.

Cherbourg, shĕrbōōr'.

cherchez la femme, shĕrshā' lä fäm.

cheroot, shĕrōōt', chĕrōōt'.

Cherubini, kärōōbē'nē.

Cheshire, chĕ'shĕr.

chestnut, chĕs'nŭt.

cheval de frise, shĕvăl'dê frēz'.

Usually used in the plural, *chevaux de frise, shĕvō dê frē'z, Frisian cavalry*, a defense said to have been used by the Frisians as defense against cavalry attack.

cheval glass, shêvăl′ glās.

chevalier, shĕvȧlēr′; (Fr.), shêvăl′yā.

chevelure, shĕvĕlür′.

Cheviot, chĕv′ĭȯt.

Chevy chase, chĕv′ĭ chās.

Cheyenne, shīĕn′.

Cheyne (Walk), chān, chīn.

chianti, kēăn′tē.

chiaroscuro, kyärōskōō′rō.

Sometimes *chiaro-oscuro* (*kyä′-rō-ōskōō′rō.*)

chic, shēk.

Characterized as slang by the Oxford Dictionary, and as colloquial by American dictionaries.

Chicago, shĭkô′gō.

chicanery, shĭkān′ėrĭ.

Chĭ′chĕstĕr.

chield (Scot.), chēl.

chiffonier, shĭfŏnēr′.

Also spelled *chiffonnier.*

chignon, shēnyôṅ′.

Chihuahua, chēwä′wä.

childe, chīld.

Of the word *child* in this sense the Oxford Dictionary says, "A youth of gentle birth: used in ballads and the like as a kind of title. When used by modern writers, commonly spelled *chylde* or *childe* for distinction's sake." This use of the word is archaic.

Childeric, chĭl′dêrĭk; (Fr.) (Childéric), shēldārēk′.

chĭl′drĕn.

Chĭ′lĭ.

Makers of gazetteers tell us that when the name is spelled *Chile,* it should have the Spanish sound, *chē′lā.* The distinction is seldom made in every-day usage. There is a province in China the name of which is spelled *chili* or *chihli* and sounded *chē′lē.*

Chillicothe, chĭlĭcŏth′ē.

Chillon, shēyôṅ′

Some authorities accept an Anglicized sound, *shĭl′ŏn.*

Chilperic, chĭl′pêrĭk; (Fr.) (Chilpéric), shēlpārēk′.

chimera, kĭmē′rȧ, kīmē′rȧ.

So also *chimer′ical.*

chimpansee, chĭmpăn′zē, chĭmpănzē′.

Chinese, chīnēz′, chīnēs′.

Chingachgook, chĭngăk′-gŏŏk, chĭngăch′gŏŏk.

Chĭnōōk′.

Chippewa, chĭp′ēwä.

Sometimes spelled *Chippeway* and pronounced *chip′ēwā.*

chirography, kīrŏg′rȧfĭ.

chiromancy, kī′rōmănsĭ.

chiropodist, kīrŏp′ŏdĭst.

chirurgeon, kīrûr′dẓėn, chĭruṛ′dẓėn.

A modern pronunciation of an archaic word.

Chisholm, chĭz′ŭm.

Chiswick, chĭz'ĭk.

Chittim (Bible), kĭt'ĭm.

chivalric, shĭv'ȧlrĭk, shĭvăl'rĭk.

British usage prefers the second.

chivalrous, shĭv'ȧlrŭs.

Chloe, klō'ē.

choler, kŏl'ēr.

choleric, kŏl'ĕrĭk.

Cholmondeley, chŭm'lĭ.

Chopin, shōpăṅ'.

Not to be confused in sound with the common nouns *chŏp'ĭn* and *chopine* (*chōpēn'*).

chough, chŭf.

Chrestien de Troyes, krātyăṅ' dê trwă.

Also spelled *Chrétien* but pronounced as here indicated.

chrestomathy, krĕstŏm'ȧthĭ.

Chriemhild, krēm'hĭlt.

So pronounced, also, when written *Kriemhild*, but when either form has a final *e*, it is sounded (*-hĭldē*).

christen, krĭs''n.

Christmas, krĭs'mȧs.

Chronos, krŏn'ŏs, krōn'ŏs.

Chryseis, krĭsē'ĭs.

chrysolite, krĭs'ŏlīt.

chrysoprase, krĭs'ŏprāz.

Chrysostom, krĭs'ŏstȯm, krĭsŏs'tȯm.

Cibber, sĭb'ēr.

cicada, sĭkā'dȧ.

cicatrice, sĭk'ȧtrĭs.

So also *cic'atrix*, the scientific equivalent of *cicatrice*.

Cicely.

See Cecily.

Cicero, sĭs'ĕrō.

In the Roman pronunciation of Latin, *kĭk'ĕrō*.

cicerone, chĭchĕrōn'ā, sĭsĕrōn'ĭ.

cicisbeo, chēchĕzbā'ō, sĭsĭs'bēō.

Cid, sĭd; (Sp.), thēth.

ci-devant, sē-dêvăṅ'.

Cienfuegos (Sp.), thēānfwā'gōs; (Cuban), sēānfwā'gōs.

ci gît, sē dẓē'.

ciliary, sĭl'ĭȧrĭ.

Cimabue, chēmȧbōō'ā.

Cimmarian, sĭmē'rĭȧn.

cinchona, sĭṇkōn'ȧ.

Cincinnati, sĭnsĭnā'tĭ.

cincture, sĭṇk'tiuṛ.

cinematograph, sĭnĕmăt'ŏgrȧf.

Cinna, sĭn'ȧ.

cinque cento, chēn'kwā chĕn'tō.

cinquefoil, sĭṇk'foil.

Cipriani, chēprēăn'ē.

circa, sêṛ'kȧ.

Circassian, sêṛkăsh'ȧn.

Ciṛce, sêr'sē.

Circean, sêṛsē'ăn.

circuit, sêṛ'kĭt.

circuitous, sêṛkiu'ĭtŭs.

Cirencester, sī'rĕnsĕstêṛ; (colloquially), sĭs'ĕtêṛ.

Ciudad Juarez, sēōōdȧḍ' hōōă'rās.

In Mexican pronunciation *d* and *z* are not ordinarily given the *th* sound as they are in "Castilian."

civicism, sĭv'ĭsĭzm.

civilization, sĭvĭlĭzā'shŭn.

One authority at least allows *sĭvĭlīzā'shŭn.*

clachan (Scot.), clā'CHăn.

claes (Scot.), klāz.

clairschach (Scot.), klăṛ'-shȧCH.

clairvoyance. klâṛvoi'ȧns.

claise.

Same as **claes** (see above).

claith (Scot.), klāth, klĭth.

claithing (Scot.), klāth'ĭn.

clamihewit, klămĭhiu'ĭt.

clandestine, klăndĕs'tĭn.

clangor, klăṇg'êṛ, klăṇ'êṛ.

clapboard, klăb'ōrd, klăb'-êrd.

Klăp'bōrd, which is found in the dictionaries, scarcely exists in actual use.

Clapham, klăp'ėm.

clarinet, klăr'ĭnĕt, klărĭnĕt'.

clarion, klăr'ĭȯn.

clarkit (Scot.), klăr'kĭt.

claught (Scot.), klôCHt.

claut (Scot.), klôt.

claver (Scot.), klā'vêr.

Claverhouse, klā'vêrŭs, klă'vêrs, klā'vêrs.

clavier, klā'vĭêṛ, klāvēṛ'.

clead (Scot.), klēd.

cleanly (adj.), klĕn'lĭ.

The adverb is *klēn'lĭ.*

clematis, klĕm'ȧtĭs.

Clemenceau, klāmăṅsō'.

Cleomenes, klēŏm'ĕnēz.

Cleopatra, klēōpăt'rȧ.

So in practice, but the dictionaries prefer *klēōpāt'rȧ.*

clepe, klēp.

clerestory, klēr'stōrĭ.

cleuch (Scot.), kliuCH, klōōCH.

clew, kliu.

Clichy-la-Garenne, klē'-shē-lă-gărĕn'.

clientele, klīĕntĕl, klīĕntēl′.

climacteric, klīmăk′têrĭk, clīmăktĕr′ĭk.

British usage prefers the second.

clio, klī′ō.

clique, klēk.

clishmaclaver (Scot.), klĭshmăklā′vêṛ.

cloaca, klōā′kå.

cloisonne, klwăzŏnā′

Close (subst. *An enclosed place*), klōs.

Clotho, klō′thō.

cloture, klōtür′.

The word is French, and in spite of recent frequency in the newspapers has only the French sound. So far the American public reads it but does not pronounce it.

Clough (Arthur Hugh), klŭf.

clour (Scot.), klōō′êṛ.

Clusium, klōōẓ′ĭŭm.

Clytemnestra, klītĕmnĕs′trå.

Clytie, klīt′ĭ.

Cnidiaṇ, ni′dĭăn.

Cnidus, nī′dŭs.

coadjutant, kōădẓ′iutånt; (Brit.), kōădẓiu′tånt.

coadjutor, kōădẓiu′tóṛ.

Coahuila, kōåwē′lå.

coalheugh (Scot.), kōl′hiuCH.

Coblenz, kō′blĕnts.

cobra, kōb′rå.

cocaine, ko′kān.

The ordinary pronunciation, *kōkān′*, is unanimously voted colloquial by the dictionaries.

cochineal, kŏch′ĭnēl.

cochlea, kŏk′lēå.

Cockburn (Lord), kō′bûṛn.

Cocytus, kŏsī′tŭs.

codify, kŏd′ĭfī, kōd′ĭfī.

In general, American usage prefers the first; British the second.

Cœur d'Alène (Fr.), kör′ dālĕn′; (Am.), kûṛ′ dålān′.

Cœur de Lion (Fr.), kör′ d'lēôṅ′.

coffin, kŏf′ĭn.

coghle (Scot.), kŏ′CHl.

cognac, kōn′yăk.

cognizance, kŏg′nĭzåns.

cognomen, kŏgnō′mĕn.

cognoscente, kōnyōshĕn′tā.

coherence, kōhē′rĕns.

cohesive, kōhē′sĭv.

Cohoes, kŏhōz′.

coiffeur, kwaför′.

coiffure, kwăfür.

American dictionaries allow also *koi'fiur;* some prefer it. At least one authority compromises on *kwăfûr'*.

coign, koin.

Practically obsolete except in the Shakespearean phrase, "coign of vantage."

Coila (Scot.), koil'ä.

Coke (Sir Edward), kōk, kōōk.

colander, kŭl'ăndêr.

colchicum, kŏl'kĭkŭm.

Colchis, kŏl'kĭs.

Colenso (Bishop), kŏlĕn'sō.

Coleridge, kōlrĭdz.

Coligny, de, dê kōlē'nyē'.

The stress should be nearly even on all three syllables, if anything a trifle more on the second than on the others.

Colin Clout, kŏl'in klout.

collation, kŏlā'shŭn.

collieshangie (Scot.), kŏlĭ-shăn'ĭ.

collocate, kŏl'ōkāt.

colocynth, kŏl'ŏsĭnth.

Colombian, kŏlŏm'bĭăn.

Colon, kōlōn'.

colonnade, kŏlŏnād'.

colophon, kŏl'ŏfŏn.

colportage, kŏl'pōrtăj, kŏlpŏrtăz'.

colporteur, kŏlpōrtŏr.

There is an Anglicized form, *colporter*, pronounced *kŏl'pōrtêr*.

Colquhoun, kōhōōn', kō-hōōn'.

column, kŏl'ŭm.

columnar, kŏlŭm'năr.

coma, kōmä.

comatose, kŏm'ätōs.

British usage prefers *kōm'ätōs*.

combatable, kŏm'bätäbl, kŏmbăt'äbl.

The Oxford Dictionary gives also *kŭm'bätäbl* as second of the three.

combative, kŏm'bätĭv, kŏmbăt'ĭv.

Comédie Française, kō-mādē' frăṅsāz'.

Comédie Humaine, kō-mādē' ümān'.

comédienne, kōmādĕĕn'.

comeliness, kŭm'lĭnĕs.

comely, kŭm'lĭ.

comfit, kŭm'fĭt.

comfort, kŭm'fêrt.

comfortable, kŭm'fêrtäbl.

Comines, de, dê kŏmēn'.

comity, kŏm'ĭtĭ.

commandant, kŏmăndănt'.

comme il faut, kŭm ēl fō'.

commendable, kŏmĕnd'äbl.

commiserate, kŏmĭz'êrāt.

Commodus, kŏ'mŏdŭs.

commonalty, kŏm'ŏnăltĭ.

commonweal, kŏm'ŏnwēl.

Originally two words; and still properly so in sense of *common well-being*. As such there would be as much stress on *weal* as on the first syllable of *common*. But as one word it is accented like *commonwealth*.

communal, kŏm'iunăl, kŏmiu'năl.

British usage prefers the second. So *communalism*, *-ist*, and others.

commune.

In modern English the noun is most commonly pronounced *kŏm'iun*, and the verb *kŏmiun'*, sometimes *kŏm'iun*.

communicative, kŏmiu'-nĭkătĭv.

communique, kŏmünēkā'.

communist, kŏm'iunĭst.

commutate, kŏm'iutāt.

commutative, kŏmiut'ătĭv, kŏm'iutătĭv.

Comorin, kŏm'ŏrĭn.

compact (subst.), kŏm'-păkt; (adj.), kŏm-păkt'.

comparable, kŏm'pârăb'l.

comparative, kŏmpăr'ătĭv.

compatriot, kŏmpā'trĭŭt.

compeer, kŏmpēr'.

compelled, kŏmpĕld'.

compensate, kŏm'pĕnsāt, kŏmpĕn'sāt.

compensative, kŏmpĕn'-sătĭv.

The London ("Public School Pronunciation") is given (by Jones) as *kŏm'pĕnsātĭv*. This pronunciation is often heard in America on the lips of good speakers, but the dictionaries do not sanction it.

compensatory, kŏmpĕn'-sătŏrĭ.

Compiègne, kôṅpyĕn'y'.

complaisance, kŏm'plăzāns, kŏmplā'zăns.

complaisant, kŏm'plăzănt.

complex (subst. and adj.), kŏm'plĕks; (verb), kŏmplĕks'.

composite, kŏmpŏz'ĭt, kŏm'pŏzĭt.

compos mentis, kŏm'pŏs mĕn'tĭs.

comprador, kŏmprădōr', kŏm'prădōr.

compress (subst.), kŏm'-prĕs; (verb), kŏmprĕs'.

compte rendu, kôṅt răṅdü'.

comptoir, kôṅtwăr'.

comptometer, kŏmptŏm′-ĕtêr.

comptroller, kŏntrōlêr.

compurgator, kŏm′pŭrgā-têr.

comrade, kŏm′răd, kŏm′-răd.

Comte, kôńt.

Comus, kō′mŭs.

con amore, kŏnămō′rā.

conative, kŏn′ătĭv, kōn′-ătĭv.

concatenate, kōnkăt′ĕnāt.

concave, kŏn′kāv.

concentrative, kŏnsĕn′trătĭv.

concertino, kŏnchĕrtē′nō.

concerto, kŏnchĕr′tō.

conch, kŏnk, kŏnch, kŏnsh.

The first is the only one recognized in British usage; the others are often considered provincial in the United States.

concierge, kôńsyĕrz′.

concise, kŏnsīs′.

conclave, kŏn′klāv.

conclude, kŏnklōōd′.

conclusive, kŏnklōō′sĭv.

concord, kŏn′kôrd, kŏn′-kôrd.

Concord, kŏn′kêrd.

concrete, kŏn′krēt, kŏn-krēt′.

The first is now generally preferred for the adjective, and is almost universal for the substantive. The second is the only pronunciation given to the comparatively rare verb. The verb meaning *to treat with concrete* is pronounced *kŏn′krēt*.

concretely, kŏn′krētlĭ.

Kŏnkrēt′lĭ is often heard, but it is not sanctioned by the dictionaries.

concreteness, kŏn′kretnĕs.

concubinage, kŏnkiu′-bĭnăj.

concubinary, kŏnkiu′bĭnărĭ.

concubine, kŏn′kiubīn.

concupiscent, kŏnkiu′-pĭsĕnt.

Conde, de, dê kôńdā′.

condign, kŏndīn′.

condolence, kŏndō′lĕns.

condottiere, kŏndŏttyâr′ā.

conduit, kŏn′dĭt.

condyle, kŏn′dĭl.

Confessio Amantis, kŏn-fĕsh′ĭō ămăn′tĭs.

confessor, kŏnfĕs′êr.

confidant, kŏnfĭdānt′, kŏn′-fĭdānt.

confidante, kŏnfĭdānt′, kŏn′fĭdānt.

confine (subst.), kŏn′fīn, kŏnfīn′; (verb), kŏnfīn′.

confirmative, kŏnfûṛ′mătĭv.

confiscate, kŏn′fĭskāt, kŏnfĭs′kāt.

conflagration, kŏnflăgrā′shŭn.

confluent, kŏn′flōōĕnt.

confrère, kôṅfrâr′, kŏnfrâ′ṛ.

congee, kŏn′dẓē.

In some older meanings, now mostly obsolete, this word was once very fully Anglicized with this pronunciation. To-day, in most senses in which it is used, it is usually written *congé*, and pronounced *kôṅẓā′*.

congener, kŏn′dẓĕnêṛ.

congenial, kŏndẓēn′yăl.

congeries, kŏndẓē′rĭēz.

Congo, kōṇ′gō.

congregative, kŏṇ′grĕgătĭv.

Congreve, kŏṇ′grēv.

congruency, kŏṇ′grōōĕnsĭ.

congruent, kŏṇ′grōōĕnt.

congruity, kŏngrōō′ĭtĭ.

conic, kŏn′ĭk.

conifer, kō′nĭfêṛ.

Coniston, kŏn′ĭstŏn.

conjugative, kŏn′dẓōōgătĭv.

conjure, kŭn′dẓêr, kŏndẓōōṛ′.

The first is the sound of the word meaning *to influence as by magic;* the second, of the word meaning *implore*, and the like.

conjurer (a magician), kŭn′dẓêrêṛ; (one who implores), kŏndẓōōr′êṛ.

connate, kŏn′āt, kŏnāt′.

Connaught, kŏn′nôt.

connoisseur, kŏnĕsöṛ′, kŏnĕsiuṛ′.

connotative, kŏnō′tătĭv, kŏn′ŏtătĭv.

conquer, kŏṇ′kêṛ.

Conrade, kŏn′răd.

conscience, kŏn′shĕns.

conservatoire, kôṅsĕrvātwăr′.

conservator, kŏn′sêṛvātêṛ.

conserve, konsêṛv′.

considerable, kŏnsĭd′êrăb′l.

consignor, kŏnsīn′êṛ, kŏnsĭnôṛ′.

consistory, kŏnsĭs′tŏrĭ, kŏn′sĭstŏrĭ.

British usage prefers the second.

consolatory, kŏnsŏl′ălŏrĭ.

consols, kŏnsŏl′z, kŏn′sŏlz.

The first is historically preferable (as the natural abbrevia-

tion of *Consolidated Annuities*) and is the only pronunciation recognised by the Oxford Dictionary. Most other authorities recognize the second.

consommé, kŏṅsŏmā′, kŏn-sŏmā′.

consonance, kŏn′sŏnăns.

consonant, kŏn′sŏnănt.

consort (subst.), kŏn′sôṛt; (verb), kŏnsôṛt′.

conspiracy, kŏnspĭr′ăsĭ.

constable, kŭn′stăb′l.

Consuelo, kŏnsiuā′lō; (Fr.), kŏṅsüālō′.

consuetude, kŏn′swĕtiud.

consul, kŏn′sŭl.

consular, kŏn′siulăṛ.

consummate (adj.), kŏn-sŭm′ăt; (verb), kŏn′sŭ-măt.

contemplate, kŏn′tĕmplāt, kŏntĕm′plāt.

contemplative, kŏntĕm′plă-tĭv.

contemporaneity, cŏntĕm-pŏrănē′ĭtĭ.

contemptuous, kŏntĕmp′-tiuŭs.

content.

As a substantive meaning *a thing contained* this word is pronounced *kŏn′tĕnt* in the United States, and *kŏntĕnt′* in Great Britain. So also the plural, *contents*, of which Lowell preferred the British pronunciation:

"An old-fashioned title-page such as presents
A tabular view of the volume's contents."

As meaning *satisfaction*, the word is universally *kŏntĕnt′*, as are also the adjective and the verb; witness Browning's line:

"Oh, I'll content you,—but to-morrow, love."

Contes de Hoffman, kŏṅt′ dê hōf′măn.

contest (verb), kŏntĕst′; (subst.), kŏn′tĕst.

continuative, kŏntĭn′iuătĭv.

contrair (Scot.), kŏntrâr′.

contrapuntal, kŏntrăpŭn′-tăl.

contrariety, kŏntrărī′ĕtĭ.

contrarily, kŏn′trărĭlĭ, kŏn′trărĭlĭ.

contrariness, kŏn′trărĭnĕs, kŏn′trărĭnĕs.

contrariwise, kŏn′trărĭwīz, kŏn′trărĭwīz.

contrary, kŏn′trărĭ, kŏn′-trărĭ.

contrast (verb), kŏntrăst′; (subst.), kŏn′trăst.

contretemps (Fr.), kŏṅtr′-tăṅ′.

contribute, kŏntrĭb'iut.
contrite, kŏn'trīt.
controvert, kŏn'trōvêṛt, kŏntrŏvêṛt'.
contumacy, kŏn'tiumăsĭ.
contumelious, kŏntiumē'-lĭŭs.
contumely, kŏn'tiumēlĭ.
contuse, kŏntiuz'.
contusion, kŏntiu'ẓŭn.
conversance, kŏnvêṛs'ăns.
conversant, kŏn'vêṛsănt.
conversazione, kŏnvêrsăts-ēō'nā.
converse (verb), kŏnvûṛs'; (subst.), kŏn'vûṛs.
conversely, kŏn'vûṛslĭ, kŏn-vûṛs'lĭ.
convert (verb), kŏnvûṛt'; (subst.), kŏn'vûṛt.
convex, kŏn'věks.
convexly, kŏn'věkslĭ.
So stressed by all dictionaries, but the Oxford declares that "the stress varies."
convoy (verb), kŏnvoi'; (subst.), kŏn'voi.
Conybeare, kŭn'ĭbâṛ, kŏn'-ĭbâṛ.
coomb, kōōm.
coop, kōōp.
cooper, kōōp'êṛ, kŏŏp'êṛ.
Also, in the sense of a floating grog-shop or "bum-boat," spelled *cooper* or *coper*, *kōpêṛ*. The proper name is pronounced as is the common noun.
co-operation, kōŏpêrā'-shŭn.
Coos (New Hampshire), kō'ŏs, kōŏs'; (Oregon), kōōs.
copeck, kō'pĕk.
More often spelled *kopeck*.
Copernican, kŏpêṛ'nĭkăn.
Cophetua, kōfĕt'iuă.
Copley, kŏp'lĭ.
coppice, kŏp'ĭs.
copra, kŏp'ră.
copse, kŏps.
coptic, kŏp'tĭk.
copulative, kŏp'iulătĭv.
Coquelin, kōklăṅ'.
coquetry, kō'kĕtrĭ.
coracle, kŏr'ăk'l.
coral, kŏr'ăl.
Cordelier, kŏṛdĕlēṛ'.
cordial, kŏṛ'dẓăl, kŏṛ'dyăl.
British usage prefers the second.
Cordovan, kŏṛ'dōvăn.
coreopsis, kōrēŏp'sĭs, kŏ-rēŏp'sĭs.
Corfu, kŏṛfōō', kŏṛ'fiu.

Corin, kō'rĭn.

Corinne, kŏrĭn'.

Coriolanus, kōrĭōlān'ŭs.

Corioli, kōrī'ŏlī.

Corneille, kŏrnây''.

cornelian, kŏrnēl'yăn.

Cornelis, kŏrnā'lĭs.

cornet, kôr'nĕt, kôrnĕt'.

cornice, kôr'nĭs.

coronach (Scot.), kŏr'ŏnăCH.

coronal, kŏr'ŏnăl, kŏrō'năl.

British usage prefers the second.

coroner, kŏr'ŏnêr.

coronet, kŏr'ŏnĕt.

Corot, kŏrō'.

corporative, kôr'pŏrătĭv.

corporeal, kôrpō'rēăl.

corps, kōr.

The plural, spelled the same, is pronounced *kōrz*.

corpse, kôrps.

Often pronounced *kôrs*, especially for poetic or archaic effect. The word was originally *cors;* the *p* crept in from the Latin, and at last changed the pronunciation, but the old pronunciation is not yet obsolete.

corpuscule, côrpŭs'kiul.

The equivalent *corpuscle*, pronounced *kôr'pŭsl*, is the form now generally used.

corpus delicti, kôr'pŭs dĕlĭk'tī.

Correggio, kŏrrĕdz'ō.

Try to pronounce two *r*'s.

correlate, kŏr'ĕlāt.

Dictionaries give *kŏrĕlāt'* for the verb, but it is safe to say that they do not represent the practice of either British or American speakers.

correlative, kŏrĕl'ătĭv.

corrie, kŏr'ĭ.

corrigenda, kŏrĭdzĕn'dă.

corroborative, kŏrŏb'ŏrătĭv.

corrosive, kŏrōs'ĭv.

corrugate, kŏr'ŏŏgăt, kŏr'iugăt.

corsage, kôr'săds, kôrsăz'.

cortège, kôrtāz'.

Whether the French word is written with *é* or *è* it is pronounced the same. Modern usage favors the *è*.

Cortelyou, kôr'tĕlyōō.

Cortes, kôr'tĕz; (Sp.), kōrtās'.

Keats gave it the English sound:

"Or like stout Cortes when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—"

Cortona, kôrtŏ'nă.

coruscate, kŏr'ŭskăt, kŏrŭs'kăt.

The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only the first.

Corybant, kŏr'ĭbănt.
Corydon, kŏr'ĭdon.
coryphæus, kŏrĭfē'ŭs.
coryphée, kŏrĕfā'.
Cosette, kŏzĕt'.
cosh (Scot.), kŏsh.
cosmetic, kŏzmĕt'ĭk.
cosmogonal, kŏzmŏg'ŏnăl.
cosmography, kŏzmŏg'răfĭ.
cosmopolite, kŏzmŏp'ŏlīt.
Costa Rica, kŏs'ṭă rē'kă.
cote, kōt.
coteau, kōtō'.
coterie, kōt'ĕrĕ.
couch'ănt.
Anglicized with this sound as a term of heraldry; the French sound is *kōōshăṅ'*.
couchee, kōōsh'ā, kōōshā'.
Coudert, kōōdâ'ṛ.
cougar, kōō'găr.
coulee, kōō'lĭ.
couleur de rose, kōōlör' dê rōz.
countra (Scot.), kŭn'trĭ, kĭn'trā.
countrified, kŭn'trĭfĭd.
coup, kōō'.
coup de grace, kōō dê grăs'.
coup de main, kōō dê măṅ'.
coup de soleil, kōō dê sŏlâ'y'.
coup d'état, kōō dātă'.
coup de théâtre, kōō dê tāă'tr'.
coup d'œil, kōō dö'y'.
coupé, kōōpā'.
coupon, kōō'pŏn; (Fr.), kōōpôṅ'.
cour (Scot.), kōōr.
Courbet, kōōrbĕ'.
courier, kōō'rĭêṛ, kŏŏ'rĭêṛ.
Courland, kōōr'lănd.
Also spelled *Kurland*.
Courtenay, kêṛt'nĭ.
courteous, kûṛ'tĕus, kōṛt'yŭs.
courtesan, kōṛt'ĕsăn, kûṛ'tĕsăn.
courtesy (a salutation), kûṛt'sĭ; (civility), kûṛt'ĕsĭ, kōṛt'ĕsĭ.
courtier, kōṛt'yêr.
Courtrai, kōōrtrĕ'.
cousin, kŭz''n.
Cousin (Fr.), kōōzăṅ'.
coute que coute, kōōt kê kōōt.
couthie (Scot.), kōōth'ĭ.
Coutts, kōōts.
Covent Garden, kŭv'ĕnt găṛd''n.

Coventry, kŭv'ĕntrĭ.
coverlet, kŭv'ĕrlĕt.
Coverley, kŭv'ĕrlĭ.
covert, kŭv'ĕrt.
covetous, kŭv'ĕtŭs.
covey, kŭv'ĭ.
cow (Scot., clip, cut short), kou.
cowardice, kou'ĕrdĭs.
cowl, koul.
Cowley, kou'lĭ.
cowp (Scot.), koup.
Cowper (William), kōōp'ĕr.

"To demonstrate quickly and easily how per-
Versely absurd 'tis to sound this name *Cowper*,
As people in general call him named *super*,
I remark that he rhymes it himself with horse-trooper."
LOWELL (*Fable for Critics*).

cow'rin (Scot.), kōōr'ĭn.
cowt (Scot.), kout.
coyote, kī'ō'tē, kī'ōt; (Sp.), kōyō'tā.
cozen, kŭz''n.
Cracow, krā'kō.

The Polish form of the name, *Krakow*, is said to be pronounced *krä'kōōf;* the German form, *Krakau*, is pronounced *krä'kou.*

craem (Scot.), krām.
crag (Scot.), krāg.
Craigenputtock, krāgĕn-pŭt'ŏk.
cran (Scot.), krăn.
crankous (Scot.), krănk'ŭs.
cranreuch (Scot.), krăn'-rûCH.
cravenette, krāv'nĕt'.
craw, krô.
creagh (Scot.), krēCH.
Creakle, krē'kl.
creature, krē'tiur, krē'chĕr.

The first is preferred by the dictionaries; the second is that most commonly heard on the lips of careful speakers.

Crécy, krāsē'.
credence, krē'dĕns.
credulous, krĕd'iulŭs.
creek, krēk.
creesh (Scot.), krēsh.
Creighton, krī't'n, krā'tŭn.
cremate, krēmāt'.

The word seems to have come into use in its modern sense about 1875 or earlier, when it was pronounced *krē'māt*, which is still allowed but not preferred.

crematory, krĕ'mătōrĭ, krē'-mătōrĭ.
crème, krâm.
crème de menthe, krâm dĕ măṅt'.
crescendo, krĕshĕn'dō, krĕ-sĕn'dō.
crescive, krĕs'ĭv.

Cressida, krĕsĭdȧ.
cretonne, krĕtŏn′, krē′tŏn.
Creusa, krēiu′sȧ.
crevasse, krĕvȧs′.
Crevecœur, krĕvkör.
crew, krōō.
Chrichton, krī′t′n.
Crimea, krīmē′ȧ; (Brit.), krī′mĕȧ.
Crimean, krĭmē′ȧn, krīmē′-ȧn.
crinoline, krĭn′ōlĭn.
British usage prefers *krĭn′ōlēn;* American dictionaries allow *krĭn′-ōlīn.*
Critias, krĭsh′ĭȧs.
Crito, krī′tō.
Croat, krō′ăt.
Croatian, krŏā′shȧn.
crochet, krŏshā′; (Brit.), krō′shȧ.
Crœsus, krē′sŭs.
crombie (Scot.), krŭm′ĭ.
Cronje, krŏn′yĕ.
Cronus, krōn′ŭs.
crosier, krō′ẓêr.
Crothers, krŭth′êrz.
croupier, krōōp′ĭêr, krōōp-ēr′; (Fr.), krōōpyā′.
crouton, krōōtôṅ′.
crowdy (Scot.), kroud′ĭ.
crude, krōōd.
cruel, krōō′ĕl.
cruise, krōōz.
crustacean, krŭstā′shĭȧn.
crux, krŭks.
cuckoo, kŏŏk′ōō.
cucumber, kiu′kŭmbêr.
cui bono, kī bō′nō.
cuif (Scot.), kûf, kōōf.
cuirass, kwērȧs′.
cuirassier, kwērȧsēr′.
cuisine, kwēzēn′.
cuisser (Scot.), kû′sêr.
cuitikin (Scot.), kü′tĭkĭn.
cuittle (Scot.), küt″l.
cul de sac, kü d'sȧk′, kül dê sȧk′.
Culebra, kiulā′brȧ; (Sp.), kōōlā′brȧ.
culinary, kiu′lĭnȧrĭ.
Cumean, kiumē′ȧn.
cumulative, kiu′miulȧtĭv.
Cunctator, kŭnk′tȧtêr.
cuneiform, kiunē′ĭfôrm, kiun′ēĭfôrm.
cunyie (Scot.), kün′yĕ.
cupola, kiu′pŏlȧ.
curaçao, kiurȧsō′.
From the proper name, *Curacao* (*kiurȧsȧ′ō*). The common noun has so widely been misspelled *curacoa* that the pro-

nunciation may fairly be said to be in good use. *Kōōrŏsō'* is also allowable.

curate, kiu'răt.

curator, kiurā'tŏr.

curcuddoch (Scot.), kûr-kŭd'ŭCH.

cure, kiur.

curé, kiurā'.

curmudgeon, kŭrmŭdj'ŭn.

currach (Scot.), kŭr'ā, kŏŏr'ăCH.

curracks (Scot.), kŭr'ŭks.

curriculum, kŭrĭk'iulŭm.

curtail, kûrtāl'.

The word was originally stressed on the first syllable, and the noun, an architectural term, is regularly so stressed

curtain, kûrt'n.

curule, kiu'rōōl.

cusser (Scot.), kŏŏs'êr.

cute (Scot.), kōōt, kût.

cutikin (Scot.), kütĭkĭn.

cuvier, küvyā'.

Cuxhaven, kŏŏks'hăfĕn.

Cuyp, koip.

Cybele, sĭb'ĕlē.

Cyclades, sĭk'lădēz.

Cyclopean, sīklŏpē'ăn.

Cymbeline, sĭm'bĕlĭn, sĭm'-bĕlīn.

cymric, kĭm'rĭk.

Cymry, kĭm'rĭ, sĭm'rĭ.

Cynewulf, kĭn'ĕwŏŏlf.

cynosure, sīn'ŏshōōr, sĭn'-ŏshōōr.

Cyprian, sĭp'rĭăn.

Cyrene, sī'rē'nē.

Cyril, sĭ'rĭl.

Cytherea, sĭthêrē'ă.

Czajkowski, chĭkôf'skĕ.

czar, zăr, tsăr.

So also *czar'evitch*, *czar'evna*, czarina (*zărē'nă*, *tsărē'nă*), and the like.

Czech, chĕk.

Czernowitz, chĕr'nŏvĭts.

Czerny, chĕr'nē.

D

da capo, dă kă′pō.

dachshund, dăCHs′ho͝ont.

dacker (Scot.), dăk′ẽr.

dactyl, dăk′tĭl.

dăd (Scot., to thresh).

dā′dō.

dædalian, dĕdāl′yăn.

Dædalus, dĕd′ăl̆ŭs.

dæmon, dē′mŏn.

Daghestan, dă′gĕstăn′.

Dagnan Bouveret, dānyăṅ′ bo͞ovrĕ′.

Dagobert, dăg′ŏbẽrt, dăgŏ′-bâr′.

Dagon, dā′gŏn.

Daguerre, dăgĕr′.

daguerreotype, dăgĕr′ŏtīp.

dahabeah, dăhăbē′ă.

Dahlgren, dăl′grĕn.

dahlia, dăl′yă.

Dahomey, dăhō′mā.

daigh (Scot.), dāCH.

dā′ĭs.

Originally monosyllabic, and still allowably pronounced *dās*.

D'Albert, dălbâr′.

Dalhousie, dălho͞o′zĭ, dăl-hou′zĭ.

dal segno, dăl sā′nyō.

Damascene, dăm′ăsēn.

Damien de Veuster, dăm-yăṅ dê vûstâr′.

Anglicized as (Father) *Dăm′-ĭĕn*.

damme, dăm′ĕ.

damnable, dăm′năb′l.

damned, dămd, dăm′nĕd.

Cf. blessed.

Damoclean, dămŏklē′ăn.

Damocles, dăm′ŏklēz.

damoizelle, dăm′ĭzĕl.

This form, together with *damosel*, *damozel* (*dăm′ŏzĕl*), and others, are archaic variants of *damsel*.

Damon, dā′mŏn.

damosel.

See damoizelle.

damozel.

See damoizelle.

Damrosch, dăm′rŏsh.

damson, dăm′z'n.

Danaë, dān′ăē.

Danaides, dănā′ĭdēz.

dance, dāns.

dandilly (Scot.), dăn'dĭlĭ.

Dandin, dăndăṅ'.

Dăn'dōlō.

danseuse, dănsōz'.

Dăn'tē.

See also Alighieri.

Dăn'tēăn.

Dantesque, dăntĕsk'.

Dăntôṅ'.

danton (Scot.), dôn'tȯn.

Danubian, dăniu'bĭăn.

d'Arblay.

See Arblay.

Dardanelles, dăṛdănĕlz'.

Dăṛdānĭŭs.

Dăṛdā'nŭs.

Commoner form of the above name.

dărg (Scot.).

Dā'rĭĕn'.

Dictionaries give the primary stress on the last syllable; but in practice the first and third receive about equal stress, as in Keats'

"Silent upon a peak in Darien."

Dărī'ŭs.

D'Artagnan, dărtănyăṅ'.

Dartmouth, dăṛt'mŭth.

Dăṛwĭn'ĭăn.

dā'tȧ.

dā'tŭm.

daub, dôb.

Daubigny, dōbēn'yē.

daud (Scot.), dôd.

Daudet, dōdĕ'.

daunt, dănt, dônt.

American dictionaries prefer the first, British dictionaries prefer the second.

daunton (Scot.), dôn'tŭn.

D'Avenant, dăv'ĕnănt.

Davoc (Scot.), dă'vŭk.

deaf, dĕf.

deas (Scot.), dēs, dās.

deasil (Scot.), dā'zĭl.

debacle, dĕbă'k'l.

The French form, *dêbâcle*, is pronounced *dābăk''l*.

debauch, dĕbôch'.

debauchee, dĕbôshē'.

debenture, dĕbĕn'tiuṛ.

debonair, dĕbŏnâṛ'.

de bonne grâce, dê bŏn grăs.

Deborah, dĕb'ōrȧ.

debouch, dĕbōōsh'.

debris, dābrē'.

De Burgh, dė bûṛg.

Debussy, dêbüsē'.

début, dābü', dĕbiu'.

débutante, dābütănt'.

The masculine form, *débutant*, is pronounced *dābütăṅ'*.

decade, dĕk'ād.

decadence, dĕkā'dĕns, dĕk'ȧdĕns.

British usage prefers the second. So also *decadency* and *decadant*.

decalogue, dĕk'ȧlŏg.

Decameron, dĕkăm'ȇrŏn.

decameter, dĕk'ȧmētȇr.

decemvir, dēsĕm'vȇr.

decemvirate, dēsĕm'vĭrāt.

deciduous, dēsĭd'iuŭs.

decisive, dēsī'sĭv.

Decius, dēsh'ĭŭs.

declarative, dĕklăr'ātĭv.

declination, dĕklĭnā'shŭn.

declivous, dĕklīv'ŭs.

décolletage, dākŏl'tăz'.

décolleté, dākŏl'tā'.

decorative, dĕk'ŏrātĭv.

decorous, dĕkōr'ŭs, dĕk'ŏrŭs.

decrepit, dēkrĕp'ĭt.

decretal, dēkrē'tȧl.

decretory, dĕk'rētŏrĭ.

deduce, dēdius'.

defalcate, dēfăl'kāt.

defalcation, dĕfȧlkā'shŭn.

defalcator, dĕf'ȧlkātȇr.

The Oxford Dictionary indicates *dĕf-* as the sound of the first syllable of these two words. American usage, however, prefers the "short" *e* sound.

defamatory, dĕfăm'ȧtŏrĭ.

defeasance, dēfē'zȧns.

deficit, dĕf'ĭsĭt.

defilade, dĕfĭlād'.

defile, dēfīl'.

definitive, dēfĭn'ĭtĭv.

defloration, dĕflŏrā'shŭn.

dégagé, dāgāẓā'.

deglutition, dĕglōōtĭsh'ŭn, dēglōōtĭsh'ŭn.

British usage prefers the second.

dégoût, dāgōō'.

DeGroot, dêgrōt'.

de gustibus non est disputandum, dē gŭst'ĭbŭs nŏn ĕst dĭspiutăn'dŭm.

Deianira, dēyȧnī'rȧ.

deign, dān.

Dei gratia, dē'ī grā'shĭā.

deiphobus, dēĭf'ŏbŭs.

dejeuner, dāẓönā'.

de jure, dē dẓōō'rē.

Delacroix, dê lā krwă'.

Dĕlănd'.

Delaroche, dêlȧrōsh.

De La Warr, dĕl'ȧwȧr.

Jones gives the "Public School Pronunciation" of this as *dĕl'ȧwȧ*.

dē'lē.

delectation, dēlĕktā'shŭn.
delenda est Carthago, dĕ-lĕndā ĕst kär̥thā'gō.
deleterious, dĕlĕtē'rĭŭs.
Delhi (India), dĕl'ē; (U. S.), dĕl'hī.
delicacy, dĕl'ĭkăsĭ.
delinquent, dĕlĭn'kwĕnt.
delirious, dĕlĭr'ĭŭs.
dĕlĭr'ĭŭm.
Dē'lĭŭs.
Della Cruscan, dĕl'ä krōōs'-kän, dĕl'ä krŭs'kän.
American dictionaries vote for the first, but the Oxford gives only the second.
Dē'lŏs.
Delphi, dĕl'fī.
Delphine, dĕl'fĭn.
Delphinus, dĕlfĭn'ŭs.
Delsarte, dĕlsär̥t'.
delude, dĕlōōd'.
delusion, dĕlōō'z̥ŭn.
de luxe, dê lōōks'.
demagogic, dĕmäg̊ŏdz̥'ĭk.
demagogue, dĕm'äg̊ŏg.
Demas, dē'mäs.
demesne, dĕmān', dĕmēn'.
Dictionaries prefer the first, but Keats preferred the second:
"Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-browed Homer rules as his demesne;
Yet never did I breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:"
(*On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.*)
Demeter, dĕmē'têr̥.
Demetrius, dĕmēt'rĭŭs.
Demidov, dyĕmē'dŏf.
demi-monde, dĕm'ĭmŏnd, dêmēmôṅd'.
Democritus, dĕmŏk'rĭtŭs.
demoiselle, dĕm'wäzĕl'.
demoniacal, dēmŏnī'äkäl.
demonstrable, dĕmŏn'strä-b'l.
demonstrate, dĕm'onstrāt.
demonstrative, dĕmŏn'-strätĭv.
demonstrator, dĕm'ŏn-strātêr̥.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum, dē môrt'iuĭs nĭl nīsī bōn'ŭm.
Demosthenic, dĕmŏsthĕn'-ĭk.
Denham, dĕn'äm.
denier (a coin), dĕnēr̥'; (one who denies), dēnī'êr̥.
dénouement, dānōō'mäṅ.
dē nō'vō.
Dent du Midi, däṅ dü mēdē'.

denunciate, dĕnŭn′shĭāt.

Denys, dênē′.

Deo gratias, dē′ō grā′shĭăs.

Dē′ō vōlĕn′tē.

depilate, dĕp′ĭlāt.

depilatory, dĕpĭl′ătŏrĭ.

depot, dē′pō.

Almost any conceivable pronunciation of this word may be justified on the ground of more or less general usage, but this is now the prevalent one for those who use the word at all in English—it is misused as applied to a railroad station, and superfluous as meaning *storehouse*.

deprecative, dĕp′rĕkătĭv.

deprecatory, dĕp′rĕkătŏrĭ.

depredatory, dĕp′rĕdătŏrĭ.

So given in American dictionaries; the Oxford, however, gives *dĕpred′ätŏrĭ* first.

deprivation, dĕprĭvā′shŭn.

De Profundis, dē prŏfŭn′-dĭs.

Deptford, dĕt′fêrd.

Jones gives *dĕt′fĕd*.

Derby, dêr′bĭ.

Jones gives *dăb′ĭ*, *dabĭshĭä* (*Derbyshire*), with the comment: "The form *dē′bi* also exists, but is rare among educated speakers." As an American name, however, it has only the sound indicated above.

Derelict, dĕr′ĕlĭkt.

dereliction, dĕrĕlĭk′shŭn.

De Reszke, dê rĕs′kĭ.

de rigueur, dê rē′gûr′.

derisive, dĕrī′sĭv.

dernier, dêr′nĭêr.

The word was Anglicized with this sound in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now when used at all is French, as in *dernier ressort*, *dĕrnyā rêsŏr′*.

derogate, dĕr′ŏgāt.

derogative, dĕrŏg′ătĭv.

dervis.

See **dervish.**

Desbrosses (Street in N. Y. C.), dĕsbrŏs′ĕs; (Jean Alfred), dābrôs′.

descant (verb), dĕs′kănt′.

The substantive, a more or less technical term in music, is pronounced *des′kant*.

Descartes, dā′kärt′.

Deschamps, dā′shăṅ′.

descrive (Scot.), dĕskrēv′.

descry, dĕskrī′.

Desdemona, dĕzdĕmō′nä.

desert (wilderness), dĕz′-êrt; (in other meanings — subst., adj., verb), dĕzêrt′.

See also **dessert.**

deshabille, dĕzăbēl′.

See also **dishabille.**

desiccate, děs'ĭkāt.

desideratum, dēsĭdêrā'tŭm.

designatory, děs'ĭgnȧtōrĭ.

desipere in loco, dēsĭp'ĕrē ĭn lō'kō.

Des Lys, Gaby, gȧ'bē dālēs'.

Des Moines, dê moin'.

desolate, děs'ŏlȧt.

desperado, děspêrā'dō.

despicable, děs'pĭkȧb'l.

despite, děspīt'.

despumate, děspiu'māt.

dessert, dězûṛt'.

See also desert.

destine, děs'tĭn.

Destinn (Emily), děs'tĭn.

desuetude, děs'wĕtiud.

desultory, děs'ŭltŏrĭ.

detail, dětāl'.

This is the only permissible sound for the verb, and is preferable for the substantive also.

Detaille, dêtā'y'.

deteriorative, dětē'rĭŏrȧtĭv.

detestation, dētĕstā'shŭn.

detonate, dēt'ŏnāt, dět'-ŏnāt.

The second is the choice of the dictionaries; the first represents actual practice.

detonator, dēt'ŏnā'têṛ.

Here also the dictionaries call for the *ĕ* sound in the first syllable, but it is never heard in speech.

detour, dĕtōōr'.

detritus, dĕtrī'tŭs.

de trop, dê trŏ'.

Dettingen, dĕt'ĭṇĕn.

Deucalion, diukā'lĭŏn.

deuk (Scot.), dûk, dyŏŏk.

deus ex machina, dē'ŭs ĕks măk'ĭnȧ.

Deutsch, doich.

Deutschland, doich'lŏnt.

devastate, dĕv'ȧstāt.

devastation, dĕvȧstā'shŭn.

De Vinne, dĕ vĭn'ĕ.

devise, dĕvīz'.

Not to be confused in sound with *device* (*dĕvīs'*).

devisee, dĕv'ĭzē, dĕv'īzē.

British usage prefers the second.

devoir, dêvwȧr'.

This word was once Anglicized (and variously pronounced) but is now felt as French, and so sounded.

dew, diu.

dexterous, dĕks'têrŭs, dĕks'trŭs.

Often spelled *dextrous* and pronounced with two syllables.

Dhu, dōō.

So the "glossaries" tell us. Scott, to be sure, rhymes it with *anew* (*ăniu'*), but it is a rare poet who does not consider *oo*, *iu* a valid rhyme.

diable, dĭă'b'l.

diablerie, dĭă'blĕrĭ.

diæresis, dīĕr'ĕsĭs.

diagnosis, dīăgnō'sĭs.

diagnostician, dīăgnŏstĭsh'ăn.

dialogist, dīăl'ŏdẓĭst.

dialogize, dīăl'ŏdẓīz.

Dian, dī'ăn.

Diana, dīăn'ă.

diapason, dī'ăpā'zŏn.

diaphanous, dīăf'ănŭs.

diaphragm, dī'ăfrăm.

diaphragmatic, dīăfrăgmăt'ĭk.

diastole, dīăs'tŏlē.

diathesis, dīăth'ĕsĭs.

diatom, dī'ătŏm.

diatribe, dī'ătrīb.

Diaz, dē'ăs.

The Spanish pronunciation would be *dē'ăth*, but the Mexicans pronounce it as indicated above.

dictator, dĭktā'tẽr.

Diderot, dēd'rō'.

Dī'dō.

Dieppe, dĕĕp'.

Dies Irae, dī'ēz ī'rē.

dietary, dī'ĕtărĭ.

Dieu et mon droit, dyû ā môṅ drwă'.

diffuse (verb), dĭfiuz'; (adj.), dĭfius'.

diffusive, dĭfiu'sĭv.

digestion, dĭdẓĕs'chŭn.

dight (Scot.), dĕCHt.

digitalis, dĭdẓĭtā'lĭs.

digitiform, dĭdẓ'ĭtĭfôṛm.

digitigrade, dĭdẓ'ĭtĭgrād.

digress, dĭgrĕs'.

digression, dĭgrĕsh'ŭn.

Dijon, dēẓôṅ'.

dilate, dĭlāt', dīlat'.

Dictionaries prefer the first, but is it ever heard in speech?

dilemma, dĭlĕm'ă, dīlĕm'ă.

dilettante, dĭl'ĕtăn'tē.

dilution, dĭliu'shŭn, dīliu'shŭn.

diluvial, dĭliu'vĭăl.

diluvian, dĭliu'vĭăn.

diluvium, dĭliu'vĭŭm.

dĭm'ĕtẽṛ.

diminuendo, dĭmĭniuĕn'dō.

diminution, dĭmĭniu'shŭn.

din (Scot.), dĕn.

dindle (Scot.), dĕn'd'l.

ding (Scot.), dĕn̩.
dink (Scot.), dĕn̩k.
dinna (Scot.), dĭn'ȧ.
dinnle (Scot.), dĕn'l.
dinosaur, dī'nŏsôr̩.
diocesan, dīŏs'ĕsȧn.
diocese, dī'ŏsēs.
Diodorus Siculus, dīŏdō'-rŭs sĭk'iulŭs.
Diogenes, dīŏ'dz̩ĕnēz.
Diomed, dī'ŏmĕd.
Diomede, dīŏmē'dē.
Diomedes, dīŏmē'dēz.
Dione, dīō'nē.
Dionysia, dīŏnĭsh'ĭȧ.
Dionysiac, dīŏnĭs'ĭăk.
Dionysian, dīŏnĭsh'ȧn.
Dionysus, dīŏnī'sŭs.
diorama, dīŏrȧ'mȧ.
diphtheria, dĭfthē'rĭȧ.
diphtheritic, dĭfthĕrĭt'ĭk.
diphthong, dĭf'thŏn̩.
diploma, dĭplō'mȧ.
diplomatist, dĭplō'mȧtĭst.
diptych, dĭp'tĭk.
Dircæan, dûr̩sē'ȧn.
Dirce, dûr̩'sē.
direct, dĭrĕkt, dīrekt'.
directly, dĭrĕkt'lĭ.
Directoire, dē'rĕk'twȧr'.
dirigible, dĭr'ĭdz̩ĭb'l.

dis (Scot.), dĭz.
dis aliter visum, dĭs ăl'ĭtêr vīs'ŭm.
disapprobatory, dĭsăp'rŏ-bȧtŏrĭ.
disaster, dĭzȧs'têr̩.
discard, dĭskȧr̩d'.
This is the approved pronunciation for both substantive and verb. *Dis'kard* as the noun is recognized by the new Webster, but it would seem that neither the sound nor sense of the word as meaning *scrap-heap* has yet swum into the ken of the lexicographer.
discern, dĭzûr̩n'.
discernible, dĭzûr̩'nĭb'l.
discernment, dĭzûr̩n'mĕnt.
discipline, dĭs'ĭplĭn.
discobolus, dĭskŏb'ŏlŭs.
discomfit, dĭskŭm'fĭt.
discomfiture, dĭskŭm'fĭtiur.
discourse, dĭskōr̩s'.
This is the only approved pronunciation for the word, either as substantive or verb.
discrepancy, dĭskrĕp'ȧnsĭ.
Dĭs'krĕpăn'sĭ is allowed also by the Oxford Dictionary.
disease, dĭzēz'.
dishabille, dĭsȧbēl'.
See also **deshabille**.
dishevel, dĭshĕv'ĕl.

disinclination, dĭsĭnklĭnā'-shŭn.
disintegration, dĭsĭntēgrā'-shŭn.
disjune (Scot.), dĕjōōn'.
dislocate, dĭs'lŏkāt.
disna (Scot.), dĭẓ'nȧ.
disparate, dĭs'pȧrȧt.
disputable, dĭs'piutȧb'l, dĭspiut'ab'l.
disputant, dĭs'piutȧnt.
disputative, dĭspiut'ȧtĭv.
Disraeli, dĭzrā'lĭ.
disreputable, dĭsrĕp'iutȧb'l.
disseminative, dĭsĕm'ĭnȧ-tĭv.
dissimilitude, dĭsĭmĭl'ĭtiud.
dissimulative, dĭsĭm'iulȧ-tĭv.
dissociate, dĭsō'shĭāt.
dissolute, dĭs'ŏliut.
dissolve, dĭzŏlv'.
dissyllabic, dĭsĭlăb'ĭk.
distich, dĭs'tĭk.
distingué, dĭstăṇ'gā.
distrait, dĕstrā'.
distributive, dĭstrĭb'iutĭv.
district, dĭs'trĭkt.
dithyramb, dĭth'ĭrămb.
dittay (Scot.), dĭt'ā.
diurnal, dīûṛ'nȧl.
diva, dē'vă.
divagation, dīvȧgā'shŭn.
divan, dĭvăn'.
diverge, dĭvêṛdẓ, dīvêṛdẓ.
divers, dī'vêṛz.
diverse, dĭvûṛs'.
diversely, dĭvûṛs'lĭ.
divert, dĭvûṛt'.
divertissement, dē'vĕrtēs'-mȧṅ'.
Dives, dī'vēz.
divest, dĭvĕst'.
Divina Commedia, dĕvē'-nă kŏmmā'dyă.
divinatory, dĭvĭn'ȧtŏrĭ.
divisible, dĭvĭz'ĭb'l.
divulgate, dĭvŭl'gāt.
Dixmude, dĕks'müd.
dizen, dĭz''n, dīz''n.
The Oxford Dictionary prefers the second.
Dmitriev, dmē'trēyĕf.
Dneiper, nē'pêr.
Dneister, nēs'têr.
dobby (Scot.), dŏb'ĭ.
Dobrudja, dŏbrŏŏ'dẓā.
doch - an - dorrach (Scot.), dŏCH'-ȧn-dŏr'ȧCH.
dochter (Scot.), dŏ'CHtêr.
docile, dŏs'ĭl.
Dodonæan, dō'dŏnē'ȧn.

dog, dŏg.
doge, dōdẓ.
dolce, dŏl'chā.
dolce far niente, dŏl'chā fär nyĕn'tā.
doldrums, dŏl'drŭmz.
dolmen, dŏl'mĕn.
Dolomites, dŏl'ŏmīts.
Dolores, dŏlō'rĕs.
doloroso, dōlŏrō'sō.
dolorous, dŏl'ĕrŭs.
Dom (Portuguese title), dŏm; (a cathedral church), dōm.
domain, dŏmān'.
domicile, dŏm'ĭsĭl.
domine, dŏm'ĭnĕ.
Dominican, dŏmĭn'ĭkăn.
Dominique, dŏmĭnēk'.
Domremy-la-Pucelle, dôṅ-rêmē'-lā-püsĕl'.
Don, dŏn.
So Anglicized, either as the Russian river or the Spanish title: the Spanish sound is *dōn*.
Dona, dō'nyä.
Donajec.
See Dunajec.
Donalbain, dŏn'ălbān.
Donatello, dŏnătĕl'lō.
Donati, dŏnä'tē.
donative, dŏn'ätĭv.
Doncaster, dŏn'kästêr.
Donegal, dŏn'ĕgŏl'.
Don Giovanni, dōn dzō-văn'nē.
Try to pronounce both *n's*.
Donizetti, dō'nĕ-dzĕt'tē.
Try to pronounce both *t's*.
Don José, dōn hōzā'.
Anglicized as *dŏn dẓō'zä*.
Don Juan, dŏn dẓū'ăn.
As the name of the hero celebrated by Byron this is universally Anglicized as here indicated. In Spanish it would be *dōn hwän'*.
donkey, don'kĭ.
The original pronunciation, rhyming with *monkey*, is still preferred by some.
donnered (Scot.), dŏn'ĕrt.
Don Pasquale, dōn päsk-wä'lā.
Don Quixote, dŏn kwĭk'-sŏt.
Universally so Anglicized; the Spanish sound would be *dōn kēhōt'ā*.
donsie (Scot.), dŏn'zĭ.
D'ooge, dōgĕ.
Doone, dōōn.
doppel gänger, dŏp'ĕl gĕṇ'ĕr.
Dorcas, dôṛ'kăs.
Doré, dōrā'.

Dorian, dō'rĭăn.
Doric, dŏr'ĭk.
dorlach (Scot.), dôr'lāCH.
Dorothea, dŏrŏthē'ȧ.
D'Orsay, Quai, kā dŏr'sĕ'.
Dortmund, dŏrt'mo͝ont.
dos-à-dos, dō'ẓȧdō'.
dost, dŭst.
Dostoyevski, dŏs'tŏyĕf'skĕ.
dot (dowry), dŏt.
Sometimes Anglicized as *dŏt*. Note that in the French sound of the word the *t* is not silent as one would expect.
Dotæa, dōtē'ȧ.
dotage, dōt'ăḍẓ.
dotal, dotale (Fr.), dōtăl'.
dotard, dō'tăṛd.
dotation, dōtā'shŭn.
Dotavia, dōtă'vĭȧ.
Dotcziwicz, dōt'chĭvĭch.
dote, dōt.
doté, dotée (Fr.), dotā'.
Dotenwald, dōt'ĕnvȧlt.
doth, dŭth.
Dotheboys' (Hall), dōō'-thĕ boiz.
dottle (Scot.), dŏt't'l.
Douai, Douay, dōōā'.
double entendre, dōō'bl' ăṅ'tăṅ'dr'.
double entente, dōō'bl' ăṅ'tăṅ't.
douce (Scot.), dōōs.
douceur, dōō'sör.
douche, dōōsh.
dought (Scot.), dŏCHt.
doughty, dou'tĭ.
douk (Scot.), dōōk.
Douma, dōō'mă.
doun (Scot.), dōōn.
dour (Scot.), dōōr.
dourlach (Scot.), dōōr'-lȧCH.
douse (Scot.), dōōs.
dow (Scot.), dou.
dowager, dou'ȧḍẓêṛ.
dowcote (Scot.), dōō'kŏt.
dowed (Scot.), doud.
dowf (Scot.), douf.
dowie (Scot.), dou'ĭ.
Dowie, dou'ĭ.
downa (Scot.), dou'nȧ.
downby (Scot.), dōōn'bĭ.
doyen, dwăyăṅ'.
dozen (Scot., tostun), dōz'n.
Drachenfels, drä'CHĕnfĕls.
drachm, drăm.
drachma, drăk'mȧ.
Draco, drā'kō.
Draconian, drȧkō'nĭăn.

draconic, drȧkŏn'ĭk.

The word would begin with a capital as derived from the proper name *Draco;* as derived from *dragon* it would not.

drăft.

dragée, drăẓā'.

draigle (Scot.), drā'g'l.

drama, drȧ'mȧ.

dramatis personæ, drăm'ȧtĭs pêṛsō'nē.

dramaturgy, drăm'ȧtûṛdẓĭ.

drănt (Scot.).

draught, drăft.

Drawcansir, drôkan'sêṛ.

drawer, drô'êṛ.

There is in practice a distinction in pronunciation between the word which means *one who draws* ("the drawer of water"), and that which names the sliding receptacle in a piece of furniture, the latter being more nearly monosyllabic *drô'r.* See Oxford Dictionary.

dreamed, drēmd.

It is the other form, *dreamt,* that is pronounced *drĕmt.*

dreamt.

See dreamed.

drear, drēṛ.

Dreibund, drī'bo͝ont.

dreigh (Scot.), drēCH.

Dresden, drĕz'dĕn; (Ger.) drās'dĕn.

Dreyfus, drā'füs'.

drochlin (Scot.), drŏCH'lĭn.

Drogheda, drŏ'CHĕdȧ.

droghling (Scot.), drŏCH'lĭn.

droich (Scot.), drōCH, droiCH.

droichy (Scot.), drōCH'ĭ, droiCH'ĭ.

dromedary, drŭm'ĕdȧrĭ' drŏm'ĕdȧrĭ.

dronach (Scot.), drō'nȧCH.

droschke, drŏsh'kĭ.

dross, drŏs.

drought, drout.

droughty, drout'ĭ.

drouk (Scot.), drōōk.

droukit (Scot.), drōōk'ĭt.

drouth (Scot.), drōōth.

drouth, drouth.

drow (Scot.), drou.

drucken (Scot.), dro͝ok'ĕn.

Druid, drōō'ĭd.

drumly (Scot.), drŭm'lĭ.

Druses, drōōz'ēz.

Dryburgh, drī'bŭrȯ, drī'brȯ.

dual, diu'ȧl.

Du Barry, dü bȧ'rē'.

dubiety, diubī'ĕtĭ.

dubious, diu'bĭŭs.

Dubois, dübwă'.

This indicates the French sound. As an American name it is commonly pronounced *diubois'*.

Dubno, dōōb'nō.

ducat, dŭk'ăt.

Duchesne, dü'shĕn'.

ductile, dŭk'tĭl.

due, diu.

duel, diu'ĕl.

duet, diuĕt'.

Duguesclin, dügāklăṅ'.

duke, diuk.

Dulcinea, dŭlsĭn'ēă.

dule (Scot.), dül.

Dulwich, dŭl'ĭdẓ, dŭl'ĭch.

duly, diu'lĭ.

Dumas, dü'mă'.

Du Maurier, dü mō'ryā'.

Dumfries, dŭm'frēs.

Dünaburg, dü'năbōōrCH.

Same as **Dvinsk**.

Dunajec, dōōnă'yĕts.

Duncan, dŭnkăn.

dune (Scot., dnu), dōōn, dün.

dungaree, dŭṇ'gărē.

duniwassal (Scot.), dōōn'-ĭwŏs'ăl.

Dunois, dü'nwă'.

duodenum, dūŏdē'nŭm.

duomo, dwō'mō.

Dupont, diupŏnt'.

Dupré, dü'prā'.

Dupuy, dü'pwē'.

Duquesne, dü'kān'.

Durazzo, dōōrăt'sō.

Dürer, Albrecht, ălbrĕCHt dürêr.

Durham, dŭr'ăm.

Dusé, dōō'zā.

Düsseldorf, düs'ĕldôrf.

duty, diu'tĭ.

duumvir, diuŭm'vêṛ.

Duval, diuvāl'.

Duyckinck, dĭ'kĭṇk.

Dvinsk, dvĕnsk.

Dvorak, dvôr'ẓăk.

Dwina, dwē'nă.

dynamite, dī'nămīt.

Dĭn'ămīt is also allowed, but it is seldom heard.

dynamo, dī'nămō.

dynasty, dī'năstĭ.

dysentery, dĭs'ĕntĕrĭ.

dyspepsia, dĭspĕp'shă, dĭs-pĕp'sĭă.

Dictionaries prefer the second, but the first is the almost universal sound of the word.

E

Eames (Emma), āmz.

ear, ē(ė)ṛ.

American dictionaries give *ēr*, but this hardly represents the best American usage. Many, and perhaps most, of our best speakers sound it as did Keats in his attempt

"to mingle music fit for the soft ear
Of goddess Cytherea."

easel, ē′ẓėl.

eastward, ēst′wêṛd.

eath (Scot.), ēth̄, ēth.

eau, ō.

eau de Cologne, ō dê kŏlōn′; (Fr.), ō dê kŏlŏn′y′.

eau de vie, ō dê vē′.

Eaux, Les, lāzō′.

Eaux Vives, ō vēv.

Ebal, ē′bål.

Ebers, Georg, gāōrCH′ ā′-bêrs.

Ebionite, ē′bĕŏnīt.

Eblis, ĕb′lĭs.

Eboracum, ĕbŏrā′kŭm.

Ebro, ē′brō; (Span.), ā′bro.

ebullience, ĕbŭl′yĕns.

ebullition, ĕbŭlĭsh′ŭn.

eburin, ĕb′iurĭn.

écarté, ā′kăr′tā′.

Ecbatana, ĕkbăt′ȧnȧ.

ecce homo, ĕk′sē hō′mō.

ecce signum, ĕk′sē sĭg′nŭm.

Ecclefechan, ĕk′lfĕCH′ăn.

echelon, ĕsh′ĕlŏn; (Fr.), ĕshêlôṅ′.

echinoderm, ĕkī′nŏdûṛm, ĕk′ĭnŏdûṛm.

Eckmühl, ĕk′mül.

éclair, ā′klâr′.

éclaircissement, āklârsēs′-măṅ.

éclat, ā′klă′.

eclogue, ĕk′lŏg.

École des Beaux Arts, ā′kŏl′ dā bō′zăr′.

École Polytechnique, ā′kŏl′ pŏlētĕknēk′.

economic, ēkŏnŏm′ĭk.

economical, ēkŏnŏm′ĭkål.

economics, ēkŏnŏm′ĭks.

écru, ā′krōō, ĕk′rōō; (Fr.), ākrü′.

Ecuador, ĕk′wådôr′; (Sp.), ākwăth̄ōr′.

ecumenical, ĕkiumĕn′ĭkål.

eczema, ĕk′zĕmȧ.

eczematous, ĕkzĕm′ȧtŭs.

Edam, ē′dăm.

Eden, ē′dėn.

Edinburgh, ĕd″nbŭrȯ, ĕd′-ĭnbŭrȯ.

édition de luxe, ā′dē′syȯṅ′ dê lüks′.

editio princeps, ĕdĭsh′ĭō prĭn′sĕps.

Edomite, ē′dȯmīt.

educate, ĕd′iukāt.

eerie, ē′rĭ.

effeir (Scot.), ĕ′fēr′.

efferent, ĕf′ĕrĕnt.

effete, ĕfēt′.

efficacy, ĕf′ĭkȧsĭ.

effigies, ĕfĭdẓ′ĭēz.

The plural of *effigy* (with the same spelling) is pronounced *ĕf′ĭdẓĭz*.

effort, ĕf′ȯṛt, ĕf′ĕṛt.

effusive, ĕfiu′sĭv.

Égalité, ā′gā′lē′tā′.

Egeria, ĕdẓē′rĭȧ.

Egeus, ĕdẓē′ŭs.

eglantine, ĕg′lȧntīn.

ego, ē′gō, ĕ′gō.

British usage prefers the second.

egregious, ĕgrē′dẓŭs.

egret, ē′grĕt, ĕg′rĕt.

British usage prefers the second.

Ehrenbreitstein, ārĕnbrīt′-shtīn.

Ehrenfels, ā′rĕnfĕls.

eident (Scot.), ī′dĕnt.

eider, ī′dêṛ.

eidolon, īdō′lȯn.

Eiffel (Tower), ī′fėl.

Phyffe tells us to pronounce it *ĕfĕl′*. One who does so takes the risk of being wholly unintelligible in England and the United States. The name of the engineer is properly so pronounced, and the French name of the structure, *Tour Eiffel*, is pronounced *tōōr ĕfĕl′*.

Eikon Basilike, ī′kŏn bȧsĭl′-ĭkē.

Eikonoclastes, ī′kŏnȯklȧs′-tēz.

eild (Scot.), ēld.

Eildon, ēl′dȯn.

Eileen, ī′lēn, ā′lēn.

Ein feste Burg is unser Gott, īn fĕs′tê bo͝orCH ĭst o͝on′sêr go͝t.

eisteddfod, āstĕth′vōd.

either, ē′thêṛ, ĭthêṛ.

American usage is strongly for the first. The second is said (by Murray) to be "somewhat more prevalent in educated speech" in London.

Elamite, ē'lămīt.
élan, ā'lăṅ'.
eland, ē'lănd.
elasticity, ēlăstĭs'ĭtĭ.
Elbe, ĕl'bê.
Elbruz, ĕlbro͞oz'.
Elburz, ĕlbo͞orz'.
El Caney, ĕl kănā'.
El Dorado, ĕldŏrä'dō.
Eleanora d'Este, ā'lăŏnô'rä dĕ'stĕ.
Eleatic, ĕlēăt'ĭk.
Eleazar, ĕ'lēā'zẹr.
Electra, ĕlĕk'trä.
electrolier, ĕlĕk'trŏlēr'.
electrolysis, ēlĕktrŏl'ĭsĭs.
eleemosynary, ĕl'ēmŏs'ĭnärĭ, ĕlēĭmŏs'ĭnärĭ.
elegiac, ĕlē'dẹĭăk, ĕlĕdẹī'ăk.
elegiacal, ĕl'ĕdẹī'ăkăl.
elephantiasis, ĕl'ĕfăntī'ăsĭs.
elephantine, ĕl'ĕfăn'tĭn.
Eleusinia, ĕliusĭn'ĭä.
Eleusinian, ĕliusĭn'ĭän.
Eleusis, ĕliu'sĭs.
élève, ā'lĕv'.
eleven, ĕlĕv''n.
Elgin (Brit. and Scot.), ĕl'gĭn; (Am.), ĕl'dẹĭn.
Elgin, Illinois, and Elgin, Canada, have the American pronunciation.

Elia, ē'lĭä.
Elian, ē'lĭän.
Elias, ĕlī'ăs.
eligible, ĕl'ĭdẹĭb'l.
Elisir d'Amore, L', lālēsēr' dămō'rā.
élite, ā'lēt'.
elixir, ĕlĭk'sêr.
Elizabethan, ĕlĭz'ăbē'thăn, ĕlĭzăbĕth'ăn.
ellipse, ĕlĭps'.
Ellora, ĕlō'rä.
ĕlm.
Elnathan, ĕlnā'thăn.
éloge, ā'lŏẹ'.
Elohim, ĕlō'hĭm, ĕl'ŏhĭm, ĕlo'hēm.
elongate, ĕlŏṅ'gāt.
El Paso, ĕl pä'so; (Span.), āl pä'sō.
Elsass Lothringen, ĕl'zäs lŏt'rĭngĕn.
Elsinore, ĕl'sĭnōr'.
Elssler, ĕls'lêr.
elucidate, ĕliu'sĭdāt.
elusive, ĕliu'sĭv.
elusory, ĕliu'sŏrĭ.
Élysée, L', lālēzā'.
Elysian, ĕlĭẹ'ăn, ĕlĭz'ĭän.
Elysium, ĕlĭẹ'ĭŭm. ĕlĭz'ĭŭm.

Elzevir, ĕl′zĕvêr.
embalm, ĕmbăm′.
embarras de (des) richesses, ăṅ′bā′rä′dê (dā) rē′shĕs′.
embarrass, ĕmbăr′ăs.
embassage, ĕm′băsăḋz.
emblematist, ĕmblĕm′ătĭst.
emblematize, ĕmblĕm′ătīz.
embonpoint, ăṅ′bôṅ′pwăṅ′.
emboss, ĕmbŏs′.
embouchure, ăṅbo͞oshür′.
embroider, ĕmbroid′êr.
embroidery, ĕmbroid′êrĭ.
embryonal, ĕm′brĭŏnăl.
eme (Scot.), ēm.
emendate, ē′mĕndāt.
emeritus, ĕmĕr′ĭtŭs.
emersion, ĕmûr′shŭn.
emeute, ā′möt′.
émigré, ā′mē′grā′.
Émil, āmēl′.
So also the feminine form, *Émile*.
Emilia, ĕmĭl′ĭä, āmēl′yä.
Éminence Grise, L', lā′mē′năns′ grēz′.
Éminence Rouge, L', lā′mē′năns′ ro͞oz.
emir, ĕmēr′, ē′mêr.
Emma, ĕm′ä.
Emmanuel, ĕmmăn′iuĕl.
Emmaus, ĕmā′ŭs.
Emmeline, ĕm′ĕlīn.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *Emeline*.
emollient, ĕmŏl′yĕnt.
employee, ĕmploiē′.
empressement, ăṅ′prĕs′măṅ.
empyreal, ĕmpĭr′ĕăl, ĕmpĭrē′ăl.
empyrean, ĕm′pĭrē′ăn.
Ems (Ger.), āms.
emu, ē′miu.
en avant, ăṅ′ nä′văṅ′.
Enbrugh (Scot.), ĕn′brŭ.
en casserole.
See casserole.
enceinte, ăn′săṅt′, ănsānt′; (Fr.), äṅsäṅt.
Enceladus, ĕnsĕl′ăḋŭs.
encephalic, ĕnsĕfăl′ĭk.
encephalon, ĕnsĕf′ăl̆ŏn.
enchant, ĕnchānt′.
enchiridion, ĕnkīrĭd′ĭŏn, ĕnkĭrĭd′ĭŏn.
Encke, ĕṇkê.
encomium, ĕnkō′mĭŭm.
encore, ăṅ′kôr′.
endemic, ĕndĕm′ĭk.

en déshabillé, ăn' dā'zā'-bē'yā'.
en dive, ĕn'dĭv, ĕn'dīv.
endogamy, ĕndŏg'ăm̆ĭ.
Endymion, ĕndĭm'ĭŏn.
en effet, ăṅ'nā'fĕ'.
enervate, ĕn'ẹrvāt.
eneuch (Scot.), ĕnyo͝oCH', ĕno͞oCH'.
en famille, ăṅ' fā'mē'y'.
enfant terrible, ăṅ'făṅ tĕ'-rē'b'l.
enfeoff, ĕnfĕf'.
enfilade, ĕnfĭlād'.
en fin, ăṅ' făṅ'.
Engadine, ĕngădēn'.
engine, ĕn'dẹĭn.
Engis, ăṅẹēs'.
England, ĭn'glănd.
English, ĭn'glĭsh.
engross, ĕngrōs'.
Enid, ē'nĭd.
en masse, ĕṅ' mās'.
ennui, ăṅ'nwē'.
ennuye, ăn'nweē'yā'.
Enoch, ē'nȯk.
enow (Scot.), ĕno͞o'.
enpassant, ăṅ'pă'săṅ'.
en plein jour, ĕṅ plăṅ ẹo͞or'.
enquiry, ĕnkwīr'ĭ.
en rapport, ĕṅ rā'pŏr'.
en regle, ăṅ rĕ'gl'.
en route, ăṅ' ro͞ot'.
ensemble, ăṅ'săṅ'bl'.
ensilage, ĕn'sĭlăḋẹ.
en suite, ăṅ' swēt'.
entelechy, ĕntel'ĕkĕ.
entente cordiale, ăṅ'tăṅt' kŏr'dyăl'.
enteric, ĕntĕr'ĭk.
enteritis, ĕn'têrī'tĭs.
entourage, ăṅ'to͞o'rāẹ'.
entozoan, ĕn'tŏzō'ăn.
entr'acte, ăṅ'trăkt'.
Entragues, Henriette d', ăṅrēĕt' dăṅtrăg'.
entrails, ĕn'trālz.
entrée, ăṅ'trā'.
entre nous, ăṅ'tr' no͞o'.
entrepôt, ăn'tr'pō'.
entrepreneur, ăn'tr'prê-nûr'.
envelop, ĕnvĕl'ŏp.
envelope, ĕn'vĕlōp.
To give one syllable of this word a quasi French sound *ȯn'-velope* seems a work of supererogation, yet the pronunciation has had some currency for more than a century. The word was thoroughly at home in English for a hundred years before that.
environs, ĕnvī'rȯnz.
envoi, ăṅ'vwā'.

Eos, ē′ŏs.
Ēō′thĕn.
epact, ē′păkt.
Ēpămĭnŏn′dăs.
Epaphroditus, ĕpăf′rŏdī′-tŭs.
epaulet, ĕp′ôlĕt.
epergne, ĕpûrn′, ā′pĕrn′.
Épernay, ā′pĕrnĕ′.
ephemera, ĕfĕm′ĕrȧ.
Ephialtes, ĕfĭăl′tēz.
ephod, ĕf′ŏd.
Ephraim, ē′frȧĭm.
Epictetus, ĕp′ĭktē′tŭs.
epicurean, ĕp′ĭkiurē′ăn.
Epicurus, ĕp′ĭkiu′rŭs.
Epigonus, ĕpĭg′ŏnŭs.
epilepsy, ĕp′ĭlĕpsĭ.
epilogue, ĕp′ĭlŏg.
Epimetheus, ĕpĭmē′thius.
Épinal, āpēnăl′.
Épinay, d', dā′pē′nĕ′.
Epirus, ĕpī′rŭs.
episcopacy, ĕpĭs′kŏpȧsĭ.
episodic, ĕpĭsŏd′ĭk.
epistle, ĕpĭs′′l.
epitaph, ĕp′ĭtăf.
epitasis, ĕpĭt′ȧsĭs.
epithalamium, ĕp′ĭthȧlā′-mĭŭm.

The word also has the form *epithala′mion*, but the above form is the common one since the seventeenth century.

epitome, ĕpĭt′ŏmē.
epoch, ĕp′ŏk, ēp′ŏk.
epode, ĕp′ōd.
epos, ĕp′ŏs.
equability, ēkwȧbĭl′ĭtĭ.
equable, ē′kwȧb′l, ĕk′wab′l.
equanimity, ēkwȧnĭm′ĭtĭ.
equatorial, ēkwȧtō′rĭȧl.
equerry, ĕk′wĕrĭ, ĕkwer′ĭ.
equestrienne, ĕkwĕs′trĭĕn′.
equilibrate, ē′kwĭlī′brāt.
equilibrator, ē′kwĭlī′brātĕr.
equilibrist, ĕkwĭl′ĭbrĭst, ĕkwĭlĭb′rĭst, ĕkwĭlĭb′-rĭst.
equinoctial, ēkwĭnŏk′shȧl.
equinox, ē′kwĭnŏks.
equipage, ĕk′wĭpȧdz.
equipoise, ē′kwĭpoiz.
equivoque, ĕk′wĭvŏk.
era, ē′rȧ.
Erasmus, ĕrăz′mŭs.
erasure, ĕrā′zōōr.

The Oxford Dictionary gives *ĕra′ziur;* Jones gives *ĕra′zė.*

Erato, ĕr′ȧtō.
Eratosthenes, ĕrȧtŏs′thĕ-nēz.
Erebus, ĕr′ĕbŭs.

Erechtheum, ĕrĕkthē'ŭm.
erectile, ĕrĕk'tĭl.
eremite, ĕr'ĕmīt.
Eric, ĕr'ĭk.
Erigena, ĕrĭ'dẓĕnȧ.
Erin, ē'rĭn; ĕr'ĭn.
Erin go bragh, ā'rĭn gŏ brăCH'.
Erinys, ĕrĭn'ĭs.
Eros, ē'rŏs.
Ĕrŏs'trȧtus.
err, ûṛ.
erudite, ĕr'ŏŏdīt.
Erymanthian, ĕrĭmăn'thĭȧn.
erysipelas, ĕrĭsĭp'ĕlȧs.
Erzerum, êrzrōōm'
Ĕrzĭngăn'.
Sound the *n* and the *g* separately.
Esaias, ĕzā'yȧs.
escalade, ĕskȧlād'.
escalator, ĕs'kȧlātêṛ.
escapade, ĕskȧpād'.
escheat, ĕschēt'.
eschew, ĕschōō'.
Escorial, ĕskō'rĭȧl; (Sp.), āskōrēăl'.
Cf. Escurial.
escritoire, ĕs'krĭtwăr'.
Escurial, ĕskiu'rĭȧl; (Sp.), āskōōrēăl'.
Cf. Escorial.
Esdraelon, ĕsdrȧē'lŏn.
esoteric, ĕsŏtĕr'ĭk.
Esperanto, ĕs'pĕrăn'tō.
So the speakers of the language call it. On the vulgar tongue it is *ĕspĕrănt'ō*.
espionage, ĕs'pĭŏnȧdẓ, ĕspī'ŏnȧdẓ, ĕs'pĭŏnăẓ.
Esprémesnil d', dā'prā'mā'nĕl'.
So pronounced, also, when written *Épréménil*.
esprit, ĕs'prē'.
esprit de corps, ĕsprē' dê kŏr'.
esquire, ĕskwīṛ'.
essayist, ĕs'āĭst.
Essene, ĕsēn'.
Estaing, d', dĕs'tăṅ'.
estate, ĕstāt'.
Esther, ĕs'têṛ.
Eteocles, ĕtē'ŏklēz.
eternize, ĕtêṛ'nīz.
Etesian, ĕtē'ẓȧn.
ethereal, ĕthē'rĕȧl.
Ethiopic, ēthĭŏp'ĭk.
ethnicism, ĕth'nĭsĭz'm.
ethnography, ĕthnŏg'rȧfĭ.
Étienne, ā'tyĕn'.

étude, ā'tüd'.
Eubœa, iubē'å.
Euergetes (Ptolemy), iuûr'-dzętēz.
Euganean, iugā'nēan, iu-gānē'an.
Eugen, oi'gān, oigān'.
Eugene, iudzēn', iu'dzen.
Eugène, özĕn'.
eugenic, iudzĕn'ĭk.
Eulenspiegel, Tyll, tĭl oil'-ĕnshpēgĕl.
Eumenides, iumĕn'ĭdēz.
Eunice, iu'nĭs.
Eupatrid, iupăt'rĭd.
Euphemia, iufē'mĭå.
euphemism, iu'fĕmĭsm.
euphonic, iufŏn'ĭk.
Euphrosyne, iufrŏs'ĭnē.
Euphues, iu'fiuēz.
euphuistic, iufiuĭs'tĭk.
Euroclydon, iurŏk'lĭdŏn.
European, iurŏpē'ăn.
Euryale, iurīålē.
Euryanthe, iurēăn'thē.
Eurydice, iurĭd'ĭsē.
Eurystheus, iurĭs'thĭŭs.
Eustachian, iustāk'ĭăn.
Euterpe, iutûr'pē.
Euxine, iuk'sĭn.
evangel, ēvăn'dzĕl.
evasive, ēvā'sĭv.
Evelina, ĕvēlī'nå.
eversion, ēvêr'shŭn.
Evesham, ēv'shåm.
"Locally *ē'shàm, ē'sàm.*"—Jones.
evil, ē'v'l.
evocation, ĕvŏkā'shŭn.
ewest (Scot.), iu'ĕst.
ewhow (Scot.), ā'hwou
ewig weibliche, ā'vĭCH vīb'lĭCHê.
exacerbate, ĕgzăs'êrbāt.
exact, ĕgzăkt'.
exaggerate, ĕgzădz'êrāt.
exalt, ĕgzôlt'.
examination, ĕgzămĭnā'-shŭn
examine, ĕgzăm'ĭn.
example, ĕgzăm'p'l.
exasperate, ĕgzăs'pêrāt.
ex cathedra, ĕks kăthē'drå.
Ĕks kăth'ĕdrå is allowable, but by no means usual.
excise, ĕksīz'.
exciseman, ĕksīz'mån.
"The deil cam fiddlin thro' the town,
And danced awa' wi' th' Exciseman,
And ilka wife cries, 'Auld Mahoun,
I wish you luck o' the prize, man.'"
—Burns.
excitant, ĕksīt'ånt.
excitation, ĕksĭtā'shŭn.
excitative, ĕksīt'åtĭv.
excrement, ĕks'krĕmĕnt.

exculpate, ĕkskŭl'pāt.
exegesis, ĕksĕdẓē'sĭs.
exemplar, ĕgzĕm'plăṛ.
exempli gratia, ĕksĕmp'lī grā'shĭă.
exempt, ĕgzĕmpt'.
exequatur, ĕksĕkwā'tŭṛ.
exequy, ĕks'ĕkwĭ.
exeunt, ĕk'sē̆ŭnt.
exhaust, ĕgzôst'.
exhibit, ĕgzĭb'ĭt.
exhilarate, ĕgzĭl'ărāt.
exhort, ĕgzôṛt', ĕgzhôṛt'.
exigeant, āgzēẓăṅ'.
exigeante, āgzēẓăṅt'.
exigent, ĕk'sĭdẓĕnt.
exiguity, ĕksĭgiu'ĭtĭ.
exile, ĕk'sīl.
exist, ĕgzĭst'.
exit, ĕk'sĭt.
ex libris, ĕks lī'brĭs.
exogamy, ĕksŏg'ămĭ.
exonerate, ĕgzŏn'ĕrāt.
exorbitance, ĕgzôṛ'bĭtăns.
exorbitant, ĕgzôṛ'bĭtănt.
exordium, ĕgzôṛ'dĭŭm.
exosmosis, ĕksŏzmo'sĭs.
exoteric, ĕksŏtĕr'ĭk.
exotic, ĕgzŏt'ĭk.
ex parte, ĕks păṛ'tē.
expatriate, ĕkspā'trĭāt.
expedient, ĕkspē'dĭĕnt.
expert (adj.), ĕkspĕṛt'; (subst.), ĕks'pĕṛt.
expiable, ĕks'pēab'l.
expletive, ĕks'plĕtĭv.
explicable, ĕks'plĭkăb'l.
exploit, ĕksploit'.
This is the approved sound for both verb and substantive.
explosive, ĕksplō'sĭv.
exponent, ĕkspō'nĕnt.
expose, ĕkspōz'.
ex post facto, ĕks pōst făk'tō.
exquisite, ĕks'kwĭzĭt.
extant, ĕks'tănt.
extempore, ĕkstĕm'pŏrē.
extol, ĕkstŏl', ĕkstōl'.
extra, ĕks'tră.
extraordinary, ĕkstrôṛ'dĭnărĭ.
extricable, ĕks'trĭkăb'l.
exuberance, ĕgziu'bĕrăns.
exuberant, ĕgziu'bĕrănt.
exude, ĕksiud', ĕgziud'.
exult, ĕgzŭlt'.
exultancy, ĕgzŭl'tănsĭ.
exultant, ĕgzŭl'tănt.
exultation, ĕksŭltā'shŭn.
eyedent (Scot.), ī'dĕnt.
Eylau, ī'lou.
Eyre (Jane), âṛ.

F

fa' (Scot.), fô.

fablieau, făblēō'.

façade, făsăd'.

facetiæ, făsē'shĭē.

facile, făs'ĭl.

facile princeps, făs'ĭlē prĭn'-sĕps.

fac simile, făk sĭm'ĭlē.

faëry, } fā'erĭ.
faërie, }

Fafnir, făv'nēr.

Fagin, fā'gĭn.

Fahrenheit, fă'rĕnhīt.

faience, fā'yăṅs'.

fainéant, fānāăṅ'.

Fainéant, Les Rois, lā-rwă' fānāăṅ'.

fait accompli, fĕ'tā'kôṅplē'.

faitour (Scot.), fā'têr, fā-tōōr'.

faker, fā'kêṛ.

fakir, făkēṛ', fā'kêṛ.

falchion, fôl'chŭn, fôl'-shŭn.

falcon, fô'k'n, fôl'kȯn.

Falkland, fôk'lănd.

Fallières, fālyâr'.

fameuse, fā'mûz'.

Sometimes called *fāmiuz'*; perhaps it may be considered Anglicized as such.

fancy, făn'sĭ.

Faneuil (Hall), făn''l, făn'-yĕl.

fanfaronade, fănfărŏnād'.

fantasia, fāntăzē'ă, fāntă'-zĭă.

Other forms are *fantasie* (*făn'-tăzē*) and *fantaisie* (*făn'tāzē*).

farandole, fărăndōl', fărăn'-dōl.

Farnese, fărnā'sā.

Farquhar, fär'kwär.

In Middle Scots, *quh* had a rough or guttural *wh* sound as in *quhen* (*when*). The spelling is obviously preserved in this name, and has doubtless influenced the sound. See note under assoilye.

farrago, fărā'gō.

Farrar (Geraldine), fărä'.

Miss Farrar reports that she "has always pronounced her name Farrah, accent on the last syllable, the two *a's* as in *far*." (Quoted from a letter from her secretary in reply to an inquiry.)

Farrar (Canon), fär'ăr.

See Farrar (Geraldine).

fasces, făs'ēz.
fascia, făsh'ĭă.
fascine, făsēn'.
fashious (Scot.), fāsh'ŭs.
fast, fāst.
fasten, fās''n.
fastidious, făstĭd'ĭŭs.
Fata Morgana, fā'tă môr-gă'nă.
fatima, fă'tēmă.
Faubourg, St. Germain, fōbōōr' săṅ ẓêrmăṅ'.
fauces, fô'sēz.
faucet, fô'sĕt.
Faucit (Helen), fô'sĭt.
faugh, fô.
faugh (Scot.), fôCH, făCH.
faught (Scot.), fôCHt.
fault, fôlt.
Fauntleroy, fânt'lĕroi.
Faure, fōr.
fause (Scot.), fôs.
faut (Scot.), fôt.
Fauteuil, fōtû'y'.
faux pas, fō pă'.
Favre, Jules, ẓül fā'vr'.
Fayal, fī'ăl'.
feaze, fēz, fāz.
febrile, fē'brĭl, fĕb'rĭl.
February, fĕb'rōōărĭ.
fecht (Scot.), fĕCHt.
fechtin (Scot.), fĕCH'ĭn.
fecit, fē'sĭt.
fecund, fĕk'ŭnd, fē'kŭnd.
Fedora, fēdō'rā.
feeze, fēz, fāz.
feid (Scot.), fēd.
feil (Scot.), fēl.
feint, fānt.
Felice, fālē'chā.
Felicia, fēlĭsh'ĭă, fēlĭsh'ā.
feline, fē'līn.
felo de se, fē'lō dē sē'.
felucca, fēlŭk'ā.
feme-covert, fĕm kŭv'ĕrt.
So Anglicized as a law term, and doubtless so pronounced even when spelled (as by Fielding) *femme couvert*.
feme-sole, fĕm sōl.
A law term; see feme-covert.
femme de chambre, făm dē shăṅ'br'.
femur, fē'mŭr.
Fénelon, fān'lôṅ'.
Fenwick, fĕn'ĭk.
feoff, fĕf.
Ferney, fĕrnē'.
Fĕrrā'rā, fĕrrā'rā.
Try to pronounce all the *r*'s.
Ferrero, Gugielmo, gōōl-yĕl'mō fĕrrā'rō.
Try to pronounce all the *r*'s.

ferrocyanide, fĕrŏsī'ănīd, fĕrŏsi'ănĭd.
Ferry, Jules, ẓül fĕrē'.
Fesole, fĕs'ōlā.
Cf. Fiesole.
festina lente, fĕstī'nă lĕn'tē.
fête, fāt; (Fr.), făt'.
The French sound would be somewhere between *fĕt* and *fât*, as if one were to try to prolong the ă sound.
fête champêtre, făt' shăṅ-pă'tr'.
See note on fête.
fetish, fē'tĭsh, fĕt'ĭsh.
Feuerbach, foi'ĕrbăCH.
feu follet, fö fŏlā'.
feu grison, fö grēzoṅ'.
feuillage, föēyăẓ'.
Feuillant, föēyăṅ'.
feuille, föēy'.
feuillé, feuillée, föēyā'.
Feuillet, Octave, ŏktăv föēyā'.
feuilleton, föēyêtôn'.
feu triste, fö trēst'.
fey (Scot.), fā.
fiacre, fyā'kr'.
fiancé, fēăṅsā'.
fiancée, fēăṅsā'.
fiasco, fēās'kō.
fiat, fī'ăt.
fiat lux, fī'ăt lŭks.
fibril, fī'brĭl.
fibrin, fī'brĭn.
Fichte, fĭCHtê.
fichu, fĭsh'ōō; (Fr.), fē'shü'.
Fidelio, fēdāl'ĭō.
fiducial, fĭdiu'shăl.
fient (Scot.), fēnt.
fier (Scot.), fēr.
Fierabras, fēărăbrā'.
Fiesole, fyĕzŏlā.
fiery (Scot.), fēr'ĭ.
Figaro, fēgārō'.
figure, fĭg'iuṛ.
fikery (Scot.), fĭk'ĕrĭ.
filch, fĭlch.
filet de bœuf, fēlĕ' dê bûf.
fille de chambre, fēy' dê shăṅ'br'.
fin (Scot.), fĭn.
finale, fēnā'lā.
finance, fĭnăns', fīnăns'.
financier, fĭnănsēr', fĭnăn'-sĭêr.
fin de siècle făṅ dê syĕ'kl'.
fī'nĭs.
finite, fī'nīt.
finochio, fĭnōkĭō.
fiord, fyôrd.
fireflaught (Scot.), fīr'-flôCHt, fīr'flăCHt.

Firenze, fĕrĕnt'sā.
firlot (Scot.), fûr'lŏt.
firman, fûṛ'măn, fēṛmăn'.
Firmin-Didot, fērmăṅ' dēdō'.
fite (Scot.), fīt.
Fiume, fyōō'mā.
fjord, fyôrd.
flaccid, flăk'sĭd.
flagellant, flădẓ'ĕlănt, flădẓĕl'ănt.
flageolet, flădẓŏlĕt' flădẓ'ŏlĕt.
flagitious, flădẓish'ŭs.
flagrant, flā'grănt.
flagrante delicto, flăgrăn'tē dĕlĭc'tō.
flainen (Scot.), flān'ĕn.
flambeau, flăm'bō.
Flameng, flāmăṅ'.
Flammarion, flāmărēôṅ'.
flanerie, flăn'rē'.
flaneur, flănör'.
Flaubert, Gustave, güs'tăv' flōbâr'.
flaught (Scot.), flŏCHt, flāCHt.
flaughter (Scot.), flôCH'têr, flāCHt'er.
flaunt, flănt, flônt.
Fleance, flēăns.
fleur-de-lis, flör dê lē'.
fley (Scot.), flā.
fleysome (Scot.), flā'sŭm.
flichter (Scot.), flĭCHtêr.
flight (Scot.), flĭCHt, flĕCHt.
fling (Scot.), flĕng.
flisk (Scot.), flĕsk.
fliskmahoy (Scot.), flesk'-mâhoi.
flisky (Scot.), flĕs'kĕ.
flit (Scot.), flĕt.
flite (Scot.), flīt.
fliting (Scot.), flīt'ĭn.
flitter (Scot.), flĕt'ĕr.
flocci, flŏk'sī.
flocculent, flŏk'iulĕnt.
Floreal, flŏrāăl'.
Florentine, flŏr'ĕntēn, flo'-rentĭn.
florist, flō'rĭst, flŏr'ĭst.
flory (Scot.), flō'rĭ.
Flotow, flō'tō.
flotsam, flŏt'săm.
fluff-gib (Scot.), flŭf'gĭb.
Foch, fŏsh.
foci, fō'sī.
fodgel (Scot.), fŏdẓ'ĕl.
fog (Scot.), fŏg.
foggage (Scot.), fŏg'ăḍẓ.

Folies Bergere, Les, lā fôlē′ bĕrẓâr′.
folio, fō′lĭō, fōl′yō.
fondant, fŏn′dănt; (Fr.), fôṅdăṅ′.
Fontainebleau, fôṅtĕnblō′.
Fontenoy, fôṅt′nwă′; (Ang.), fŏnt′ĕnoi.
foramen, fŏrā′mĕn.
forbad, fôṛbăd′.
forbear, fôṛbâr′, fōṛ′bâr.
The second is also given as the sound of the word when spelled *forebear* in the sense of *ancestor.*
forecast (subst.), fōṛ′kăst; (verb), fōṛkăst′.
forecaster, fōṛkăs′têṛ.
forecastle, fōṛ′kăs′l, fō′k′s′l.
forehead, fŏr′ĕd.
foresail, fōṛ′săl, fōṛ′s′l.
foretauld (Scot.), fŏrtôld′.
forfairn (Scot.), fŏrfârn′.
forfault (Scot.), fŏr′fôt.
forfoughten (Scot.), fŏrfoCHt′ĕn.
forgie (Scot.), fōrgē′.
formidable, fôṛ′mĭdăb′l.
Fornarina, La, lă fôrnărē′nă.
forpit (Scot.), fôr′pĕt.
Fors Clavigera, fôrz klăvĭ′dẓêră.
forspeak (Scot.), fŏrspēk′.
forte (subst.), fôṛt; (adj.), fôṛ′tā.
forthwith, fôṛthwĭth′.
fortissimo, fŏrtĭs′ĭmō.
fortnight, fôṛt′nīt, fôṛt′nĭt.
forum, fō′rŭm.
Foscari, fŏs′kărē.
fother (Scot.), fôth′êr.
fou (Scot.), fōō.
Foucault, fōōkō′.
Fouché, fōōshā′.
foughten (Scot.), fôCHt′ĕn.
foulard, fōōlărd′; (Fr.), fōōlār′.
Fouquier-Tinville, fōōkyā′ tăṅvēl′.
fourchette, fōōrshĕt′.
Fra Angelico, fră ăndẓĕlĕkō.
Fra Bartolommeo, fră bărtôlŏmmĕ′ō.
fracas, frā′kăs; (Fr.), frăkă′.
Fra Diavolo, fră dĕă′vŏlō.
fragile, frădẓ′ĭl.
fragmentary, frăg′mĕntărĭ.
franc, frăṇk.
France, Anatole, ănătôl′ frăṅs.

Frances, frăn'sĕs, frăn'sĕz.
Francesca da Rimini, frăn-chĕskă dă rēmĕnē.
Franchi, frăṇ'kē.
franchise, frăn'chīz, frăn-chĭz.
franchisement, frăn'chĭz-mĕnt.
Francis, frăn'sĭs.
François, frăṅswă'.
Françoise, frăṅswăz'.
franc tireur, frăṅ' tērŏr'.
frangipane, frăn'dẓĭpān.
frangipani, frăndẓĭpăn'ĭ, frăndẓĭpăn'ĭ.
Frankfort am Main, frăṇk'-fo͞ort ăm mīn.
frankincense, frăṇk'ĭnsĕns.
Franz Ferdinand, frănts fĕrdēnănd'.
Franz Josef, frănts yō'sĕf.
frappé, frăpā'.
fraté, fră'tā.
frater, frātêṛ.
fraternal, frătêṛ'năl.
fraternize, frăt'ê-nīz, frāt'-êṛnīz.
fratricide, frăt'rĭsĭd.
frau, frou.
fräulein, froi'līn.
Fredegonde, frādăgôṅd'.
Freiberg, frī'bĕrCH.
Freiburg, frī'bo͝orCH.
Freiligrath, frī'lĭCHrăt.
Freischütz Der, dĕr frī'-shüts.
freit (Scot.), frēt.
Frelinghuysen, frē'lĭng-hīzĕn.
Frémont (John Charles), frĕmŏnt'.
frequent (adj.), frē'kwĕnt; (verb), frĕkwĕnt'.
Frère, frâr.
Freud, froit.
Freudian, froid'ĭăn.
Freund, froint.
Frey (Elizabeth), frī.
Freyă, frā'ă.
Freytag, Gustav, go͝ostăv' frī'tăCH.
Fribourg, frēbo͝or'.
fricht (Scot.), frĕCHt.
Friedland (Battle of), frēd'-lănt.
frien (Scot)., frēn.
Friesian, frē'ẓăn.
frijole, frĕhōl'ă.
friseur, frēzŏr'.
frist (Scot.), frĕst.
Froebel, frö'bĕl.

Froissart, frwăsăr; (Ang.), froi'săṛt.

Front de Bœuf, frôṅ dê bûf'.

Frontenac, de, dê frôṇtê-năk'; (Ang.), frŏn'tē-năk.

Froude, frōōd.

frumenty, frōō'mĕntĭ.

fu' (Scot.), fŏŏ.

Fuchs, Leonhard, lā'ōn-hărt fŏŏCHs.

fuchsia, fiu'shĭă.

Fuegians, fiuē'dẓĭans.

See **Tierra del Fuego**.

fugue, fiug.

Fujiyama, fōō'dẓĕyä'mä.

fuliginous, fiulĭdẓ'ĭnŭs.

fulsome, fŭlsŭm.

funebral, fiun'ĕbrăl, fiunē'-brăl.

The common form is *funebrial* (*fiunēb'rĭăl*).

fungi, fŭn'dẓī.

fungicide, fŭn'dẓĭsīd.

fureur, fürör'.

The English form is *furor* (*fiu'-rôṛ*); the Italian, *furore* (*fōōrō'rā*).

furr-ahin (Scot.), fûr'ăhĭn.

Fürst.

G

gaberdine, găbêṛdēn′, găb′-êṛdēn.

gaberlunzie (Scot.), gābêr-lün′yĭ.

See note on assoilzie.

Gaboriau, Émile, āmēl′ găbōryō′.

Gabriel, gā′brĭĕl.

Gabrielle, găbrĭĕl′.

Gaby Deslys.

See Deslys.

Gadarenes, gădârēnz′.

Gade, gă′dė.

Gadski, găt′skĭ.

Gaekwar, gīk′wăr.

gael, gāl.

Gaelic, gāl′ĭk.

Gaeta, găā′tă.

Gaia, gā′yă.

Gaillard, gāyăr′.

Gainsborough, gānz′b′rō.

gair (Scot.), gâr.

Gairdner (James), gărd′-nêṛ.

Other families in England, however, are said to call it *gâṛdnėṛ* or *gâėdnė*.

gala, gālă.

Galahad (Sir), gălăhăd.

Galapagos, gălă′păgōs.

Galashiels, gălăshēlz′.

Galatea, gălătē′ă.

Gales.

See Principe de Gales.

Galignani, gălēnyă′nē.

Galilean, gălĭlē′ăn.

Galileo, gălĭlē′ō; (Ital.), gălēlā′ō.

gallant, găl′ănt, gālănt′.

". . . the specialized senses 'politely attentive to women,' and 'amorous, amatory', . . . are usually distinguished by the accentuation *gallant′*."—Oxford Dictionary. A similar distinction is usually observed in the substantive; a *gal′lant* is a brave man, a *gallant′* one who is politely attentive.

Gallatin, găl′ătĭn; (Fr.), gālătăṅ′.

Gallaudet, gălôdĕt′.

Gallegos, gălyā′gōs.

galligaskin, gălĭgăs′kĭn.

Gallipoli, găllĭ′pōlē.

Gallitzin, gălēt′sĕn.

gallivant, gălĭvănt′.

galop, găl′ȯp, găl′ō.

Galsworthy, gôlz′wûṛthi.

The novelist, John Galsworthy, so indicates the pronunciation of his name, as the old Devonshire sound of it, but speaks of the "usual London pronunciation" (other families) as *gălz′wûṛthĭ*.

Galway, gôl′wā.

Gama, Vasco da, văs′kō dă gä′mă.

gamin, găm′ĭn; (Fr.), gā-măṅ′.

gamut, găm′ŭt.

gangrene, găṇ′grēn.

gant (Scot.), gānt.

Ganymede, găn′ĭmēd.

gaol, dẓāl.

gape, găp, gāp.

British usage recognizes only the second. This is the only recognized form for noun or verb meaning *yawn*. *Găp* meaning an *opening* or *breach* is a different word.

gar (Scot.), găr.

garage, gärăẓ′, găr′ăḍẓ.

Garcia, gärthē′ä.

garçon, gärsôṅ′.

Gargantua, gärgăn′tiuä.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe, dẓōō-sĕp′pā gärēbäl′dē.

garish, gâr′ĭsh.

Garonne, gärȯn′.

garrotte, gärōt′, garrŏt′.

garrulity, gärōōl′ĭtĭ.

gasconade, găskȯnād′.

gasoline, găs′ȯlēn.

The dictionaries also allow *găs′ȯlĭn*, but one never hears it in use.

gasometer, găsŏm′ĕtêṛ.

Gaston, găs′tȯn; (Fr.), gās-tôṅ′.

The first represents the American family name; the second, the French baptismal name.

gastritis, găstrīt′ĭs.

Gatun, gätōōn′.

gaucherie, gōsh′rē.

Gaucho, gou′chō.

The Spanish sound might be more nearly represented by *gäōō′chō*.

gauge, gādẓ.

gaunt, gänt, gônt.

British usage prefers the second.

gauntlet, gänt′let, gônt′let.

British usage prefers the second.

Gautama, gô′tämä; (Hind.), gou′tämä.

Gautier, gōtyā′.

gavelkind, gă′v′ĕlkīnd.

Gawain (Sir), gô′wän.

Gebir, dẓē′bĭr, gā′bēr.

Gehenna, gĕhĕn'ȧ.
Geikie (James), gē'kĭ.
geisha, gā'shȧ.
geissler (tube), gīs'lêr.
geizen (Scot.), gĭz''n.
gĕld.
gĕldĭng, gĕl'dĭng.
gelid, dzĕl'ĭd.
Gelon, dzē'lŏn.
gemel, dzĕm'ĕl.
Gemini, dzĕm'ĭnĭ.
Gemsbok, gĕmz'bŏk.
gendarme, zȧnd'ȧrm'.
genealogize, dzĕnĕȧl'ŏdzĭz.
genealogy, dzĕnĕȧl'ŏdzĭ, dzēnēal'ŏdzĭ.
generic, dzĕnĕr'ĭk.
Genesareth, gĕnĕs'ȧrĕth.
Genesis, dzĕn'ĕsĭs.
Genest, zênĕ'.
Genevieve, dzĕn'ĕvēv'.
The French form, *Geneviève*, is pronounced *zĕnĕvĕĕv'*.
Genevra, dzĕnĕv'rȧ.
Genghis Khan, dzĕn'gĭz CHȧn'.
genie, dzē'nĭ.
"The word *geénie* was adopted by the French translators of the Arabian Nights as the rendering of the Arabic word which it resembled in sound and in sense. In English *genie* has been commonly used in the singular and *genii* in the plural."—Oxford Dictionary.
Geénie is pronounced *zānē'*. The Arabic word is represented in English by *jinnee* (*dzĭnē'*).
genii, dzē'nĭī.
See also genie.
genius loci, dzē'nĭŭs lō'sī.
Genlis, de, dê zȧnlēs'.
Gennesaret (Lake), dzĕnĕs'ȧrĕt.
genre, zȧn'r'.
gens, dzĕnz.
Genseric, dzĕn'sêrĭk.
gentes, dzĕn'tēz.
Gentile, dzĕn'tīl.
genuflection, dzĕniuflĕk'shŭn.
genuine, dzjĕn'iuĭn.
Geoffrey, dzjĕf'rĭ.
geordie (Scot)., dzjôr'dĭ.
Georg, gēŏrCH'.
Georges, zŏrz.
Georgics, dzôrdz'iks.
Geraint (Sir), dzĕrānt'.
Geraldine, dzĕr'ȧldĭn.
Gerard, dzĕr'ȧrd, dzĕrard'.
The French form, *Gérard*, is pronounced *zārȧr'*.
gerfalcon, dzêr'fôkĕn.
Gergesenes, gûr'gĕsēnz.
Gerhardt (chemist), zȧrȧr'.

Gerhardt (poet), gĕr′härt.

germane, dẓêṛmān′, dẓûṛ′-mān.

Gérôme, ẓārōm′.

Geronimo, dẓĕrŏn′ĭmō.

Gerry, gĕr′ĭ.

gerrymander, gĕrĭmăn′dêṛ.

gerund, dẓĕr′ŭnd.

Gervinus, gĕrvē′nŏŏs.

Geryon, dẓēr′ĭŏn.

Gesenius, gāzā′nēŏŏs; (Ang.), gĕsē′nĭŭs.

gest, dẓĕst.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *geste*.

Gesta Romanorum, dẓĕs′tä rōmänō′rŭm.

gesten (Scot.), gĕs′tĕn, gĕs″n.

Gethsemane, gĕthsĕm′ănē.

ghaut, gôt; (Hind.), ghät.

Ghazi, gāz′ĭ.

In Kipling's lines,

"Oh, it drives me half crazy
To think of the days I
Went slap for the Ghazi,
My sword at my side,"

the first and third lines rhyme better than the second and third.

Gheber, gē′bêṛ, gā′bêṛ.

Gheezeh, gē′zė.

Commonly spelled *Gizeh*.

Ghent, gĕnt.

gherkin, gêṛ′kĭn.

Ghetto, gĕt′ō.

Ghibelline, gĭb′ĕlĭn, gĭb′-ĕlīn.

Ghiberti, gĕbĕr′tē.

Ghirlandajo, gērlăndä′yō.

Ghizeh, gē′zė.

More commonly spelled *Gizeh*.

ghoul, gōōl.

Giacomo, dẓä′kŏmō.

Gianicolo, Monte, mŏn′tā dẓänē′kŏlō.

giaour, dẓour.

The Turkish pronunciation is more like *gyour*.

gib (cat), gĭb.

gibber, dẓĭb′êṛ, gĭb′êṛ.

gibberish, gĭb′êrĭsh.

gibbet, dẓĭb′ĕt.

gibbose, gĭbōs′.

gibbous, gĭb′ŭs.

gibe, dẓīb.

Gibeonite, gĭb′ēŏnīt.

giblet, dẓĭb′lĕt.

Gibraltar, dẓĭbrôl′täṛ.

Gide, ẓēd.

gie (Scot.), gē.

Giessbach, gēs′băCH.

gif (Scot.), gĭf.

gigantean, dẓīgăntē′ăn.

Gila, hē′lä.

Gil Blas de Santillane, ẓēl blăs′ dê Săṅ′tēyăn′.

The Spanish name of the book and the hero is pronounced in French because the book is French. The best usage favors the sound indicated here, but does not frown on *ẓēl blă′*.

Giles, dẓīlz.

gill, gĭl.

So pronounced when meaning *a fish's organ of respiration, a glen, a brook*, and in a few technical and local senses.

gill, dẓĭl

So pronounced when meaning *a fourth of a pint, a lass or wench*, and in one or two obsolete and dialect senses.

gillie (Scot.), gĭl′ĭ.

gilly-flower, dẓĭl′ĭflouêr.

gilravage (Scot.), gĭlrăv′-ādẓ.

gimbal, gĭm′băl, dẓĭm′băl.

The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only the first.

gimmer (Scot.), gĭm′êr.

The word so pronounced means *a young ewe*. There is an old dialect word *gimmer*, pronounced *dẓĭm′mer*, meaning *a hinge*.

gin, gĭn, dẓĭn.

It is pronounced *gin* as meaning *if* in Scots, and as a contraction for *begin*. It is pronounced *dẓĭn* as the name of a kind of liquor, or as meaning *a machine*. The Scots word meaning *against* is pronounced *gĕn*.

Ginevra, dẓēnĕv′rä.

gingival, dẓĭn′dẓĭvăl, dẓĭn-dẓī′văl.

gingle (Scot.), dẓĭng′l.

Gioconda, La, lä dẓŏkōn′-dä.

Giordano Bruno, dẓŏrdä′-nō brōō′nō.

Girogione, dẓŏrdẓō′nā.

Giotto, dẓŏt′tō.

Giovanni, dẓōvăn′nē.

Giralda, hĕr′ăl′dä.

girandole, dẓĭr′ăndōl; (Fr.), ẓērăṅdōl′.

Girard, dẓĭrăṛd′.

Girardin, ẓērärdăṅ′.

Girofle-Girofla, ẓērōflā′ ẓērōflä′.

Girolamo, dẓĕrō′lämō.

Gironde, ẓērôṅd′.

Girondin, ẓērôṅdăṅ′.

Girondist, dẓĭrŏn′dĭst.

gist, dẓĭst.

Giulia, dẓiu′lĭä.

Giuliana, dẓiulĭä′nä.

Giulio Romano dẓōōl′yō rōmän′ō.

Giuseppe, dẓōōsĕp′ä.

Gizeh, gē′zė.
glacé, glăsā′.
glacier, glā′shêr, glă′sĭêr.
British usage prefers the second.
glacis, glā′sĭs, glăs′ĭs.
gladiolus, glădī′ŏlŭs, glădĭō′lŭs.
glar (Scot.), glăr.
gleib (Scot.), glēb.
gley (Scot.), glī, glē.
See also agley.
gliff (Scot.), glĕf.
glissade, glĭsăd′, glĭssād′.
Gloucester, glŏs′têr.
glour (Scot.), glour.
Gluck, Glück, glo͝ok, glük.
Von is pronounced *fŏn*.
glycerine, glĭs′ĕrĭn.
glycogen, glī′kŏdzĕn.
Glyptotheca, glĭptŏthē′kă.
Gneisenau, g'nī′zênou.
gneiss, nīs.
Gneist, von, fŏn g'nīst′.
gnomic, nō′mĭk, nŏm′ĭk.
gnomon, nō′mŏn.
gnostic, nŏs′tĭk.
gnu, nōō, niu.
Gobi, gō′bē.
Godiva, gŏdī′vă.
Goeben, göb′en.
Goelet, gōlĕt′.
Goethals, gö′tălz.
Goethe, von, fŏn gö′tė.
Goetz, göts.
goiter, goi′têr.
Golconda, gŏlkŏn′dă.
Golgotha, gŏl′gŏthă.
Goliath, gŏlī′ăth.
gomeral (Scot.), gŏm′êrăl.
gondola, gŏn′dŏlă.
gonfalon, gŏn′fălŏn
Gorchakov.
See **Gortchakoff**.
Gordian, gôr′dĭăn.
Gorizia, gŏrĭts′ĭā.
Gorki, gôr′kē.
gormand, gôr′mănd.
More commonly *gourmand*.
Gortchakoff, gôr′chăkof′.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *Gortchakov* or *Gortchakow*.
goshawk, gŏs′hôk.
Gotama, gô′tămă.
Gotha, go′tă.
Gotham, gŏt′ăm, gō′thăm.
The first is the name of an English village; the second, the nickname of New York City, which is also sometimes pronounced *gŏth′ăm*.
Götterdämmerung, götêr-dĕm′êro͝ong.
Göttingen, göt′ĭnĕn.

Gott mit uns, gŏt mĭt ŏŏns.
Gottschalk, gŏt'shălk.
goud (Scot.), goud, gōd.
Gough, gŏf.
goulash, gōō'lăsh.
Gounod, gōō'nō'.
gourd, gōrd, gōōrd.
gourmand, gōōr'mănd, gōōrmăṅ'.
See also gormand.
gourmet, gōōrmĕ'.
goustrous (Scot.), gous'trŭs.
gousty (Scot.), gōōs'tĭ.
gout, gout.
goût, gōō.
goutte (Scot.), gōōt.
gouvernante, gōōvĕrnăṅt'.
The form *governante* is set down as obsolete. Its sound is variously represented as *gŭv'êrnănt, gŭvêrnānt', gōōvêrnănt.*
Gouverneur, gōōvêrnōōr', gōōvêrnêr', gōōvĕrnŏr'.
The first is its sound as the name of a town in New York; the last represents the French sound; it is sounded in all three ways as an American family name, but most commonly the second.
governante.
See gouvernante.
gowan (Scot.), gou'ăn.
gowd (Scot.), goud, gōd.
gowden (Scot.), goud'ĕn.
Gower, gou'êr, gōr.
gowf (Scot.), gouf.
Also written *gowff*, but has the same sound.
gowk (Scot.), gouk, gōk.
gowked (Scot.), gouk'ĕd, gōk'ĕd.
gowpen (Scot.), gou'pĕn, gō'pĕn.
grace a Dieu, grā'sā dyö'.
Gracias a Dios, grā'thēăs ă dē'ōs.
gracile, grăs'ĭl.
gracioso, grāshĭō'sō; (Sp.), grăthĕō'sō.
graddan (Scot.), grăd'ăn.
Gradisca, grădēs'kă.
graff (Scot.), grăf.
grail, grāl.
gramercy, grămêr'sĭ.
As the name, however, of the park in New York, it is pronounced *grăm'êrsĭ.*
Gramont, de, dê grāmôṅ'.
gran (Scot.), grăn.
granary, grăn'ărĭ.
Grande Chartreuse, La, lā grăṅd' shărtrōz'.
grande passion, grăṅd' păsyôṅ'.

grandiose, grăn′dĭōs.

Grand Monarque, Le, lê grăṅ mŏnărk′.

Grand Prix de Paris, grăṅ prē′ dê părē′.

grat (Scot.), grăt.

Gratiano, grăshĭă′nō.

gratis, grā′tĭs.

gravamen, grăvā′mĕn.

Gravelotte (Battle of), grăvlŏt′.

grease, grēs.

greasy, grēz′ĭ, grēs′ĭ.

Daniel Jones (*An English Pronouncing Dictionary*) notes that in England "many speakers use the forms *grē′sĭ* and *grē′zĭ* with a difference of meaning, *grē′sĭ* having reference merely to the presence of grease, and *grē′zĭ* having reference to slipperiness caused by grease. Thus with such speakers a candlestick might be *grē′sĭ* (*i. e.*, covered with candle grease) without necessarily being *grē′zĭ*, while a road might be *grē′zĭ* (*i. e.*, slippery) without being exactly *grē′sĭ*."

Greenwich (England), grĭn′ĭdẓ.

In the United States commonly *grēn′wĭch*.

greeshoch (Scot.), grē′-shŭCH.

grenade, grĕnād′, grĕnād.

The Oxford Dictionary gives only the second.

Grenoble, grĕnō′b'l.

Greuze, gröz.

Greville (Eng.), grĕv′ĭl; (Fr.), grāvēl′.

Grévy, grāvē′.

grice (Scot.), grīs.

Grieg, grēg.

grien (Scot.), grēn.

grieshoch (Scot.), grē′-shŭCH.

Grimaldi, grĕmăl′dē.

grimalkin, grĭmăl′kĭn, grimôl′kĭn.

Grindelwald, grĭn′dĕlvălt.

gripe, grīp.

grisly, grĭz′lĭ.

gristly, grĭs′lĭ.

grizzly, grĭz′lĭ.

Gródek, grŏŏ′dĕk.

Grodno, grôd′nŏ.

Grolier, grōlyā′, grō′lyā.

Groot, grōt.

Grosvenor, grōv′nėṛ.

Grotius, grō′shĭŭs.

Grouchy, de, dê grōōshē′.

grousome (Scot.), grōō′sŭm.

grunzie (Scot.), grŏŏn′yĭ.

See note on assoilzie.

Gruyere, grüyâr′.

Guadalajara, gwăthălăhă′-ră.

So in Spain, but in Mexico, *gwăddălăhă′ră.*

Guadalquivir, gôdălkwĭv′-êr. (Sp.), gwăthălkē′-vēr.

Guadalupe (Sp.), gwăthăl-ōō′pā; (Mex.), gwădă-loo′pa; (Ang.), gôdă-lōōp′, gôdălōō′pĭ.

guaiacum, gwī′ăkŭm.

Guam, gwăm.

guanaco, gwănă′kō.

guano, gwă′nō.

Guantanamo, gwăntă′nă-mō.

guarantee, găr̄ăntē′.

This is the only approved pronunciation for both substantive and verb.

guarantor, găr′ăntôr̤.

guaranty, găr′ăntĭ.

Guardafui (Cape), gwăr-dăfwē′.

Guatemala, gwătămă′lă.

guava, gwă′vă.

Guayaquil, gwĭăkēl′.

gubernatorial, giubêr̤nă-tō′rĭăl.

gude (Scot.), güd.

gudeman (Scot.), güdmăn′.

gudewife (Scot.), güdwīf′.

gudgeon, gŭdz̤′ŭn.

guelder, gĕl′dêr̤.

Guelph, gwĕlf.

Guendolen, gwĕn′dŏlĕn.

Guercino, gwĕrchē′nō.

guerdon, gûr̤′dŭn.

Guericke, von, fŏn gā′rĭkê.

Guérin, de, dê gārăn′.

Guernsey, gûr̤n′zĭ.

Guerriere, La, lă gĕryār′.

guerrilla, gĕril′ă′.

guesten (Scot.), gĕs″n.

Gueux, gö.

Guglielmo, gōōlyĕl′mō.

Guiana, gĕă′nă.

Guicciardini, gwēchărdē′-nē.

Guiccioli, gwēchŏ′lē.

Guichard, gēshăr′.

guidon, gĭ′dŭn.

Guido Reni, gwe′dō rā′nē.

guild, gĭld.

As a family name, *Guild* is most commonly pronounced *gīld.*

Guildenstern, gĭl′dĕnstêr̤n.

Guildford, gĭl′fêr̤d, gĭld′-fêr̤d.

The first is the accepted British sound; both are used in the United States.

guildhall, gĭld′hôl.

Guillaume, gēyōm′.

guillemot, gĭl′ĕmŏt.

guillotine, gĭl′ŏtēn, gĭlŏtēn′.

British usage favors the second.

guimpe, găṁp, găṅp

The English word is *gĭmp;* there is no reason for preferring the form that is partly or wholly French.

guinea, gĭn′ĭ.

The sound is the same whether the word be common noun, proper noun, or adjective.

Guiney, gī′nĭ.

Guiniver, gwĭn′ĕvêṛ.

Guinivere, gwĭn′ĕvēṛ.

Guinness, gĭn′ĕs.

Guiscard, gēskär′.

Guiscardo, gwĭskär′dō.

guise, gīz.

Guise, güēz′, gēz.

Guizot, gēzō′.

gulash, gōō′lăsh.

gulden, gŏŏl′dĕn.

gules, giulz.

gulravage (Scot.), gŏŏlrăv′ăḍẓ.

gum arabic, gŭm ăr′ăbĭk.

Gunther, gŏŏn′têr.

guse (Scot.), güs.

Gustavus, gŭstā′vŭs.

Gustavus Adolphus, gŭstā′vŭs, ăḍŏl′fŭs.

Gustavus Vasa, gŭstā′vŭs vă′sä, gŏŏstă′vōōs.

gutcher (Scot.), güch′êr.

Gutenberg, gōōt′ĕnbĕrCH.

Gutierrez, gōōtĭär′ăth.

Guyana, gēăn′ă.

Guyandotte, gēăndŏt′.

Guyon, gī′ŏn; (in Spenser), gē′ŏn; (Fr.), güyôṅ′.

Guyot, gē′yō; (Fr.), güēyō′.

Guzman de Alrafache, gōōth′măn′ dā ălfărä′chā.

As a Spanish-American name *Guzman* would be pronounced *gōōs′măn.*

gybe, ḍẓīb.

Gyges, gī′ḍẓēz, ḍẓī′ḍẓēz.

gymkhana, ḍẓĭmkä′nä.

gynæceum, ḍẓĭnĕsē′ŭm, ḍẓīnĕsē′ŭm.

gynecologist, ḍẓĭnĕkŏl′ōḍẓĭst.

gynecology, ḍẓĭnĕkŏl′ŏḍẓĭ.

gynœcium, ḍẓĭnē′sĭŭm.

gyrate, ḍẓī′rāt.

gyration, ḍẓīrā′shŭn.

gyre (Scot.), gīr.

gyrfalcon, ḍẓûṛ′fôk′n.

gyroscope, ḍẓī′rŏskōp.

H

Haakon, hô'kŏn.

Haarlem, hăr'lĕm.

Haas, hăs.

Habakkuk, hăbăk'ŭk, hăb'-ăkŭk.

Habana, hăvă'nă.

The Spanish *b* is usually "bilabial," pronounced with the lips together instead of with the lower lip against the upper teeth. It is written *b* or *v;* as *Viscaya, Biscaya, Vicente, Bisente.* See also **Havana.**

habeas corpus, hā'bēăs kôr'pŭs.

habergeon, hăb'ĕrdzŭn, hăbĕr'dzŭn.

Habitant, ăbētăn'.

habitat, hăb'ĭtăt.

habitué, hăbĭt'iuā'; (Fr.), ăbētüā'.

hacienda, ăsyĕn'dă, hăsĭĕn'-dă.

hæc olim meminisse juvabit, hēc ō'lĭm mĕmĭ-nĭs'ē dzĭuvā'bĭt.

Haelen, hă'lĕn.

hæmatin, hē'mătĭn hĕm'-ătin.

hæmato, hĕm'ătō, hē'mătō.

hæmoglobin, hēmōglō'bĭn.

Haensel ünd Gretel, hĕn'zĕl ŏŏnt grā'tĕl.

haet (Scot.), hāt.

Hafiz, hă'fĭz, hăfēz'.

Hagar, hā'găr.

Haggai, hăg'āĭ, hăg'ĭ.

hagiarchy, hăg'ĭărkĭ, hādz'ĭărkĭ.

hagiocracy, hăgĭŏk'răsĭ, hādzĭŏk'răsĭ.

Hague (The), hāg.

Haidee, hīdē'.

Hainan, hī'năn'.

Hainaut, ĕnō'.

hairst (Scot.), hārst.

Haiti, hā'tĭ.

Haitian, hā'tĭăn.

haiver (Scot.), hā'vêr.

Hakluyt, hăk'lōōt.

halcyon, hăl'sĭŭn.

Halcyone, hălsī'ŏnē.

Halévy, ălāvē'.

halibut, hŏl'ĭbŭt, hăl'ĭbŭt.

Dictionaries prefer the second; those who catch, sell, or eat the fish use only the first.

Halicarnassus, hălĭkărnăs'-ŭs.
Halicz, hă'lĭch.
halite, hăl'ĭt, hā'lĭt.
hallion (Scot.), hăl'yŭn, hôl'yŭn.
hals (Scot.), hôls.
Hals, Franz, frănts hăls.
haly (Scot.), hā'lĭ.
Ham (Fr. village), ăm.
hamadryad, hăm'ădrĭăd.
hamadryades, hămădrī'-ădēz.
Hamelin, hă'mĕlĭn.
Hamilcar Barca, hămĭl'-kăr băr'kă.
Handel, hăn'dĕl.
Händel, hĕn'dĕl.
hangar, hăn'găr; (Fr.), ăṅ-gar'.
Hans Sachs, hăns zăCHs.
Hapsburg, h ă p s ' b û r g ; (Ger.), hăps'boŏrCH.
harakiri, hă'răkē'rē.
harass, hăr'ăs.
harbinger, hăr'bĭndẓêr.
Hardinge, hărdĭng.
Hardwich (U. S.), hărd'-wĭk.
hareem, hărēm'.
harem, hā'rĕm.
Harfleur, ärflör'.
haricot, hăr'ĭkō, hăr'ĭkŏt.
Harleian, hărlē'ăn, hăr'-lēăn.
Harlequin, hăr'lĕkwĭn, har'-lēkĭn.
Haroun - al - Raschid, hă-rōōn-ăr-räshēd';(Ang.), hărōōn'-ălrăsh'ĭd.
Harpagon, ärpăgôṅ'.
Harpocrates, hărpŏk'rätēz.
harpsichord, hărp'sĭkôrd.
harquebus, hărk'wēbŭs.
harst (Scot.), hărst, hârst.
hartebeest, hăr'tēbēst.
Also written *hartbeest* and pronounced *hărt'bēst.*
Hartmannsweiler, h ä r t ' -mänsvīl'êr.
Hartz, hărts.
haruspex, hărŭs'pĕks.
haruspice, hărus'pĭs.
Harwich (England), hăr'-ĭdẓ, hăr'ich.
Hasdrubal, hăs'drōōbăl.
haugh (Scot.), hôCH.
haun (Scot.), hän, hôn.
haunt, hänt, hônt.
British usage prefers the second.
Hauptmann, houpt'män.

Haussmann, ōsmăn′.
hautboy, hō′boi.
hauteur, hŏtûr′; (Fr.), ōtör′.
Havana, hăvă′nă.
See also Habana.
haver (Scot.), hā′vêr.
Haverhill, hā′vêrĭl.
Havre, Le, lê āv′r′.
Havre de Grace (U. S.), hăv′ĕr dê grās.
Hawaii, hăwī′ē.
Hawaiian, hăwī′yăn.
Hawarden, hô′ėd′n.
Jones gives also *hô′d′n*, *hă′d′n*, and *hă′wėd′n*.
Haydn, hā′d′n; (Ger.), hī′dĕn.
Haye, La, lă ā′.
Haye Sainte, La, lă ā săṅt.
Hayti, hā′tĭ.
healsome (Scot.), hāl′sŭm.
hearth, härth.
heart-scald (Scot.), hĕrt′skŏld, hĕrt′skôd.
heaume, hōm.
hebdomadal, hĕbdŏm′ăděl.
Hebe, hē′bē.
Hébert, ābâr′.
hebetudinous, hĕbĕtiu′dĭnŭs.
Hebraism, hē′brăĭzm.
Hebraist, hē′brăĭst.
Hebrides, hĕb′rĭdēz.
Hecate, hĕk′ătē.
In Milton and Shakespeare usually *hek′ăt*.
hecatomb, hĕk′ătŏm, hĕk′ătōōm.
hech (Scot.), hĕCH.
So pronounced as an exclamation; as meaning *a hayrake* it is *hĕk*.
hecht (Scot.), hĕCHt.
hectoliter, kĕk′tŏlētêr.
Hecuba, hĕk′iubă.
Hedone, hĕdō′nē.
hedonism, hē′dŏnĭzm, hĕd′ŏnĭzm.
The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only the first.
Hegel, hā′gĕl.
Hegelian, hăgā′lĭăn, hĕgē′lian.
hegemonic, hĕdẓĕmŏn′ĭk, hēdẓēmŏn′ĭk.
hegemony, hedẓĕm′ŏnĭ.
hegira, hĕdẓī′ră, hĕdẓ′ĭră.
The second is "correct" historically, and the favorite of the lexicographers, but it is seldom used.
Heidelberg, hī′dĕlbĕrCH.
heigh-ho, hā′hō, hī′hō.

Heine, Heinrich, hīn′rĭCH hī′nē.

heinous, hā′nŭs.

Helena, hĕl′ēnȧ.

Helenus, hĕl′ēnŭs.

Helgoland, hĕl′gōlănt.

In English commonly *Heligoland* (*hĕl′ĭgōlănd*).

Heliogabalus, hēlĭŏgăb′ȧlŭs.

Hellas, hĕl′ȧs.

hellebore, hĕl′ēbōr.

Hellene, hĕl′ēn.

Hellenic, hĕlĕn′ĭk.

Hellespont, hĕl′ĕspŏnt.

Hellespontine, hĕlĕspŏn′tĭn, hĕlĕspŏn′tīn.

Helmholtz, hĕlm′hōlts.

Héloïse, ālōēz′.

helot, hĕl′ŏt, hē′lŏt.

helotry, hĕl′ŏtrĭ, hē′lŏtrĭ.

Helvetia, hĕlvē′shĭȧ.

Helvetian, hĕlvē′shȧn.

Helvetius, hĕlvē′shĭŭs; (Fr.), ĕlvāsēüs′.

Hemans, hĕm′ȧnz.

hematite, hĕm′ȧtīt, hē′mȧtīt.

So pronounced, also, when written *hæmatite*.

hemato (prefix), hĕm′ȧtō. hē′mȧtō.

So pronounced, also, when written *hæmato*.

hemistich, hĕm′ĭstĭk.

Hengest, hĕn′gĕst.

Henlopen (Cape), hĕnlō′pĕn.

Henri, ȧ̆nrē′.

Henriade, La, lȧ ȧ̆nrēȧd′.

Henriot, ȧ̆nrēō′.

Henriques, ĕnrē′kĕs.

Henriquez, ānrē′kāth.

Hephæstus, hĕfĕs′tŭs.

Anyone who writes the name *Hephaistos* means to indicate the Greek sound, *hēfīs′tŏs*.

Heptateuch, hĕp′tȧtiuk.

Hera, hē′rȧ.

Heraclean, hĕrȧklē′ȧn.

Heracleian, hĕrȧklē′yȧn, hĕrȧklī′ȧn.

Heracles, hĕr′ȧklēz.

Heraclidæ, hĕrȧklī′dē.

Heraclitean, hĕrȧklītē′ȧn.

Heraclitus, hĕrȧklī′tŭs.

heraldic, hĕrȧl′dĭk.

herb, ȇrb, hȇrb.

British usage recognizes only the second; American usage prefers the first.

herbaceous, hȇrbā′shŭs.

herbage, ȇr′bȧdz, hȇr′bȧdz.

herbal, hêr'bȧl.
Herculaneum, hêrkiulā'-nēŭm.
Herculean, hêrkiu'lēȧn.
Hē'rē.
hereditament, hĕrēdĭt'-ȧ mĕnt.
Hereford, hĕr'ĕfêrd.
heresiarch, hĕr'ĕsĭȧrk, hĕrē'-sĭȧrk.
hereunto, hērŭntōō'.
herewith, hērwĭth'.
Hērwĭth' is also allowed by some American authorities.
hermaphrodite, hêrmăf'-rŏdīt.
hermeneutics, hêrmĕniu'-tĭks.
Hermione, hêrmī'ŏnē.
Hernandez, ārnăn'dĕth.
Hernani, ĕrnä'nē.
Hero, hē'rō.
Herod, hĕr'ŏd.
Herodian, hĕrō'dĭȧn.
Herodias, hĕrō'dĭăs.
Herodotus, hĕrŏd'ŏtŭs.
heroine, hĕr'ŏĭn.
Herr, hĕr.
Herren, hĕr'ĕn.
Herschel, hêr'shĕl.
Hertford, hä'fĕd, hăt'fĕd.
This is the British pronunciation for *Hertfordshire* (*ha'fĕdshĭr*), or for Hertford College, Oxford.
Hertz, hĕrts.
Herzegovina, hĕrtsĕgŏvēnä'.
Hesiod, hē'sĭŏd, he'shĭŏd.
Hesione, hĕsī'ŏnē.
Hesperides, hĕspĕr'ĭdēz.
Hesse, hĕs, hĕs'ĭ, hĕs'ė.
The first is American; the second, British; the third, German.
Hesse-Cassel, hĕs' kăs'ĕl, hĕs'ė kăs'ĕl.
hetæra, hĕtē'rȧ.
See also hetaira.
hetærism, hĕtē'rĭz'm.
hetaira, hĕtī'rȧ.
heterogeneity, hĕtêrŏdẓ-ĕnē'ĭtĭ.
heterogeneous, hĕtêrŏdẓē'-nēŭs.
Hĕt Sȧs.
heuch (Scot.), hōōCH.
heugh (Scot.), hooCH, hiuCH.
heuk (Scot.), hiuk.
hexastich, hĕks'ȧstĭk.
Hexateuch, hĕks'ȧtiuk.
Heyne, hī'nê.
hiatus, hīā'tŭs.

hiccough, hĭk′ŭp.

The Oxford Dictionary spells it *hiccup*, with the note, "*Hiccough* was later spelling, apparently under the erroneous impression that the second syllable was *cough*, which has not affected the received pronunciation, and ought to be abandoned as a mere error."

hic et ubique, hĭc ĕt iubī′-kwē.

"There is a word you often see, pronounce it as you may—
'You bike,' 'you bykwe,' 'ubbikwe'
—alludin' to R. A.
It serves 'Orse, Field, an' Garrison as motto for a crest,
An' when you've found out all it means
I'll tell you 'alf the rest."
KIPLING (*Ubique.*)

hich (Scot.), hĭCH.

hicht (Scot.), hĭCHt.

hic jacet, hĭk dẓā′sĕt.

Hieronymus, hīĕrŏn′-ĭmŭs.

hight (Scot.), hĕCHt.

highwayman, hī′wāmăn.

hilarious, hĭlā′rĭŭs, hĭlā′-rĭŭs.

British usage prefers the second.

hilarity, hĭlăr′ĭtĭ, hĭlăr′ĭtĭ.

British usage prefers the second.

Hilary, hĭl′ărĭ.

Hildebrand, hĭl′dĕbrănd.

Himalaya, hĭmȧlā′yȧ.

Good practice is almost universally in favor of this sound, but lexicographers call it "less correct," and tell us we should say *hĭmă′lȧyȧ*.

hinc illæ lacrimæ, hĭnk ĭl′lē lăk′rĭmē.

Hĭndōōstăn′.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *Hindustan*.

Hindoostani, hĭndōōstăn′ē, hĭndŏstăn′ē.

hinterland, hĭn′tệrlănd.

Hippocrates, hĭpŏk′rȧtēz.

Hippocrene, hĭp′ŏkrēn.

Hippolyta, hĭpŏl′ĭtȧ.

Hippolyte, hĭpŏl′ĭtē.

Hippolytus, hĭpŏ′lĭtŭs.

Hippomenes, hĭpŏm′ĕnēz.

hippophagi, hĭpŏf′ȧdẓī.

hirsute, hệr′siut, hệrsiut′.

hirundine, hĭrŭn′dīn, hĭrun′-dĭn.

Hispaniola, hĭspȧnyō′lȧ.

hissel (Scot.), hĕs″l.

hissy (Scot.), hĕz′ĭ.

histie (Scot.), hĕs′tĭ.

histrionic, hĭstrĭŏn′ĭk.

hizzie (Scot.), hĕz′ĭ.

Hoangho, hwȧnghō′.

Spelled also *Hwangho*.

Hobbema, hŏb′ĕmȧ.

Hobbes, hŏbz.

Hobbesian, hŏb′zĭȧn.

Hoboken, hō'bōkĕn.

hoch (Ger.), hŏCH.

hod (Scot.), hŏd.

hoddie (Scot.), hŏd'ĭ.

hogmanay (Scot.), hŏg'-mănā'.

hog-shouther (Scot.), hŏg-shōōth'ĕr.

Hohenlohe, hō'ĕnlō'ê.

Hohenstaufen, hō'ĕnshtou'-fĕn.

Hohenzollern, hō'ĕntsŏl'ĕrn.

Holbein, hŏl'bīn.

Holborn, hō'bŭrn.

Jones gives *Holborn* in London as *hō'bėn.*

holk (Scot.), hōk.

holm, hōm.

holocaust, hŏl'ŏkôst.

Holofernes, hŏlŏfêr'nēz.

Holstein, hōl'shtīn, hōl'-stīn, hōl'stēn.

The first is the German pronunciation of the name of the Prussian duchy; the other two are its Anglicized forms as the name of a breed of cattle.

Holyhead, hŏl'ĭhĕd.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk.

Holyrood, hŏl'ĭrōōd.

homage, hŏm'ăj.

Homburg, hŏmbōōrCH.

homegeneity, hōmŏdjĕnē'-ĭtĭ.

homicidal, hŏm'ĭsī'dăl.

This seems to represent the fact. The Oxford Dictionary gives only *hŏmĭsĭd'ăl,* while American dictionaries give a primary stress on the first syllable and a secondary stress on the third. Poets from Pope to Tennyson seem to stress first and third about the same, as most of us doubtless do in speech, varying according to sentence modulation. See page 6.

homme d'affaires, ŏmdă-fâr'.

homme d'esprit, ŏmdĕsprē'.

homœo (prefix), hō'mĕŏ.

homœopath, hō'mĕŏpăth, hŏm'ĕŏpăth.

homœopathic, hōmĕŏ-păth'ĭk.

homœopathist, hōmĕŏp'-ăthĭst.

homœopathy, hōmĕŏp'-ăthĭ.

homogeneous, hōmŏdjē'-nĕŭs.

homologous, hŏmŏl'ŏgŭs.

homologue, hŏm'ŏlŏg.

homonym, hŏm'ŏnĭm, hō'-mŏnĭm.

homoplasy, hŏmŏp'lăsĭ.

honi soit qui mal y pense, ŏ'nē swä kē mäl ē pȧṅs'.
Honiton, hŏn'ĭtŭn.
Honolulu, hōnōlōō'lōō.
honorarium, ŏnŏrā'rĭŭm.
hooch (Scot.), hōōCH.
hoof, hōōf.
Hogge, de, dê hō'CHê.
Hoogvliet, hōCH'vlēt.
hoop, hōōp.
hoopoe, hōō'pōō, hōōp'ō.
Hoosier, hōōẓ'êṛ.
Hôpital, L', lōpētăl'.
Horace, hŏr'ȧs.
Horæ, hō'rē.
horizon, hŏrī'zŭn.
horologe, hŏr'ŏlōdẓ, hŏr'-ŏlŏdẓ.
The Oxford Dictionary gives only the second.
horoscope, hŏr'ŏskōp.
hors concours, hŏr kôṅ-kōōr'.
hors de combat, hŏr dê kôṅbā'.
hors d'œuvre, hôr dö'vr'.
Hortense, ŏrtȧṅs'.
Hosea, hŏzē'ȧ.
hospice, hŏs'pĭs.
Some dictionaries allow also *hos'pēs*, but it is rare in practice.
hospitable, hŏs'pĭtȧb'l.
hospitably, hŏs'pĭtȧblĭ.
hospital, hŏs'pĭtȧl.
hospitaler, hŏs'pĭtȧlêṛ.
hostage, hŏs'tȧdẓ.
hostel, hŏs'tĕl.
hostelry, hŏs'tĕlrĭ.
hostile, hŏs'tĭl.
hostler, hŏs'lêṛ, ŏs'lêṛ.
Hôtel des Invalides, ŏtĕl' dāzȧṅvālēd'.
Hôtel de Ville, ŏtĕl' dê vēl.
houdie (Scot.), houd'ĭ.
Houdin, ōōdȧṅ'.
Houdon, ōōdôṅ'.
houff (Scot.), houf.
hough, hŏk.
Commonly spelled *hock*.
Hougomont, ōōgōmôṅ'.
Hougoumont, ōōgōōmôṅ'.
houkit (Scot.), houk'ĭt.
houlet (Scot.), hōō'lĕt.
houp (Scot.), hōōp.
houri, hōō'rĭ, hou'rĭ.
housewife, hous'wīf, huz'-wĭf, hŭz'ĭf.
housewifery, hous'wīf'rĭ, huz'wĭfrĭ.
housewifeship (Scot.), hōōs'-wīfshĭp.
housie (Scot.), hōōs'ĭ.

Houssaye, Arsène, ärsân′ ōōsā′.
Houston, hiu′stŭn.
Houyhnhnm, hōōĭn″m, huĭn″m.
how (Scot.), hōō.
howadji, houădẓ′ĭ.
howe-backit (Scot.), houbăk′ĭt.
howff (Scot.), houf.
howfing (Scot.), houf′ĭng.
howk (Scot.), houk.
Hudibras, hiu′dĭbrăs.
Huerta, wĕr′tă.
Huguenot, hiu′gênŏt.
In the plural (*Les Huguenots*) as the name of an opera, it has the French sound, *lāz ügênō*.
humble, hŭm′b′l.
humor, hiu′mêṛ, iu′mêṛ.
Hunjadi János, hōōn′yŏdĭ ya′nōsh.
hushion (Scot.), hŭsh′ŭn.
huswife, hŭz′ĭf.
See housewife.
Huysman, hois′măn.
Huysmans, üsmăṅ′.
Hyacinthe, Père, pâr ēăsăṅt′.
hyacinthine, hīăsĭn′thĭn.
Hyades, hī′ădēz.
hyaline, hī′ălĭn.
Hybla, hī′blă.
hybrid, hī′brĭd.
hydatid, hī′dătĭd, hĭd′ătĭd.
hydrangea, hīdrăn′dẓēă.
hydropathic, hīdrŏpăth′ĭk.
hydropathist, hīdrŏp′ăthĭst.
hydropathy, hīdrŏp′ăthĭ.
Hygeia, hīdẓē′yă.
hygiene, hī′dẓĭēn, hī′dẓēn.
hygienic, hīdẓĭĕn′ĭk.
hygienist, hī′dẓĕnĭst.
hygrometer, hīgrŏm′ĕtêṛ.
Hyksos, hĭk′sōs, hĭk′sŏs.
Hylas, hī′lăs.
Hymen, hī′mĕn.
hymeneal, hīmĕnē′ăl.
Hymettus, hīmĕt′ŭs.
hymnal, hĭm′năl.
hymned, hĭmd.
hymning, hĭm′ĭng, hĭm′nĭng.
hymnology, hĭmnŏl′ŏdẓĭ.
hypallage, hĭpăl′ădẓĕ, hīpăl′ădẓĕ.
Hypatia, hīpā′shĭă.
hyperæmia, hīpêrē′mĭă.
hyperæsthesia, hīpêrĕsthē′sĭă, hīpêrĕsthē′zĭă.
hyperbola, hīpêṛ′bŏlă.
hyperbole, hīpêṛ′bŏlē.

Hyperborean, hīpêr̥bō'rēăn.
Hyperion, hīpē'rĭŏn, hīpêr'-ĭ'ŏn.
hypertrophy, hīpêr̥'trŏfĭ.
hypochondria, hĭpŏkŏn'-drĭă, hīpŏkŏn'drĭă.
hypochondriac, hĭpŏkŏn'-drĭăk, hīpŏkŏn'drĭăk.
hypochondriacal, hĭpŏkŏn-drī'ăkăl.
hypochondriasis, hĭpŏkŏn-drī'ăsĭs.
hypocrisy, hĭpŏk'rĭsĭ.
hypocrite, hĭp'ŏkrĭt.
hypodermic, hīpŏdêr̥'mĭk.
hypogastric, hīpŏgăs'trĭk.
hypophosphate, hīpŏfŏs'-fāt, hĭpŏfŏs'fāt.
hypotenuse, hīpŏt'ĕnius.
hypothecate, hīpŏth'ĕkat, hĭpōth'ĕkāt.
hypothenuse, hīpŏth'ĕnius.
The spelling and pronunciation, though historically erroneous, seems to be the prevalent one.
hypothesis, hīpŏth'ĕsĭs, hĭ-pŏth'ĕsĭs.
hypothetic, hīpŏthĕt'ĭk, hĭ-pŏthet'ĭk.
hypothetical, hīpŏthĕt'ĭkăl, hĭpōthĕt'ĭkăl.
Hyrcan, hûr̥'kăn.
hyson, hī's'n.
hyssop, hĭs'ŭp.
hysteria, hĭstē'rĭă.

I

Iacchus, īăk'ŭs.
Iachimo, yă'kĕmō, īăk'ĭmō.
Iago, ĕă'gō.
Iamblichus, īăm'blĭkŭs, dz̧ăm'blĭkŭs.
Ian, ē'ăn.
ibid., ĭb'ĭd.
So pronounced as an abbreviation of the Latin *ibidem* (*ĭbī'dĕm*).
ibis, ī'bĭs.
Ibrahim Pasha, ĭbrăhēm' pāshă'.
Ibsen, ĭb'sĕn, ĭp'sĕn.
Icarian, īkā'rĭăn.
Icarus, ĭk'ărŭs.
Ichabod, ĭk'ăbŏd.
Ich Dien, ĭCH dēn'.
ichneumon, ĭkniu'mŏn.
ichor, ī'kŏr̥, ĭ'kŏr̥.
ichthyology, ĭkthĭŏl'ŏdz̧ĭ.
ichthyosaurus, ĭkthĭŏsô'rŭs.
ici on parle français, ēsē' ôn̥ pärl frăn̥sĕ'.
icon, ī'kŏn.
iconoclast, īkŏn'ŏklăst.
Ictinus, ĭktī'nŭs.
īdē'ȧ.
īdē'ăl.
idealization, īdēălĭzā'shŭn.
Ides, īdz.
idiosyncrasy, ĭdĭŏsĭn'krăsĭ.
Idomeneus, īdŏm'ĕnius.
Idumæa, ĭdiumē'ă.
idyl, ī'dĭl.
idylist, ī'dĭlĭst.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *idyllist*.
idyllic, īdĭl'ĭk.
Iena, ēā'nä.
ieroe (Scot.), ēêrō'.
If, Chateau d', shătō' dēf'.
Ignatiev, ĭgnă'tyĕf.
Ignatius, ĭgnā'shĭŭs.
ignes fatui, ĭgnēz făt'iuĭ.
ignis fatuus, ĭg'nĭs fătiuŭs.
ignition, ĭgnĭsh'ŭn.
ignominy, ĭg'nŏmĭnĭ.
ignoramus, ĭgnŏrā'mŭs.
iguana, ĭgwă'nä.
Ik Marvel, īk măr'vĕl.
Ile de France, ēl' dê frăn̥s'.

Ilfracombe, ĭlfrȧkōōm′.

ill-fa′ard (Scot.), ĕl-fôrd′.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *ill-far′d* or *ill-faured*. It even appears as *ill-faur′t* (*ĕl′-fôrt*).

illicit, ĭlĭs′ĭt.

Illinoian, ĭlĭnoi′ȧn.

Illinois, ĭlĭnoi′.

Ĭlĭnoiz′ is also allowed, but it is seldom heard.

Illinoisian, ĭlĭnoi′yȧn, ĭlĭmoiz′ĭȧn.

Illuminati, ĭliumĭnā′tī, ĭliumĭnă′tē.

illusive, ĭliu′sĭv.

illustrate, ĭlŭs′trāt, ĭl′ŭstrāt.

illustrated, ĭlŭ′strātĕd, ĭl′ŭstrātĕd.

illustration, ĭlŭstrā′shŭn.

illustrative, ĭlŭ′strȧtĭv, ĭl′ŭstrȧtĭv.

illustrator, ĭlŭ′strȧtêṛ.

Iloilo, ēlōē′lō.

Il Penseroso, ēl pĕnsĕrō′sō.

Il Pensiero, ēl pĕnsēā′rō.

Ilus, ī′lŭs.

imagery, ĭm′ȧdẓrĭ.

imbecile, ĭm′bĕsĭl.

imbroglio, ĭmbrōl′yō.

immersion, ĭmŭṛ′shŭn.

immobile, ĭmō′bĭl.

immune, ĭmiun′.

immunization, ĭmiunĭzā′shŭn, ĭmiunīzā′shŭn.

Imogen, ĭm′ŏdẓĕn.

impasse, ăṅpȧs′; (Ang.), ĭmpȧs′.

impedimenta, ĭmpĕdĭmĕn′tȧ.

implacable, ĭmplā′kȧb′l.

importune, ĭmpŏṛtiun′, ĭmpôṛ′tiun.

impotence, ĭm′pŏtĕns.

impotency, ĭm′pŏtĕnsĭ.

impotent, ĭm′pŏtĕnt.

imprecatory, ĭm′prĕkȧtŏrĭ.

impresario, ĭmprȧsă′rĕō.

impress (verb), ĭmprĕs′; (subst.), ĭm′prĕs.

imprimatur, ĭmprĭmā′tŭṛ.

improvisation, ĭmprŏvĭzā′shŭn.

improvisator, ĭmprŏv′ĭzātêṛ.

improvisatore, ĭmprŏvēzătō′rā.

improvisatrice, ĭmprŏvēzătreē′chā.

improvise, ĭmprŏvīz′.

improviser, ĭmprŏvī′zêṛ.

impugn, ĭmpiun′.

impugnable, ĭmpŭg'nȧb'l.
impunible, ĭmpiu'nĭb'l.
inamorata, ĭnămŏrȧ'tȧ.
in articulo mortis, ĭn ȧrtĭk'-iulō mŏr'tĭs.
inaugurate, ĭnô'giurāt.
Inca, ĭn'kȧ.
incarnadine, ĭnkȧr'nȧdĭn, ĭnkȧr'nȧdīn.
incense (verb), ĭnsĕns'; (subst.), ĭn'sĕns.
inchoate, ĭn'kŏȧt.
inchoative, ĭnkō'ȧtĭv.
incidence, ĭn'sĭdĕns.
incise, ĭnsīz'.
incisive, ĭnsī'sĭv.
incisor, ĭnsī'zêr.
incitant, ĭnsīt'ȧnt, ĭn'sĭtȧnt.
British usage prefers the second.
incline, ĭnklīn'.
include, ĭnklōōd'.
inclusive, ĭnklōō'sĭv.
incognito, ĭnkŏg'nĭtō.
incognizable, ĭnkŏg'nĭzȧb'l.
incognizant, ĭnkŏg'nĭzȧnt.
incommensurable, ĭn'kô-mĕn'shŏŏrȧb'l.
incommensurate, ĭnkô-mĕn'shŏŏrȧt.
incomparable, ĭnkŏm'pȧr-ȧb'l.
inconclusive, ĭnkônklōōs'iv.
incondite, ĭnkŏn'dĭt.
incongruity, ĭnkôngrōō'ĭtĭ.
inconnu (Fr.), aṅkônü; (Ang.), ĭnkôniu'.
inconvenience, ĭnkônvēn'-yĕns.
inconvenient, ĭnkônvēn'-yĕnt.
incorporal, ĭnkôr'pôrȧl.
Cf. incorporeal.
incorporeal, ĭnkŏrpō'rĕȧl.
increase (verb), ĭnkrēs'; (subst.), ĭn'krēs.
increate, ĭn'krĕāt.
increment, ĭn'krĕmĕnt.
incroyable, ȧṅkrwȧyȧ'b'l.
inculcate, ĭnkŭl'kāt, ĭn'kŭl-kat.
British usage prefers the second.
inculpate, ĭn'kŭlpāt, ĭnkŭl'-pāt.
indecorous, ĭndĕkō'rŭs, ĭn-dĕk'ŏrŭs.
indecorum, ĭndĕkō'rŭm.
indent, ĭndĕnt'.
indicative, ĭndĭk'ȧtĭv.
indicatory, ĭn'dĭkȧtŏrĭ.

indicatrix, ĭndĭkā'trĭks.
indices, ĭn'dĭsēz.
indict, ĭndīt'.
indictable, ĭndīt'ăb'l.
indictive, ĭndĭ'ktĭv.
indictment, ĭndīt'mĕnt.
indigenous, ĭndĭdẓ'ĕnŭs.
indigent, ĭn'dĭdẓĕnt.
indisputable, indis'piutab'l.
indisputably, ĭndĭs'piutăblĭ.
indissoluble, ĭndĭs'ŏliub'l, ĭndĭsŏl'iub'l.
indissolubly, ĭndĭs'ŏliublĭ, ĭndĭsŏl'iublĭ.
indite, ĭndīt'.
indocile, ĭndŏs'ĭl.
inebriate, ĭnē'brĭāt.
inebriety, ĭnĕbrī'ĕtĭ.
inertia, ĭnêṛ'shĭă.
Ines, ē'nĕs, ī'nĕs.
See also **Inez.**
ĭn ĕs'sĕ.
inexhaustible, ĭnĕgzôst'ĭb'l.
inexorable, ĭnĕks'ŏrăb'l.
inexpiable, ĭnĕks'pĭăb'l.
inexplicable, ĭnĕks'plĭkăb'l.
inexpugnable, ĭnĕkspŭg'năb'l, ĭnĕkspiun'ăb'l.
The second is allowed in American, but not in British, usage.
in extremis, ĭn ĕkstrē'mĭs.
inextricable, ĭnĕks'trĭkăb'l.
Inez, ī'nĕz.
Cf. **Ines.**
infamous, ĭn'fămŭs.
infamously, ĭn'fămŭslĭ.
Infanta, ĭnfăn'tă.
Infante, ĭnfăn'tā.
infanticide, ĭnfăn'tĭsīd.
infantile, ĭn'fănt̄īl, ĭn'fănt̄ĭl.
infantine, ĭn'fănt̄īn, ĭn'fănt̄ĭn.
infecund, ĭnfĕk'ŭnd, ĭnfē'kŭnd.
inferable, ĭnfêr'ăb'l, ĭn'fêrăb'l.
inference, ĭn'fêrĕns.
Inferno, ĭnfêṛ'nō.
infinite, ĭn'fĭnĭt.
infinitesimal, ĭnfĭnĭtĕs'ĭmăl.
infinitival, ĭnfĭnĭtī'văl.
inflatus, ĭnflā'tŭs.
infundibuliform, ĭnfŭndĭ'biulĭfôṛm.
infundibulum, ĭnfŭndĭb'iulŭm.
infusoria, ĭnfiusō'rĭă.
Ingelow, Jean, dẓēn īn'dẓĕlō.
ingenious, ĭndẓēn'yŭs.
ingénue, ăṅẓhānü'.
ingenuity, ĭndẓĕniu'ĭtĭ.

ingenuous, ĭndẓĕn'iuŭs.
ingine (Scot.), ĕn'dẓĭn.
ingle, ĭṇ'g'l.
ingot, ĭṇ'gŏt, ĭn'gŏt.
ingrain, ĭn'grān, ĭngrān'.
"Now usually stressed *in'-grain* before a substantive, *in-grain'* after it or in the predicate."—Oxford Dictionary.
ingrate, ĭn'grāt.
ingredient, ĭngrē'dĭĕnt.
Ingres, ăṅ'gr'.
in hoc signo vinces, ĭn hŏk sĭg'nō vĭn'sēz.
inhospitable, ĭnhŏs'pĭtăb'l.
inhospitably, ĭnhŏs'pĭtăblĭ.
Inkerman, ĭṇk'êrmăn'.
inlay (subst.), ĭn'lā; (verb), ĭnlā'.
in loco parentis, ĭn lō'kō părĕn'tĭs.
in medias res, ĭn mē'dĭăs rēz.
ĭn mĕmō'rĭăm.
innate, ĭn'nāt, ĭnnāt'.
innocuous, ĭnŏk'iuŭs.
innoxious, ĭnŏk'shŭs, ĭnnŏk'shŭs.
Innsbruck, ĭns'brŏŏk.
innuendo, ĭniuĕn'dō.
inopportune, ĭnŏpôrtiun'.
in-ower (Scot.), ĭnō'êr, ĭnou'êr.
in posse, ĭn pŏs'ē.
in propria persona, ĭn prō'-prĭă pêṛsō'nă.
in puris naturalibus, ĭn piu'rĭs năturăl'ĭbŭs.
inquiry, ĭnkwī'rĭ.
ĭn rē.
in sæcula sæculorum, ĭn sĕk'iulă, sĕkiulō'rŭm.
insatiety, ĭnsăṭī'ĕṭĭ.
inscience, ĭn'shĭĕns, in'-shĕns.
inscrutable, ĭnskrōō'tăb'l.
insert (subst.), ĭn'sêṛt; (verb), ĭnsêṛt'.
insight (Scot., household goods), ĭn'sīt, ĭn'sĭCHt.
in situ, ĭn sī'tiu.
insolate, ĭn'sŏlāt.
insolation, ĭnsŏlā'shŭn.
insoluble, ĭnsŏl'iub'l.
insouciance, ăṅsōōsyăṅs'; (Ang.), ĭnsōō'sĭăns.
The French pronunciation is preferable.
insouciant, ĭnsōō'sĭănt; (Fr.), ăṅsōōsyăṅ'.
Both British and American usage favor the Anglicized form.
inspiration, ĭnspĭrā'shŭn.

instanter, ĭnstăn'têr.
in statu quo, ĭn stā'tiu kwō.
instinct (subst.), ĭn'stĭnkt; (adj.), ĭnstĭnkt'.
institute, ĭn'stĭtiut.
institution, ĭnstĭtiu'shŭn.
insular, ĭn'siulăr.
insulate, ĭn'siulāt.
insult (subst.), ĭn'sŭlt; (verb), ĭnsŭlt'.
intaglio, ĭntăl'yō.
integer, ĭn'tĕdzêr.
integral, ĭn'tĕgrăl.
intercalary, ĭntêr'kălărĭ.
intercalation, ĭntêrkălā'shŭn.
interdict (subst.), ĭn'têrdĭkt; (verb), ĭnterdĭkt'.
interest, ĭn'têrĕst.
interested, ĭn'têrĕstĕd.
interesting, ĭn'têrĕstĭn.
interfluent, ĭntêr'flōōĕnt.
interfluous, ĭntêr'flōōŭs.
Interlaken, ĭntêrlă'kĕn.
interlocutor, ĭntêrlŏk'iutêr.
interlocutory, ĭntêrlŏk'iutŏrĭ.
interloper, ĭn'têrlōpêr.
intermezzo, ĭntêrmĕd'zō.
internecine, ĭntêrnē'sĭn, ĭntêrnē'sīn.
interpellate, ĭntêrpĕl'āt.
interpellation, ĭntêrpĕlā'shŭn.
interpolate, ĭntêr'pŏlāt.
interpolation, ĭntêrpŏlā'shŭn.
interstice, ĭntêr'stĭs.
interstitial, ĭntêrstĭsh'ăl.
intestine, ĭntĕs'tĭn.
intrepidity, ĭntrĕpĭd'ĭtĭ.
ĭn'trĭgănt.
The feminine form is *intrigante*, stressed *ĭntrĭgănt'*. Both forms are pronounced as here indicated when spelled with a *u* (*intriguant*). The French sound is, masc., *ăṅtrēgaṅ;* fem., *ăṅtrēgăṅt.*
intrigue, ĭntrēg'.
The best usage is in favor of the same sound for both substantive and verb.
introit, ĭntrō'ĭt.
intrusive, ĭntrōō'sĭv.
inundate, ĭn'ŭndāt, ĭnŭn'dāt.
inure, ĭniur'.
invalid (subst.), ĭn'vălid; (adj.), ĭnvăl'ĭd.
invalide (Fr.), ăṅvālēd'.
inveigh, ĭnvā'.

inveigle, ĭnvē'gl.
inventory, ĭn'vĕntŏrĭ.
Inverness, ĭnvêrnĕs'.
inverse, ĭnvûrs', ĭn'vûrs.
in vino veritas, ĭn vī'nō vĕr'ĭtăs.
invitatory, ĭnvĭ'tâtŏrĭ.
invocatory, ĭnvŏk'ătŏrĭ.
involucral, ĭnvŏliu'krăl.
Ī'ō.
iodide, ī'ŏdīd, ī'ŏdĭd.
iodine, ī'ŏdĭn, ī'ŏdīn.
iodoform, īō'dŏfôrm, īŏd'ŏfôrm.
Iolanthe, īōlăn'thē.
ī'ŏn.
Īō'nȧ.
Īō'nē.
ionic, īŏn'ĭk.
So pronounced in either sense, as *pertaining to ions*, or *pertaining to Ionia*.
īō'tȧ.
Ī'ŏwȧ.
Ī'ŏwȧn.
ipecac, ĭp'ĕkăk.
ipecacuanha, ĭpĕkăkiuăn'ȧ.
Iphigenia, ĭfĭdzĕnī'ȧ.
ipso facto, ĭp'sō făk'tō.
Iquique, ĕkē'kā.
Iran, ērăn'; (Ang.), īrăn'.
irascibility, īrăsĭbĭl'ĭtĭ, ĭrăsĭbĭl'ĭtĭ.
irascible, īrăs'ĭb'l, ĭrăs'ĭb'l.
irate, īrāt', ĭ'rāt.
Irawadi, ĭrȧwŏd'i.
Irenæus, īrĕnē'ŭs.
Irene, īrēn'.
As a Greek name it is *īrē'nē;* the French form, *Irène*, is pronounced *ērĕn'*.
iridium, īrĭd'ĭŭm.
iritis, īrī'tĭs.
Irkutsk, irkōōtsk'.
Iroquois, ĭrŏkwoi'.
irrecognizable, ĭrĕk'ŏgnīzȧb'l.
irreconcilable, ĭrĕkŏnsĭl'ȧb'l.
irrefragable, ĭrĕf'rȧgȧb'l.
irrefutable, ĭrĕfiut'ȧb'l.
irremeable, ĭrĕm'ēȧb'l.
irremediable, ĭrĕmē'dĭȧb'l.
irreparable, ĭrĕp'ȧrȧb'l.
irresoluble, ĭrĕz'ŏliub'l.
irrevocable, ĭrĕv'ŏkȧb'l.
Isaiah, īzā'yȧ, izī'ȧ.
Ischia, ēs'kēȧ.
Iser, ē'zêr; (Ang.), ī'seṛ.
Iseult, ĕsōōlt'.
Ī'shȧm.
Ishmael, ĭsh'mȧĕl.

Ishmaelite, ĭsh′mȧĕlīt.
Isiac, ī′sĭăk.
Īsī′ăcȧl.
isinglass, ī′zĭnglăs.
Isla de Pinos, ēs′lă dā pē′nōs.
Islam, ĭs′lȧm, ĭz′lȧm, ĭslȧm′.
Islamic, ĭslȧm′ĭk, ĭzlȧm′ĭk.
Islamite, ĭs′lȧmīt, ĭz′lȧmīt.
Islas Filipinas, ēs′lȧs fēlēpē′nȧs.
Islay, ī′lā, ĭs′lā.
islet, ī′lĕt.
Īs′lĭp.
Ismailia, ēsmăēl′yā.
Ismail Pasha, ĭsmăēl′ pȧ-shȧ′, ĭsmăēl′ pȧsh′ȧ.
isochronal, īsŏk′rŏnȧl.
isochronism, īsŏk′rŏniz′m.
isochronous, īsŏk′rŏnŭs.
Isocrates, īsŏk′rȧtēz.
isolable, īs′ŏlȧbl, ĭs′ōlȧbl.
isolate, īs′ŏlāt, ĭs′ŏlāt.
isolation, īsŏlā′shŭn, ĭsŏlā′-shŭn.
Isolde, ĭsōld′.
Isonzo, ēzôn′tsō.
isosceles, īsŏs′ĕlēz.
isotherm, ī′sŏthêṛm.
Ispahan, ĭspȧhăn′.
Israel, ĭz′rȧĕl.
Israelite, ĭz′rȧĕlīt.
Israels, Josef, yō′zĕf ēsrȧ-ĕls′.
Israfel, ĭz′rȧfĕl.
When written *Israfil* or *Israfeel* it is pronounced *ēz′rȧfēl.*
Issachar, ĭs′ȧkȧṛ.
Istambul, ēstȧmbōōl′.
isthmian, ĭs′mĭȧn, ĭsth′-mĭȧn, ĭst′mĭȧn.
isthmus, ĭs′mŭs, ĭsth′mŭs, ĭst′mŭs.
Italian, ĭtȧl′yȧn.
italic, ĭtȧl′ĭk.
italicization, ĭtȧlĭsĭzā′shŭn.
italicize, ĭtȧl′ĭsīz.
Ĭt′ȧlō (prefix).
iteration, ĭtêrā′shŭn.
iterative, ĭt′êrȧtĭv.
Ithamar, ĭth′ȧmȧṛ.
Ithuriel, ĭthiu′rĭĕl.
itinerant, ītĭn′êrȧnt.
itinerary, ītĭn′êrȧrĭ.
itis, ī′tĭs.
Ito, ē′tō.
Iturbide, de, dā ētōōrbē′-thā; (in Mexico), ētōōrbē′dā.
Iturea, ĭtiurē′ȧ.
Itys, ī′tĭs.
Iulus, īiu′lŭs.

Ivan, ēvăn′, ī′văn.
Ivangorod, ēvăn′gŏrŏt.
Ivanhoe, ī′vănhō.
Ivry, ēvrē′.
Ixion, ĭksī′ŏn.
Ixtlilxochitl, ēshtlĭlshō′-chĕt′l.
Izdubar, ĭzdōōbăr′.
Iztaccihuatl, ēstăksē′-hwăt′l.

J

Jachimo, yă'kēmō.
jacinth, dẓā'sĭnth, dẓăs'-ĭnth.
jackal, dẓăk'ôl.
Jacobean, dẓăkŏbē'ăn.
Jacobi, yăkō'bē.
Jacobin, dẓăk'ŏbĭn.
Jacobite, dẓăk'ŏbīt.
Jacoby, yăkō'bē.
Jacopo, yă'kōpō.
Jacquard, ẓăkār'.
Jacquerie, ẓăkrē'.
Jacques, ẓăk.
See also Jaques.
Jacques Bonhomme, ẓăk bŏnŏm'.
jad (Scot.), dẓād, dẓăd.
Jael, dẓā'ĕl.
jaguar, dẓăg'wăṛ, ẓăgwăṛ'.
The Oxford Dictionary gives second place to *dẓăg'iuăṛ*.
Jaime, Don, dōn hăē'mā.
Jaipur, dẓī'pōōr.
Jairus, dẓā'ĭrŭs, dẓăī'rŭs.
jalap, dẓăl'ăp.
jalousie, ẓālōōzē'.
Jamblichus, dẓăm'blĭkŭs.
Jamshid, dẓămshēd'.
Janauschek, yă'noushĕk.
Janet (Paul), ẓănĕ.
Janiculum, dẓănĭk'iulŭm.
Janin, Jules, ẓül ẓănăṅ'.
janizary, dẓăn'ĭzărĭ.
Jansen, dẓăn'sĕn.
Jansenist, dẓĕn'sĕnĭst.
Janvier, ẓănvyā'.
Japheth, dẓā'fĕth.
Jaques, dāẓ'kwēz, dẓăk'wĕs, zhăk.
The first two are the common sounds of the name as Anglicized in English literature, especially Shakespeare. Cf. Jacques.
Jardin des Plantes, ẓardăṅ' dā plănt'.
jardinière, ẓärdēnyâr.
Jarndyce, dẓăṛn'dĭs.
Jaroslav, yărōslăv'.
jaunt, dẓănt, dẓônt.
jaunty, dẓăn'tĭ, dẓôn'tĭ.
Jaurès, Jean, ẓaṅ ẓōrĕs'.

javelin, dẓăv'lĭn, dẓăv'ĕlĭn.

British usage prefers the second; as did Wordsworth:

"Proud Gorden, maddened by the thoughts
That through his brain are travelling,
Rushed forth, and at the heart of Bruce
He launched the deadly javelin!"

Javert, ẓăvâr'.

jean (cotton cloth), dẓēn.

The dictionaries still offer us *dẓān*, but it is obsolete in practice.

Jean, dẓēn; (Fr.), ẓăṅ.

Jeanne, ẓăn.

Jeanne d'Arc, ẓan dărk'.

Jean Valjean, ẓăṅ' vălẓăṅ'.

Jehoshaphat, dẓĕhŏsh'ăfăt.

Jehu, dẓē'hiu.

jeisticor (Scot.), jēs'tĭkŏr, jĕs'tĭkŏr.

jejune, dẓĕdẓōōn'.

Jekyll (Dr.), dẓē'kĭl.

Jemappes, ẓêmăp'.

Jena, yā'nă.

je ne sais quoi, zhê nê sā kwă'.

jeopard, dẓĕp'ăṛd.

jeopardize, dẓĕp'ăṛdīz.

jeopardy, dẓĕp'ăṛdĭ.

Jephthah, dẓĕf'thă.

jerboa, dẓêrbō'ă.

jeremiad, dẓĕrĕmĭ'ăd.

Jerome, dẓĕrōm', dẓĕr'ōm.

jessamine, dẓĕs'ămĭn.

Jesu, jē'siu.

Jesuit, jĕz'iuĭt.

jeu d'esprit, ẓŏdĕsprē'.

jeunesse dorée, ẓŏnĕs dŏrā'.

Jeypoor, dẓĭ'pōōr.

Jezreel, dẓĕz'rĕĕl, dẓĕzrēl'.

jinrikisha, dẓĭnrĭk'ĭshā.

Also *jinricksha* (*dẓĭnrĭk'shā*) and colloquially *rickshaw*.

jiujitsu, dẓōō' jĭtsŏŏ.

Less commonly *jiujutsu* (*dẓoo-dẓōōt'sŏŏ*).

Joachim, dẓō'ăkĭm, yō'-ăCHĭm.

Joaquin, wăkēn'.

Jocasta, dẓŏkăs'tâ.

jocund, dẓŏk'ŭnd.

Joffre, ẓŏ'fr'.

Johann, yō'hăn, yōhăn'.

Johannes, dẓōhăn'ēz.

Johannesberg, yōhăn'ĕs-bŭrg.

Joinville, de, dê ẓwănvēl'.

Jordaens, yôr'dăns.

Jorullo, hŏrōōl'yō.

José, hōsā'

This is the Spanish sound of the name; in Portuguese it is pronounced *ẓōzā'*.

Joseffy, yōzĕf'ĭ.

Joubert (Dutch), you'bĕrt.
Joubert (Fr.), ẓōōbâr'.
Jouffroy, ẓōōfrwă'.
jougs (Scot.), dẓōōgz.
jouk (Scot.), dẓōōk.
Jourdain, ẓōōrdăṅ'.
Jourdan, ẓōōrdăṅ'.
Journal des Débats, ẓōōrnal' dā dābă'.
joust, dẓŭst, dẓōōst.
jow (Scot.), dẓou, dẓō.
Jowett, dẓou'ĕt.
jowl, dẓōl, dẓoul.
Juan, hwăn.
This is the Spanish sound; in Byron it is Anglicized, *dŏn dẓōō'ȧn*.
Juan Fernandez, hwăn fĕrnăn'dāth; (Ang.), dẓōō'ȧn fêrnăn'dĕz.
Juanita, hwănē'tȧ.
Juarez, hwă'rās.
jubilate, jiubĭlā'tē, yōōbĕlă'tā.
So sounded as the common or proper noun; the verb, more completely Anglicized, is *dẓiub'ĭlāt*.
Juch (Emma), yōōCH.
judicatory, dẓōō'dĭkȧtŏrĭ.
judicature, dẓōō'dĭkȧtiur.
judiciary, dẓōōdĭsh'ĭărĭ.
Juggernaut, dẓŭg'êrnôt.
jugular, dẓōō'giulȧr.
Jugurtha, dẓōōgûr'thȧ.
Juif Errant, le, lê ẓiuēfĕrăṅ.
jujitsu, dẓōō'dẓĭtsŏŏ.
See also jiujitsu.
Jules, ẓül.
Julie, ẓülē'.
Julien, ẓülyăṅ'.
Julienne, ẓülyĕn'.
Juliet, dẓiu'lĭĕt.
Jungfrau, yōōn'frou.
Juniata, dẓōōnĭăt'ă.
Junot, ẓünō'.
junta, dẓŭn'tȧ.
In Spanish, *hōōn'tă*.
junto, dẓŭn'tō.
jupon, dẓōō'pŏn, dẓōōpŏn'; (Fr.), züpôṅ'.
jurisconsult, dẓōōrĭskŏn'sŭlt.
juror, dẓōō'rêr.
jus (law), dẓŭs.
Jusserand, ẓüs'răṅ'.
just (tilt), dẓŭst.
Cf. joust.
juste-milieu, ẓüst mēlyō'.
justiciable, dẓŭstĭsh'ĭăb'l.
justifiable, dẓŭs'tĭfĭăb'l.
justificative, dẓŭs'tĭfĭkȧtĭv.
justificatory, dẓŭs'tĭfĭkȧtŏrĭ, dẓŭstĭf'ĭkȧtŏrĭ.
juvenile, dẓōō'vĕnĭl, dẓōō'vēnīl.

K

kabala, kăb'ȧlȧ.

Kabul, kă'bo͝ol, kȧbo͞ol'.

Kipling prefers the first:

"Kabul town's by Kabul river—
Blow the bugle, draw the sword—"

kadi, kă'dĭ, kā'dĭ.

Kafir, kăf'ẽr.

Kalakaua, kȧlȧkou'ȧ.

kaleidoscope, kȧlī'dŏskōp.

Kalends, kăl'ĕndz.

Kalevala, kă'lāvȧlȧ.

Kalisz, kăl'yĕsh.

Kamchatka, kȧmchăt'kȧ.

See also **Kamtschatka**.

Kamehameha, kȧmā'hȧmā'hȧ.

Kamerun, kȧmȧro͞on'.

Kamtschatka, kȧmchăt'ka, kȧmchăt'kȧ.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *Kamtchatka* or *Kamchatka*.

Kanaka, kăn'ȧkȧ.

"In Australia improperly *kănăk'ă*."—Oxford Dictionary.

Kanawha, kȧnô'wȧ.

Kansas, kăn'zȧs.

Kant, kănt; (Ang.), kȧnt.

Kantian, kăn'tĭȧn.

kā'ŏlĭn, kă'ŏlĭn.

Kapel'meister, kȧpĕl'-mīstêr.

Karat.

See **carat**.

Karlsruhe, Kȧrls'ro͞oė.

Kavanagh, kăv'ȧnȧ.

Jones gives *kăv'ȧnȧ* or *kăv'ȧnȧ*. Many families in the United States call it *kăv'ȧnô*.

Kazan, kȧzăn'y'.

Kearney, kȧr'nĭ.

Keble, kē'b'l.

keelivine (Scot.), kēl'ivīn.

keelson, kĕl'sȯn.

Kehama, kĕhȧ'mȧ.

Keighley, kēth'lĭ.

This is its sound as a place name; as a surname it is pronounced *kē'lĭ*, *kī'lĭ*.

Kelt, kĕlt.

Cf. **Celt**.

Keltic, kĕl'tĭk.

Cf. **Celtic**.

Kempis, à (Thomas), ȧ kĕm'pĭs.

Kennebec, kĕnĕbĕk′.

There is authority for stressing this either on the first syllable or the last. Probably the two stresses are nearly even, varying with sentence modulation.

Kennebunk, kĕnĕbuṇk′.

Keokuk, kē′ŏkŭk.

kepi, kĕp′ē.

keramic, kĕrăm′ĭk.

Kerenski, kĕr′ĕnskē.

Kerguelen, kûr′gêlĕn; (Fr.), kêrgālôṅ′.

Keswick, kĕz′ĭk.

ketchup, kĕch′ŭp.

The form and sound of the word vary according to its supposed origins; but this form is now widely accepted.

khaki, kă′kē.

khan, kăn, kän.

Khartum, kärtōōm′.

khedive, kĕdēv′.

Khiva, kē′vä.

Khorassan, CHōrăssăn′.

Khorsabad, CHōrsăbăd′.

Kiaochow, kyou′chō′.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *Kiau-chiau*.

kiaugh (Scot.), kyăCH.

Kieff, kē′yĕf.

Cf. **Kiev**.

Kiel, kēl.

Kiev, kē′yĕf.

Cf. **Kieff**.

Kilauea, kēlouā′ä.

kiln, kĭl, kĭln.

kilogram, kĭl′ŏgrăm.

kiloliter, kĭl′ŏlētêr.

kilometer, kĭl′ŏmētêr.

kilowatt, kĭl′ŏwŏt.

Kincardine, kĭṇkär′dĭn, kĭnkär′dĭn.

kinematic, kĭnĕmăt′ĭk.

kinematograph, kĭnĕmăt′ŏgrăf, kīnĕmăt′ŏgrāf.

kinetic, kĭnĕt′ĭk, kīnĕt′ĭk.

kinetoscope, kĭnē′tŏskōp.

kinrick (Scot.), kĕn′rĭk.

kippage (Scot.), kĕp′ăḍẓ.

kiosk, kēŏsk′.

Kioto, kyō′tō.

Kirchhoff, kērCH′hŏf.

Kirk Kilise (Kilisseh), kêrk kĭlĭs′ē, kĕrk kĕlēsä′.

Kishinev, kĭshĭnĕf′, kĕshē-nyôf′.

kismet, kĭs′mĕt.

Kissingen, kĭs′ĭngĕn; (Ang.), kis′ĕnḍẓĕn.

kitling (Scot.), kĕt′lĭn.

kiutle (Scot.), küt′′l.

Klamath, klăm′äth.

Klaus, klous.

Kleber, klābâr′.
Klopstock, klŏp′shtŏk.
knibblach (Scot.), k′nĭb′-lăCH.
knoll, nōl.
Knollys, nōlz.
knout, nout, nōōt.
knowe (Scot.), k′nou, nou.
Koch, kŏCH.
Koenigsberg, kö′nĭCHs-bĕrCH.
Koerner, kör′nêr.
Kohinoor, kō′hĭnōōr.
Kohler, kōl′êr.
Königgrätz, kö′nĭCHgrĕts′.
Königsberg, kön′ĭCHs-bĕrCH.
Also spelled *Koeigsberg*.
kopje, kŏp′ĭ.
Koran, kŏrăn′, kō′răn.
Kosciusko, kŏsĭŭs′kō.
Kosciuszko, kōshchyŏŏsh′-kō.
kosher, kō′shêr.
Kossuth, kŏsh′ŏŏt, kŏ-sōōth′.
Kotzebue, von, fŏn kŏt′-sĕbōō.
Kouyunjik, kōō′ŭndz̧ĭk.
kraal, krăl.
Krag-Jörgensen, krăg′ yör′-gĕnsĕn.
Krakow, krā′kŏŏf.
Krăpŏt′kĭn.
Kremlin, krĕm′lĭn.
kreutzer, kroit′sêr.
Kronstadt, krōn′shtăt.
Kropotkin, krăpôt′kĕn.
Krupp, krŏŏp.
Kubelik, kōō′bĕlĭk.
Kublai Khan, kōō′blī kăn′.
Kulturkampf, kŏŏltōōr′-kămpf.
Kurdistan, kōōrdĭstăn′.
Kurfürst, kŏŏr′fürst.
Kurland, kōōrlănd.
Kut-el-Amara, kōōt′-ĕl-ămă′ră.
Kyoto, kyō′tō.
Kyrie eleïson, kĭr′ĭē ĕlī′sŏn, kē′rĭā ĕlā′ĭsŏn.

L

laager, lä'gêr.
La Bassée.
See Bassée, La.
la belle dame sans merci, lä bĕl dăm sănˈ mĕrsē'.
Labienus, lābĭē'nŭs.
labor omnia vincit, lā'bȯr ŏm'nĭä vĭn'sĭt.
Labouchère, lābōōshâr'.
Laboulaye, lābōōlĕ'.
La Bruyère, lä brüyâr'.
Laccadive, lăk'ädīv.
Lacedæmon, lăsĕdē'mŏn.
Lachesis, lăk'ĕsĭs.
Lachine, läshēn'.
lachrymal, lăk'rĭmäl.
lachrymose, lăk'rĭmōs.
laconic, läkŏn'ĭk.
lactein, lăk'tēĭn.
lacuna, läkiu'nä.
lacustrine, läkŭs'trĭn.
Ladislas, lăd'ĭslăs.
Ladrones, lädrōnz'; (Sp.), lädrō'nās.
Laertes, läêr'tēz.
Lafayette, de, dê läfäyĕt'.
Lafitte, läfēt'.
La Follette, lä fŏl'ĕt.
Lagado, lägä'dō, läg'ädō.
La Gloire, lä glwär'.
Lagos, lä'gōs, lā'gos.
La Guayra, lä gwäē'rä.
Lahore, lähōr'.
laigh (Scot.), lāCH.
Laing, lāṇg.
Lā'ĭs.
laissez faire, lĕ'sā fâr'.
Lajeunesse, Gabriel, gäbrĭĕl' läẓönĕs'.
Lalla Rookh, lä'lä rōōk'.
L'Allegro, lällä'grō.
Lamartine, de, dê lämärtēn'.
Lambert, läm'bêrt; (Fr.), läṅbēr'.
lambrequin, läm'brĕkĭn.
Lamech, lā'mĕk.
lamentable, läm'ĕntäb'l.
Lameth, de, dêlämĕ'.
Lamia, lā'mĭä.
La Motte-Fouque, lä mŏt'fōōkä'.
Lanark, län'ärk.
Lancaster, läṇ'kästêr.

Lancelot du Lac, lăn'sĕlŏt dü lăk.
Lanceolate, lăn'sēŏlăt.
Lanciani, lănchä'nē.
lanciers, lăn'sēr̥z.
landau, lăn'dô, lăn'dou.
Landgraf, lŏnt'grăf.
Landgrave, lănd'grāv.
Landgravine, lănd'grăvēn.
Landsturm, lănt'stŏŏrm, lănt'shtŏŏrm.
Landwehr, lănt'vār.
Lanfrey, lăṅfrĕ'.
Lange, lăṇ'ê.
lang syne, lăṇ sīn'.
Languedoc, lăṇdŏk'.
langue d'oil, lăṇ dŏēl'.
languet, lăṇ'gwĕt.
languid, lăṇ'gwĭd.
languish, lăṇ'gwĭsh.
languor, lăṇ'gêr̥, lan'gwêr̥.
languorous, lăṇ'gêrŭs, lăṇ'gwêrŭs.
Lanier, lănēr'.
Lannes, lăn.
lansquenet, lăns'kănĕt.
Laocoön, lăŏk'ŏŏn.
Laodamia, lăŏdămī'ă.
Laodicea, lăŏdĭsē'ă.
Laodicean, lăŏdĭsē'ăn.
Lăŏm'ĕdŏn.
Lă'ōs.
La Patrie, lă pătrē'.
La Pérouse, lă pārŏŏz'.
Lapham, lăp'ăm.
lā'pĭs, lăp'ĭs.
lapis lazuli, lā'pĭs lăz'iulī, lăp'is laz'iulī.
Lapithæ, lăp'ĭthē.
Laplace, lăplăs'.
Laputa, lăpiu'tă.
Lara, lă'ră.
Lares, lā'rēz.
largess, lăr'dẓĕs.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *largesse*.
larghetto, lărgĕt'tō.
larghissimo, lărgē'sĭmō.
lariat, lăr'ĭăt.
La Rochefoucauld, de, dê lărŏshfŏŏkō'.
La Rochelle, lă rōshĕl'.
laryngitis, lărĭndẓī'tĭs.
lasso, lăs'ō.
Latakia, lătăkē'ă.
Lateran, lăt'ĕrăn.
lath, lăth.
lathe, lāth.
laths, lăthz.
Latinus, lătī'nŭs.
Latium, lā'shĭŭm.

Latour d'Auvergne, de, dê lätōōr′ dōvĕrn′y′.

latrine, lätrēn′.

lauch (Scot.), lăCH.

Laughlin, läf′lĭn.

launch, lănch, lônch.

launder, lăn′dêr̥, lôn′dêr̥.

British usage prefers the second.

laundress, lăn′drĕs, lôn′-drĕs.

laundry, lăn′drĭ, lôn′drĭ.

Launfal (Sir), lăn′făl, lôn′-făl.

laureate, lô′rēăt.

laurel, lô′rĕl, lŏr′ĕl.

Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), lō′-rĭā.

Lausanne, lōzăn′.

laverock (Scot.), lăv′êrȯk, lăv′rȯk.

Lavoisier, lăvwăzyā′.

Layamon, lā′ămȯn.

lazar, lā′zär.

lazzarone, lăzärō′nā; (It.), lădzärō′nā.

Leander, lēăn′dêr̥.

leant, lĕnt.

leaped, lēpt.

leapt, lĕpt.

learned, lêr̥nd, lêr̥′nĕd.

The first is the past tense of the verb; the second, the past participle or adjective.

Le Bœuf, lê bûf′.

Lebrun, lê brŭn′.

leb 'wohl, lāp vōl′.

leeward, lū′êr̥d, lēwêr̥d.

The second is hardly more than a dictionary word, but the dictionaries traditionally prefer it to the one actually in use.

Lefebvre, lêfĕv′r′.

Lefevre, lĕfē′vêr.

Legaré, lêgrē′.

legate, lĕg′ăt.

legend, lĕdz̥′ĕnd, lē′dz̥ĕnd.

legendary, lĕdz̥′ĕndärĭ.

Legendre, lêz̥ăn′dr′.

legerdemain, lĕdz̥êrdĕmān′.

legged, lĕgd, lĕg′ĕd.

leghorn, lĕg′hôr̥n, leg′ôr̥n.

legume, lĕg′ium, lĕgium′.

Leibnitz, līp′nĭts.

Leicester, lĕs′têr̥.

Leigh, Aurora, ôrō′rä lē′.

Leighton, lā′tȯn.

Leilah, lā′lä′.

Leinster, lĕn′stêr̥.

Leipsic, līp′sĭk.

Leipzig, līp′tsĭCH.

leister (Scot.), lēs′têr, lĕs′-têr.

leisure, lēẓiur, lĕẓ'iur.
British usage prefers the second.
Leith, lēth.
Lely (Sir Peter), lē'lĭ.
leman, lĕm'ăn, lē'măn.
Leman (Lake), lē'mȧn.
Lemberg, lĕm'bĕṛCH.
lemur, lē'mŭr.
Lĕn'ăpē.
L'Enclos, Ninon de, nēnôṅ' dê lăṅklō'.
Lenine, lĕnēn'.
Lens, lăṅs.
l'envoi, lĕnvoi'; (Fr.), lăn'-vwä'.
Leominster (Eng.), lĕm'stė, lĕm'ĭnstė; (U.S.), lem'-ĭnstêṛ.
Leonardo da Vinci, lāȯnăr'-dō dă vēn'chē.
Lēōnă'tō.
Leoncavallo, lāȯnkăvăl'lō.
Leonidas, lĕȯn'ĭdȧs.
Leopardi, lāȯpăr'dē.
Lepanto, lāpăn'tō.
le roi est mort, vive le roi, lê rwă ĕ mōr', vēv lê rwă'.
Lespinasse, de, dê lĕspēnäs'.
L'Estrange (Sir Roger), lĕs-trāndẓ'.
le style, c'est l'homme, lê stēl', sä lȯm'.
Leszcynski, lĕschĭn'skė.
lethargic, lĕthăṛ'dẓĭk.
lethargy, lĕth'ăṛdẓĭ.
Lethe, lē'thē.
Lethean, lĕthē'ăn.
lettre de cachet, lĕt'r' dê kăshĕ'.
leuch (Scot.), liuCH.
Leucophryne, liukōfrī'nē
Leucothea, liukŏth'ēȧ.
Leucothoë, liukŏth'ȯē.
Leuk, loik.
leuk (Scot.), liuk.
Leukas, lyĕf'kăs.
Leuthen, loi'tĕn.
Leuwenhoeck, van, văn lāv'ĕnhȯȯk.
levant, lĕvănt'.
So pronounced as common or proper noun, or in any meaning except the law term, which is *lĕvănt'*.
Levantine, lĕvăn'tĭn, lĕv'-ăntĭn.
levee (embankment), lĕv'ė, lĕvē'.
In the sense of *a reception* the second is preferable.
lever, lē'vêṛ, lĕv'êṛ.
Lever (Charles), lē'vêṛ.

Leverrier, lêvĕryā′.
Lewes (George Henry), liu′ĭs.
Leyden, lī′dĕn.
liaison, lēazôṅ′.
liard, lyär.
libelant, lī′bĕlănt.
liberticide, lĭbêṛ′tĭsīd.
libertine, lĭb′êṛtĭn.
lichen, lī′kĕn, lĭch′ĕn.
lichwake (Scot.), lĭch′wāk, leCH′wāk.
Licinus, lĭs′ĭnŭs.
Liebig, lē′bĭCH.
Liebknecht, lēp′knĕCHt.
Liederkranz, lē′dêrkränts.
lief, lēf.
Liége, lēĕẓ′.
lien, lē′ĕn, lēn.
lieu, liu, lōō.
lieutenant, liūtĕn′ănt; (Brit.), leftĕn′ănt.
lifelong, lĭf′lôṇ.
Cf. livelong.
Ligny, lēnyē′.
Li Hung Chang, lē hŏŏng chäṇ′.
Liliuokalani, lēlēŏŏŏkälä′nē.
Lille, lēl.
Lilliput, lĭl′ĭpŭt.
Lilliputian, lĭlĭpiu′shän.
lima, līm′ȧ.
Commonly so pronounced as the name of a bean, but often *lēmȧ* in such names as *lima bark, lima wood.*
Lima, lē′mă; (Ang.), lī′mȧ.
Commonly the second as a place name in the United States.
limn, lĭm.
limner, lĭm′nêṛ.
Limoges, lēmōẓ′.
limousine, lēmōōzēn′; (colloquially), lĭm′ŭzēn.
lingerie, lăṅ′ẓ′rē.
Linlithgow, lĭnlĭth′gō.
Linnæan, lĭnē′ăn.
Linnæus, lĭnē′ŭs.
linotype, lĭn′ŏtīp.
liqueur, lē′kör′, lĭkiur′.
lira, lē′ră.
Lisle (Ang.), līl; (Fr.), lēl.
As an adjective (*lisle thread*) it is *līl.*
Liszt, lĭst.
liter, lē′têṛ.
literati, lĭtêrā′tĭ.
literatim, lĭtêrā′tĭm.
lithe, lī~~th~~.
lithesome, lī~~th~~′sȯm.
lithy, lī~~th~~′ĭ, lĭ~~th~~′ĭ.
litigious, lĭtĭdẓ′ŭs.
litre, lē′têṛ; (Fr.), lētr′.
littérateur, lētärätör′.

littoral, lĭt'ŏrăl.
Littré, lētrā'.
liturgic, lĭtûr'dzĭk.
liturgy, lĭt'ûrdzĭ.
livelong, lĭv'lŏn.
Cf. lifelong.
livre, lēvr; (Ang.), lē'vêr.
llama, lă'mă.
llano, lă'nō.
Llewellyn, lŏŏĕl'ĭn.
loath, lōth.
loathe, lōth.
locale, lŏkăl'.
locative, lŏk'ătĭv.
loch (Scot.), lŏCH.
Lochaber, lŏCHă'bêr.
Loch Eil, loCH ēl.
Lochinvar, lŏCHĭnvăr'.
Loch Katrine, lŏCH kăt'rĭn.
Loch Leven, lŏCH lē'vĕn.
Loch Lomond, lŏCH lō'mŏnd.
locomotive, lōkōmō'tĭv.
Locrine, lōkrēn'.
Lodore, lŏdōr'.
Lodovico, lōdōvē'kō.
Lodz, lŏŏdz.
Loeb, lōb.
loggia, lŏdz'ă, lô'dzĭă.
logomachy, lŏgŏm'ăkĭ.
logy, lō'gĭ.
Lohengrin, lō'ĕngrĭn.
Loire, lwăr.
Loki, lō'kē.
Longchamp, lôṅshăṅ'.
longevity, lŏndzĕv'ĭtĭ.
Longimanus, lŏndzĭmā'nŭs.
Longinus, lŏndzī'nŭs.
Longwy, lôṅ'wē'.
Loos, lŏŏs'.
Lope de Vega Carpio, lō'pā dā vā'gă kăr'pyō.
Lopez, lō'pās; (Span.), lō'pāth.
Lorelei, lō'rĕlī, lŏr'ĕlī.
lorgnette, lôrnyĕt'.
Lorrain, lŏrān'.
Lorraine, lŏrān'.
losable, lōōz'ăb'l.
Los Angeles, lōs ăn'gĕlĕs, lŏs ăn'dzĕlĕs; (Sp.), lōs ăn'hālās.
losel, lō'zĕl, lōōz'ĕl.
The Oxford Dictionary gives only the first.
loth, lōth.
Lothario, lŏthā'rĭō.
Loti, Pierre, pyâr' lŏtē'.
Lotophagi, lŏtŏf'ădzĭ.
lough, lŏCH.

Louis Quatorze, lōōē′ kātôrz′; (Ang.), lōō′ĭ, lōō′ĭs.

So also *Louis Quinze* (*kăṅz*), *Louis Seize* (*sâz*), *Louis Treize* (*trâz*).

Louisville, lōō′ĭs-vĭl, lōō′-ĭvĭl.

loun (Scot.), lōōn.

lour, lour.

Lourdes, lōōrd.

lout (Scot.), lout.

louther (Scot.), lōōth′êr.

Louvain, lōōvăṅ′.

Louvre, lōō′vr′.

low (Scot.), lou.

lower, lou′ẹr, lō′ẹr.

The first is the intransitive verb; the second, the transitive verb and the adjective.

Lowicz, lô′vĭch.

lown (Scot.), lōōn.

Loyola, lŏyō′lă, loiō′lā.

Lublin, lyŏō′blyĕn.

Lucania, liukā′nĭȧ.

Lucia, liu′shĭȧ, liu′shȧ; (It.), lōōchē′ă.

Lucia di Lammermoor, lōōchē′ă dē lăm′êr-mōōr′.

Lucknow, lŭk′nou.

Lucrece, liukrēs′.

Lucrezia Borgia, lōōkrā′tsĭā bŏr′dẹā.

Ludwig, lōōt′vĭCH.

Lugano, lōōgă′nō.

luif (Scot.), lōōf, lûf.

Luigi, lōōē′dẹē.

Luis (Sp.), lwēs.

lunch, lŭnch; (Brit.), lŭnsh.

Lunéville, lünāvēl′.

Lupercal, liupêṛkăl.

Luray, liurā′.

Lurlei, lŏŏr′lī.

Lusitania, liusĭtā′nĭȧ.

Lützen, lüt′sĕn.

Lützow, lüt′sō.

Luxembourg, lüksăṅbōōr′.

Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕmbûrg.

Luxor, lŭk′sôṛ, lŏŏk′sôṛ.

luxuriance, lŭksiu′rĭȧns, lŭgzōō′rĭȧns.

So also *luxuriant*.

luxury, lŭk′shŏŏrĭ, lŭks′-iurĭ, lŭg′zōōrĭ.

Luzern, lŏŏtsĕrn′.

Luzerne (U. S.), liuzûṛn′.

Luzón, lōōzŏn′; (Span.), lōōthōn′.

Lycaon, līkā′ŏn.

lycée, lēsā′.

lyceum, līsē′ŭm.

Lycidas, lĭs'ĭdȧs.
Lyly (John), lĭl'ĭ.
Lyon, lēȯn'.
Lyonnaise, lēȯnȧz', līȯnāz'.
Lyons, lēȯn; (Ang.), lī'ȯns.
lyricism, lĭr'ĭsĭz'm.
lyrism, līr'ĭz'm, lĭr'ĭz'm.
lyrist, lĭr'ĭst, līr'ist.
The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only the first.
Lys, lēs.
Lysias, lĭs'ĭȧs.

Louis Quatorze, lōōē′ kā-tôrz′; (Ang.), lōō′ĭ, lōō′ĭs.

So also *Louis Quinze* (*kăṅz*), *Louis Seize* (*sâz*), *Louis Treize* (*trâz*).

Louisville, lōō′ĭsvĭl, lōō′-ĭvĭl.

loun (Scot.), lōōn.

lour, lour.

Lourdes, lōōrd.

lout (Scot.), lout.

louther (Scot.), lōōth′êr.

Louvain, lōōvăṅ′.

Louvre, lōō′vr′.

low (Scot.), lou.

lower, lou′êr̩, lō′êr̩.

The first is the intransitive verb; the second, the transitive verb and the adjective.

Lowicz, lô′vĭch.

lown (Scot.), lōōn.

Loyola, lŏyō′lă, loiō′lā.

Lublin, lyŏŏ′blyĕn.

Lucania, liukā′nĭȧ.

Lucia, liu′shĭȧ, liu′shȧ; (It.), lōōchē′ă.

Lucia di Lammermoor, lōōchē′ă dē lăm′êr-mōōr′.

Lucknow, lŭk′nou.

Lucrece, liukrēs′.

Lucrezia Borgia, lōōkrā′tsĭā bŏr′dz̩ā.

Ludwig, lōōt′vĭCH.

Lugano, lōōgă′nō.

luif (Scot.), lōōf, lûf.

Luigi, lōōē′dz̩ē.

Luis (Sp.), lwēs.

lunch, lŭnch; (Brit.), lŭnsh.

Lunéville, lünāvēl′.

Lupercal, liupêr̩kăl.

Luray, liurā′.

Lurlei, lŏŏr′lī.

Lusitania, liusĭtā′nĭȧ.

Lützen, lüt′sĕn.

Lützow, lüt′sō.

Luxembourg, lüksăṅbōōr′.

Luxemburg, lŭks′ĕmbûrg.

Luxor, lŭk′sôr̩, lŏŏk′sôr̩.

luxuriance, lŭksiu′rĭȧns, lŭgzōō′rĭȧns.

So also *luxuriant*.

luxury, lŭk′shŏŏrĭ, lŭks′-iurĭ, lŭg′zōōrĭ.

Luzern, lŏŏtsĕrn′.

Luzerne (U. S.), liuzûr̩n′.

Luzón, lōōzŏn′; (Span.), lōōthōn′.

Lycaon, līkā′ŏn.

lycée, lēsā′.

lyceum, līsē′ŭm.

Lycidas, lĭs'ĭdȧs.
Lyly (John), lĭl'ĭ.
Lyon, lēŏṅ'.
Lyonnaise, lēŏnȧz', līŏnāz'.
Lyons, lēŏṅ; (Ang.), lī'ŏns.
lyricism, lĭr'ĭsĭz'm.
lyrism, līr'ĭz'm, lĭr'ĭz'm.
lyrist, lĭr'ĭst, līr'ist.
The Oxford Dictionary recognizes only the first.
Lys, lēs.
Lysias, lĭs'ĭȧs.

maladroit, mălădroit′.
Malakhov (Russia), mălă′-kŏf.
Malakoff (Fr.), mălăkŏf′.
Malaprop (Mrs.), măl′ă-prŏp.
malapropos, mălăprŏpō′.
Malay, mălā′, mā′lā.
Malchus, mal′kŭs.
Malcolm, măl′kŏm.
mal de mer, măl dê mâr′.
Maldive (Islands), măl′-dīv.
Malebranche, de, dê măl-brăṅsh′.
malefactor, măl′ĕfăk′tẹr.
maleficent, mălĕf′ĭsĕnt.
Malesherbes, mălzĕrb′.
malfeasance, mălfē′zăns.
malign, mălīn′.
Malines, mălēn′.
malinger, mălĭṇ′gẹr.
malingerer, mălĭṇ′gêrẹr.
malkin, mô′kĭn.
mall, môl.
Cf. Pall Mall.
malleable, măl′ĕăbl.
mallecho.
See miching mallecho.
malleolar, mălē′ŏlăr.
malleolus, mălē′ŏlŭs.
Malmaison, mălmā′zŏn.
Malmesbury, mămz′bêrĭ.
malmsey, măm′zĭ.
Malplaquet, mălplăkĕ′.
malt, môlt.
Malta, môl′tă.
Maltese, môltēz′, môltēs′.
Malthus, măl′thŭs.
Malthusian, mălthiu′zăn, mălthiu′zĭăn.
Malvern, môl′vêṛn.
mama.
See mamma.
Mambrino, mămbrē′nō.
Mamertine, măm′êṛtīn, măm′êṛtēn.
mamma, mămă′, mă′mă.
"In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *mam′ma* is the more usual; a prevailing United States pronunciation is represented by the spelling *momma*, occasionally used in novels. The spelling *mama*, sometimes used in the 18th century, became somewhat common after 1800, and is especially frequent in the novels printed about 1830–50. It is now rare." Oxford Dictionary.
manana, mănyă′nă.
Manasseh, mănăs′ĕ.
Manchu, mănchōō′.

Mandalay, măndălā′, măn′-dălā.
mandamus, măndā′mȧs.
mandator, măndā′tŏr.
mandatory, măn′dătŏrĭ.
mandragora, măndrăg′ŏrȧ.
manège, mānĕz′.
manes, mā′nēz.
Manetho, măn′ĕthō.
manganese, măngănēs′, măn′gănēz.
mange, māndz.
mangel-wurzel, mă n′ g l wûr′zl.
mango, măn′gō.
maniacal, mănī′ăkăl.
Manichæan, mănĭkē′ăn.
Mănĭtō′bă, mănĭtōbă′.
Mannlicher, măn′lĭCHêr.
manœuvre, mānōō′vêr, māniu′vêr.
British usage prefers the second. The sound is the same when the word is spelled *maneuver*.
Manon Lescaut, mānôn′ lĕskō′.
mansuetude, măn′swĕtiud.
Mantinea, măntĕnē′yȧ.
Manuel Garcia, mānwĕl′ gärthē′ä.
manumit, mănium ĭt′.
Maori, mä′ŏrĭ, mou′rĭ.
marabou, măr′ăbōō.
Maracaibo, mărăkī′bō.
Marah, mā′rȧ, mâr′ȧ.
Maranatha, mărănăth′ȧ.
maraschino, mărăskē′nō.
Marat, mărä′.
Marchesa, mărkā′zȧ.
marchese, mărkā′zā.
marchioness, măr′shonĕs.
Marconi, mărkō′nĭ.
Mardi gras, mărdē grä′.
mare clausum, mā′rē klô′-sŭm.
Marengo, mȧrĕn′gō.
margarine, mă r′ gȧ r ē n, măr′gȧrĭn.
Marie Antoinette, mȧrē ăn̈-twänĕt′.
Marie de Médicis, mȧrē′ dê mādēsēs′.
Marie Thérèse, mȧrē′ tārāz′.
Marino Falieri, mȧrē′nō fȧlyĕ′rē.
marital, măr′ĭtȧl.
maritime, măr′ĭtīm, măr′-ĭtĭm.
Marius, mā′rĭŭs.
marjoram, măr′dzŏrȧm.
Marjoribanks, măch′băn̈ks, măsh′băn̈ks.

Marlborough, mäṛl'bŏrŭ, môl'brŭ.

Jones says that the first is often heard as applied to London streets, and to towns in New Zealand and America. The second is the name of the English town.

Marmora, mäṛ'mŏrȧ.
Marne, märn; (Brit.), măn.
Marquand (H. G.), mär-kwȧnd'.
marquess, mäṛ'kwĕs.
Marquette, märkĕt'.
marquis, mäṛ'kwĭs.
marquise, mäṛkēz'; (Fr.), märkēz'.
Marryat, măr'ĭȧt.
Marseillaise, märsĕyȧz'; (Ang.), mäṛsĕlāz'.
Marseille, märsȧ'y'.
Marseilles, märsālz'.
Marshalsea, mäṛ'shȧlsē.
Marsyas, mäṛ'sĭăs.
martinet, mäṛtĭnĕt', măr'-tĭnĕt.
Marylebone, mâr'ėlėbȯn, mar'ėbȯn, mâr'ĭbȯn.
Masaccio, măzăt'chō.
Masaniello, măzănyĕl'lō.
Mascagni, măskăn'yē.
Mascarille, măskărē'y'.
masculine, măs'kiulĭn.
maslin (Scot.), măz'lĭn.
massage, mȧsȧz'.
Massasoit, măs'ȧsoit'.
Masséna, mȧsȧnȧ'.
Massenet, mȧs'nĕ'.
masseur, mȧsöṛ'.
masseuse, mȧsöz'.
Massillon, mȧsēyoṅ'.
mastoiditis, măstoidī'tĭs.
Matabele, mȧtȧbē'lē.
matador, măt'ȧdôṛ.
Mater Dolorosa, mȧtêṛ dōlōrōs'ȧ.
materfamilias, mȧtêṛfȧ-mĭl'ĭăs.
matériel, mȧtȧrēĕl'.
mathesis, mȧthē'sĭs.
Mathilde, mȧtēld'.
matinée, mȧtĭnȧ'; (Brit.), mȧt'ĭnȧ.
matrices, mȧt'rĭsēz; (Lat.), mȧtrī'sēz.
matricide, mȧt'rĭsīd.
matrix, mȧ'trĭks.
matron, mȧ'trȯn.
matronly, mȧ'trȯnlĭ.
Matthew, mȧth'iu.
Matthias, mȧthī'ȧs; (Ger.), mȧtē'ȧs.
maturative, mȧtiur'ȧtiv.

matutinal, mȧtiu'tĭnȧl.
Maubeuge, mōböz'.
Mauch Chunk, môk chŭnk.
mauger, mô'gêr.
Mauna Loa, mou'nȧ lō'ȧ.
maunder, môn'dêr, mȧn'-der.
British usage recognizes only the first.
Maupassant, Guy de, gē dê mōpȧsȧn'.
Mauretania, môrĕtā'nĭȧ.
Mauser, mou'zêr.
mausoleum, môsŏlē'ŭm.
Mausolus, môsō'lŭs.
mauvaise honte, mŏvȧzônt'.
mauvais gout, mŏvĕ' gōō'.
Mauvais Pas, mŏvĕ' pȧ.
mauvais quart-d'heure, mŏvĕ' kȧr dör'.
mauve, mōv.
mavis, mā'vĭs.
mavournin, mȧvōōr'nēn.
Maya, mȧ'yȧ.
Mayence, mȧyȧns'.
mayonnaise, mȧônȧz', mȧyŏnȧz'.
mayoralty, mā'ŏrȧltĭ.
Mazarin, mȧzȧrȧn'; (Ang.), mȧzȧ̆rēn'.
mazarine, mȧzȧ̆rēn'.
Mazzini, mȧtsē'nē.
mear (Scot.), mēr.
meatus, mĕā'tŭs.
Meaux, mō.
mécanicien, mĕkȧnēsyȧn'.
Mechlin, mĕk'lĭn; (Dutch), mĕCH'lĭn.
Mecklenburg - Schwerin, mĕk'lĕnbōōrCH shvȧ̆rēn'.
Medea, mĕdē'ȧ.
Medicean, mĕdĭcē'ȧn.
Medici, de', dā mĕd'ĕchē.
medicinable, mĕdĭs'ĭnȧbl.
In Shakespeare often *mĕd'sĭnȧbl.*
medicinal, mĕdĭs'ĭnȧl.
medieval, mēdĭē'vȧl, mĕdĭē'vȧl
medievalize, mēdĭēv'ȧlīz.
Medina, mĕdī'nȧ.
mediocre, mē'dĭōkêr.
mediocrity, mēdĭŏk'rĭtĭ.
Médoc, mādŏk'.
meerschaum, mēr'shôm, mēr'shȯm.
megrim, mē'grĭm.
Mehemet Ali, mȧ'hĕmĕt ȧ'lē.
meikle (Scot.), mē'kl.
Meilhac, mĕyȧk'.

Meissonier, mĕsŏnyā′.
meistersinger, mish′tĕrzĭn′-gêr; (Ang.), mīs′tẹr-sĭngẹr.
Melanchthon, mĕlăṇk′-thȯn, mĕlănk′tȯn; (Ger.), mĕlănCH′tȯn.
mélange, mālăṅẓ′.
Melchizedek, mĕlkĭz′ĕdĕk.
Meleager, mĕlē̆ā′dẓêr.
mêlée, mālā′.
Melita, mĕl′ĭtă.
melodrama, mĕl′ŏdrăma̋, mĕlŏdrä′ma̋.
Melos, mē′lŏs.
Melpomene, mĕlpŏm′ĕnē.
Melusina, mĕliusē′na̋.
Melusine, mĕliusēn′.
membraneous, mĕm′brā̋-nŭs.
memoir, mĕm′wär̆, mēm′-war̆
menage, mānäẓ′, mĕnăẓ′.
menagerie, mĕnăḍẓ′ê̆rĭ, mĕnăẓ′ê̆rĭ.
Mendelssohn - Bartholdy, mĕn′dĕlsōn bär̆tŏldē′.
Mendelyeev, mĕndyĕlyā′-yĕf.
Mendoza, de, dā mĕndō′thä; (Ang.), dā mĕndō′zȧ.
Menelaus, mĕnĕlā′ŭs.
menhir, mĕn′hĕr, men′hīr̆.
Menin, mênăṅ.
meningitis, mĕnĭndẓī′tĭs.
mensuration, mĕnshŏŏrā′-shŭn.
Mentone, mĕntō′nā.
menu, mĕn′iu; (Fr.), mĕnü′.
In the United States it is often pronounced *mā′niu* or *mē′niu*.
menyie (Scot.), mĕn′yĭ.
See assoilzie.
Mephisto, mĕfĭs′tō.
Mephistofelian, mĕfĭstŏfē′-lĕa̋n, mefistŏfē̆lē′a̋n.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *Mephistophelean*.
mercantile, mêr̆′ka̋ntĭl, mêr̆′ka̋ntīl.
Mercator, mêr̆kā′tȯr̆.
Mercedes, mĕrsā′th̶ās; (Ang.), mêr̆sē′dēz.
Mérimée (Prosper), mārē-mā′.
meringue, mêrăng′.
Merle d'Aubigné, mĕrl dōbēn′yā.
Meroe, mĕr′ōē, mā′rŏā.
Merom, mē′rŏm.
Merope, mĕr′ŏpē.
Merovingian, mĕrŏvĭn′-dẓĭa̋n.

āle, senâte, câre, ăt, ȧccord, ȧrm, ȧsk, sofȧ, lovȧble, ēve, ê̆vent, ĕnd, recĕnt, thēre, ovêr, Edén, īce, ĭll, ōld, ôbey, ôrb, cŏffee, ŏdd, cŏnnect, lemȯn, ö (Germ.)

Merrilies (Meg), měg měr'-ĭlēz.

Merry del Val, měrrē dĕl văl'.

Mersey, mêr'zĭ.

Merveilleuse, měrvĕyöz'.

Merveilleux, měrvĕyö'.

mesalliance, māzălyăṅs'.
Cf. **misalliance**.

mesdames, mādăm'.

mesdemoiselles, mādmwăzĕl'.

mesentery, měs'ĕntĕrĭ.

Meshach, mē'shăk.

mesmerism, měz'mêrĭz'm.

mesne, mēn.

Mesopotamia, měsŏpŏtā'-mĭă.

Mesozoic, měsŏzō'ĭk.

Messalina, měsălī'nă.

Messaline, měsălēn'.

messeigneurs, měsĕ'nyör'.

Messianic, měsĭăn'ĭk.

Messidor, měsĕdŏr'.

messieurs, měs'yêr; (Fr.), měsyö'.

Messina, měsē'nă.

Messines, měsēn'.

Messrs., mes'yers.

messuage, měs'wăj.

metalline, mĕt'ălĭn, mĕt'-ălīn.

metallurgic, mĕtălûr'jĭk.

metallurgy, mĕt'ălûrjĭ.

metamorphic, mĕtămôrfĭk.

metamorphism, mĕtămôr'-fĭz'm.

metamorphose, mĕtămôr'-fōz.

metamorphosis, mĕtămôr'-fŏsĭs.

Metastasio, mātăstă'zyō.

metastasis, mĕtăs'tăsĭs.

metempsychosis, mĕtĕmp-sĭkō'sĭs.

meteorolite, mē'tĕŏrŏlīt.

meteoroscope, mē'tĕŏrŏ-skōp', mētĕŏr'ŏskōp.

methol, mĕth'ōl, meth'ŏl.

Methuselah, mĕthiu'sĕlă.

methyl, mĕth'ĭl.

methylic, mĕthĭl'ĭk.

metic, mĕt'ĭk.

meticulous, mĕtĭk'iulŭs.

metonymy, mĕtŏn'ĭmĭ.

metope, mĕt'ŏpē.

metric, mĕt'rĭk.

metrist, mē'trĭst, mĕt'rĭst.
The Oxford Dictionary does not recognize the first.

metronymic, mētrŏnĭm'ĭk.

metropolitan, mĕtrŏpŏl′-ĭtăn.

Metternich, von, fŏn mĕt′-ĕrniCH.

Meudon, mödôṅ′.

Meuse, möz; (Ang.), miuz.

Meyerbeer, mī′êrbār.

Mézières, māzyâr′.

mezza majolica, mĕd′zä mäyŏl′ĭkä.

mezzanine, mĕz′ănĭn, mĕz′-ănēn.

mezza voce, mĕd′zä vō′chā.

mezzo, mĕd′zō.

Mezzofanti, mĕdzŏfän′tē.

mezzo-relievo, mĕd′zō rĕ-lē′vō.

mezzo-soprano, mĕd′zō sŏprä′nō.

mezzotint, mĕd′zŏtĭnt.

Miami, mīăm′ĭ.

miasma, mīăz′mä.

micaceous, mīkā′shĕŭs.

Micah, mī′kä.

mi-carême, mēkärâm′.

Michael, mī′kėl.

Sometimes formally (especially in Biblical use) *mīk′ăel.*

Michael Angelo, mīk′ėl ăn-dẓ′ĕlō.

See also **Michelagnolo** and **Michel-Ange.**

Michaelmas, mĭk′ĕlmäs.

Michel (Fr.), mēshĕl′.

Michelagnolo (It.), mē′kĕl ăn′yōlō.

See also **Michael Angelo** and **Michel-Ange.**

Michel-Ange (Fr.), mēkĕl-ănẓ′.

Michelangelo (It.), mēkĕl-ăn′dẓälō.

Michelet, mēshlĕ′.

miching, mĭch′ĭng, mēch′-ĭng.

mich′ĭṇg mällĕchō.

Mickiewicz, mĭtskyä′vĭch.

microscopist, mīkrŏs′kŏpĭst, mī′krŏskōpĭst.

microscopy, mīkrŏs′kŏpĭ.

Midas, mī′däs.

midsummer, mĭd′sŭmêṛ, mĭdsŭm′êṛ.

midwinter, mĭd′wĭntêṛ, mĭdwĭn′têṛ.

mien, mēn.

Mignon, mēnyôṅ′; (Ang.), mĭn′yŏn.

As an adjective or common noun the word is at home in English with the second pronunciation.

mignonette, mĭnyŏnĕt′.

migraine, mĭgrān′.

Miguel, mĕgĕl'.
Mikado, mĭkä'dō.
milady, mĭlā'dĭ.
Milan, mĭl'ăn.
Mĭlăn' is also allowed by some American authorities.
milch, mĭlch.
miles gloriosus, mī'lēz glōrĭō'sŭs.
Milesian, mĭlē'shăn, mĭlē'-shăn, mĭlē'ẓăn.
milieu, mēlyö'.
militarism, mĭl'ĭtărĭs'm.
militia, mĭlĭsh'ä.
Millais, mĭlā'.
Millet (Jean François), ẓaṅ frăṅ'swä' mēlĕ'.
milliliter, mĭl'ĭlētêr.
Milnes (Richard Moncton), mĭlnz.
Milo, mī'lō.
Commonly so pronounced either as the name of the island (Venus of *Milo*) or that of the athlete of Crotona. The name of the island, however, is sometimes *mē'lō*.
milord, mĭlôr'.
mim (Scot.), mĭm, mĕm.
mime, mīm.
mimetic, mĭmĕt'ĭk.
min' (Scot.), mĭn.
minaret, mĭn'ärĕt.
Mincio, mĕn'chō.
Mindanao, mĭndänä'ō.
mineralogy, mĭnĕrăl'ŏdẓĭ.
miniature, mĭn'ĭätiur.
minié, mĭn'ĭä; (Ang.), mĭn'ĭ.
minnesinger, mĭn'ĕsĭngêr.
minnie (Scot.), mĭn'ĭ.
Minos, mī'nŏs.
Minotaur, mĭn'ŏtôr.
mint (Scot.), mĕnt.
minuet, mĭniŭĕt'.
minute, mĭn'ĭt.
minutia, mĭniu'shĭä.
minutiæ, mĭniu'shĭē.
Miocene, mī'ŏsēn.
Mirabeau, mērăbō'; (Ang.), mĭr'äbō.
mirabile dictu, mīrăb'ĭlē dĭk'tōō, mĭrăb'ĭlē.
Miraflores, mērăflō'rās.
mirage, mĕrăẓ'.
Mirandola, mĕrăn'dōlä.
mird (Scot.), mĭrd, mĕrd.
misalliance, mĭsăll'ăns.
Cf. **mesalliance**.
misca' (Scot.), mĭskô'.
miscegenation, mĭsĕdẓĕnä'-shŭn.
mischieve (Scot.), mĭs-chēv'.

mischievous, mĭs'chĭvŭs.

mischievously, mĭs'chivŭslĭ.

misconstrue, mĭskŏn'strōō, mĭskŏnstrōō'.

mise-en-scène, mēzăṅsân'.

Misérables, Les, lā mēzārăʼbl.

Miserere, mĭzĕrē'rē.

misfeasance, mĭsfē'zăns.

misfeasor, mĭsfē'zŏr.

misken (Scot.), mĭskĕn'.

mislear (Scot.), mĭslēr'.

mislippen (Scot.), mĭslĭp'ĕn, mĭslŭ'pĕn.

misnomer, mĭsnō'mêr.

misogynist, mĭsŏdz'ĭnĭst.

Missolonghi, mĭsŏlŏn'gē.

misteuk (Scot.), mĭstiuk'.

mistletoe, mĭs'ltō, mĭz'lto.

mistral, mĭs'trăl, mĭstrăl'.

mither (Scot.), mĭth'êr, mĕth'êr.

Mithridates, mĭthrĭdā'tēz.

mitrailleuse, mētrīyöz'.

mitral, mī'trăl.

Mizraim, mĭz'rāĭm, mĭzrā'ĭm.

mnemon'ic, nĕmŏn'ĭk.

Mnemosyne, nĕmŏs'ĭnē.

mobile, mō'bĭl, mō'bēl.

The Oxford Dictionary gives only the first; Jones prefers *mō'bīl*. There is also the noun sounded as Latin, *mō'bĭlē*.

mobilization, mōbĭlĭzā'shŭn, mŏbĭlĭzā'shun.

In either, the second *i* may be "long" (*—īzāshŭn*).

mobilize, mō'bĭlīz, mŏb'ĭlīz.

Mocha, mō'kă.

Modena, mô'dănă.

modicum, mŏd'ĭkŭm.

modiolar, mŏdī'ŏlăr.

modiste, mŏdēst'.

Modjeska, mŏdz̧ĕs'kă.

modus operandi, mō'dŭs ŏpĕrăn'dī.

modus vivendi, mō'dŭs vĭvĕn'dī.

Mœso-Goth, mē'sŏ gŏth.

Mohammed, mŏhăm'ĕd.

Mohave, mŏhă'vă.

So pronounced, also, when spelled *Mojave*.

Mohegan, mŏhē'găn.

Mohican, mŏhē'kăn.

mohur, mō'hėr.

moidore, moi'dŏr.

moiety, moi'ĕtĭ.

moire, mwăr, mwôr, mor.

moiré, mwărā', mō'rā.

Moki, mō'kĕ.

molecular, mŏlĕk'iulär.
molecule, mŏl'ĕkiul, mō'-lĕkiul.
Molière, mŏlyâr'.
Molino del Rey, mŏlē'nō dĕl rā'.
Moloch, mō'lŏk.
Molokai, mōlŏkä'ē.
Moltke, von, fŏn mŏlt'kê.
Moluccas, mŏlŭk'äz.
molybdenite, mŏlĭb'dĕnīt, mŏlĭbdē'nīt.
Molyneux, m ŭ l 'i n ōō k s, mŭl'ĭnyōōks, mŭl'ĭniu.
monachal, mŏn'äkäl.
Monaco, mŏn äkō.
Mona Lisa, mō'nä lē'zä.
monarchic, mŏnär'kĭk.
mon cher, môṅ shâr'.
monetary, mŏn'ĕtärĭ, mun'-ĕtärĭ.
Monfalcone, mōnfälcō'nā.
Mongol, mŏṇ'gŏl.
mongrel, mŭṇ'grĕl, mŏṇ'-grel.
monism, mŏn'ĭz'm, mō'-nĭz'm.
monist, mŏn'ĭst, mō'nĭst.
Monmartre, môṅmär'tr'.
monocle, mŏn'ŏk'l.
monody, mŏn'ŏdĭ.
monogamist, mŏnŏg'ämĭst.
monogamous, m ŏ n ŏ g '-ämŭs.
monogamy, mŏnŏg'ämĭ.
monogram, mŏn'ŏgram.
monograph, mŏn'ŏgräf.
monologist, mŏnŏl'ŏdẓĭst.
monologue, mŏn'ŏlŏg.
monomania, mŏnŏmā'nĭä.
monomaniac, mŏnŏmā'-nĭäk.
monomaniacal, mŏnŏmä-nĭ'äkäl.
monoplane, mŏn'ŏplān.
monopolization, mŏnŏpŏlĭ-zā'shŭn, mŏnŏpŏlīzā-shŭn.

The Oxford Dictionary prefers the second.

monosyllabic, mŏnŏsĭlăb'-ĭk.
monosyllable, mŏn'ŏsĭläb'l.
monotheism, mŏn'ŏthēĭz'm.
Monroe (James), mŭnrō'.
Mons, môṅs.
monseigneur, môṅsĕnyŏr'; (Ang.), mŏnsĕn'yêr.
monsieur, mêsyö', m'syö'.
monsignor, mŏnsē'nyôr; (It.), mŏnsĕnyôr'.
monsignore, mŏnsĕnyō'rā.

monsignori, mŏnsĕnyō′rē.
Montague, mŏn′tăgiu.
Montaigne, mŏntăn′y′; (Ang.), mŏntān′.
Montana, mŏntă′nă.
Montauk, mŏntôk′.
Mont Blanc, môṅ blăṅ′.
Montcalm, mŏntkăm′; (Fr.), môṅkālm′.
Mont Cenis.
See Cenis.
Mont Cervin, môṅ sĕrvăṅ′.
mont-de-piété, môṅ′ dê pyātā′.
Montdidier, môṅdēdyā′.
Monte Cristo, mōntă krēs′tō.
Montefiore, mŏntĕfēō′rē.
Montenegrin, mŏntĕnē′grĭn, mŏntĕnĕg′rĭn.
Montenegro, mŏntĕnē′grō, mōntănā′grō.
Monterey, mŏntĕrā; (Sp.), mōntărā′.
Monte Santo, mōn′tā săn′tō.
Montmirail, môṅmērā′y′.
mon vieux, môṅ vyö′.
moor, mōōr, mōr.
Moore (Thomas), mōōr, mōr.
Moqui, mō′kē.
moraine, mŏrān′.
morale, mŏrāl′, mŏrăl′.
Moray, mŭr′ă.
morceau, mŏrsō′.
mordant, môr′dănt.
Mordaunt, môr′dănt.
Mordecai, môr′dĕkī, môrdĕkā′ī.
morganatic, môrgănăt′ĭk.
Morgante, mŏrgăn′tā.
moribund, mŏr′ĭbŭnd.
morion, mō′rĭŏn.
morituri te salutamus, mŏrĭtiu′rī tē săliutā′mŭs.
Morpheus, môr′fius, môr′fĕŭs.
morphine, môrfĭn, môr′fēn.
Morrisania, mŏrĭsā′nĭă.
mortgagor, môrgăjôr′, môrgăjêr.
Mosby, mōz′bĭ.
Moscheles, mŏsh′ĕlăs.
Moscow, mŏs′kō.
Moskowa, mŏs′kŏvă.
Moslem, mŏz′lĕm, mŏs′lĕm.
mot, mō.
motet, mŏtĕt′.
motif, mŏtēf′.

mou, mow (Scot.), mōō.

moudie (Scot.), mōō'dĭ, mou'dĭ.

moudiwarp (Scot.), mōō'-dĭwärp.

Moulin Rouge, mōōlăṅ' rōōẓ.

Mounet-Sully, mōōnĕ'sülē'.

Mount Desert, mount dĕz-êṛt', mount dĕz'êṛt.

mousquetaire, mōōskêtâr'.

mousseline de soie, mōōs-lēn' dê swä'.

mow (subst.), mou; (verb), mo.

The substantive is *mou* as meaning *a heap*, as *haymow;* as meaning *a derisive grimace*, it is *mou* or *mō*. The verb is *mō* as meaning *to cut down;* as meaning *to heap*, it is *mou*.

moyen age, mwäyăṅ' năẓ'.

Mozart, mōz'ärt; (Ger.), mō'tsärt.

muezzin, miuĕz'ĭn.

muil (Scot.), mül.

Muir, miur.

muir (Scot.), mür.

mulct, mŭlkt.

muleteer, miulĕtēṛ'.

Mülhausen, mülhou'zĕn.

mullein, mŭl'ĭn.

Müller (Max), mül'êr; (Ang.), mĭl'êṛ.

multiparous, mŭltĭp'ärŭs.

Munchausen (Baron), mŭnchô'sĕn.

München, mün'CHĕn.

Münchhausen, von, fŏn münCH'houzĕn.

Munich, miu'nĭk.

Munkácsy, mŏŏn'kăchĕ.

Murat, mürä'.

Murillo, mōōrēl'yō; (Ang.), miurĭl'ō.

murrain, mŭr'ĭn.

muscadine, mŭs'kädĭn, mŭs'kädīn.

muscat, mŭs'kăt.

muscatel, mŭskätĕl'.

museum, miuzē'ŭm, miu'-zēŭm.

Dictionaries do not recognize the second, but it is widely current.

musicale, miuzĭkäl'.

Musset, müsĕ'.

mustache, mŭstäsh', mōōs-täsh'.

British usage prefers the second.

muzhik, mōōẓĭk', mōō'ẓik.

Mycale, mĭk'ăl̄ē.
Mycenæ, mīsē'nē.
myope, mī'ōp.
myopia, mīō'pĭă.
myopic, mīŏp'ĭk.
myrmidon, mûr'mĭdŏn.
Mysia, mĭsh'ĭă.
Mysore, mīsōr'.
Mytilene, mĭtĭlēnē, mĭtĭl-yē'nyē.

N

Naaman, nā'ămăn.
nabob, nā'bŏb.
Nagasaki, nă'găsă'kē.
Nahant, năhănt'.
naiad, nā'yăd, nī'ăd.
naiades, nā'yădēz, nī'ădēz.
naif, năēf'.
naissant, nā'sănt; (Fr.), nĕ-
sănṅ'.
naïve, năēv'.
naïveté, năēvtā'.
Namur, nămür'.
Nancy, năn'sĭ; (Fr.), năṅsē'.
Nankin, nănkĭn', nankēn'.
Nanking, nănkĭng'.
Nănôṅ'.
Năn'sĕn.
Nantes, nănts; (Fr.), năṅt.
Naomi, nā'ŏmī, năō'mī,
nā'ŏmĭ.
nape, nāp.
naphtha, năf'thă.
Napier (Sir Charles), nāp'-
yêr.
Napoli, nă'pŏlē.
nargile, năr'gĭlē.
Narvaez, de, dā nărvă'āth.
narwhal, năr'hwăl.
Nassau, năs'ô; (Ger.), nă'-
sou; (Fr.), năsō'.
natal, nā'tăl.
Natal, nătăl'.
natatorial, nātătō'rĭăl.
natatorium, nātătō'rĭŭm.
natheless, nāth'lĕs.
national, năsh'ŭnăl.
nausea, nô'shĕă, nôsĕă.
nauseate, nô'shĕāt.
nauseous, nô'shŭs, nô'-
shĕŭs.
Nausicaa, nôsĭk'ăă.
Nautch, nôch.
Navajo, năv'ăhō.
Navesink, năv'ĕsĭṇk, nā'-
vĕsĭṇk, nĕv'vĕsĭṇk.
Nazarene, năzărēn'.
Nazarite, năz'ărīt.
Nebuchadnezzar, nĕbiu-
kădnĕz'ăr.
nebula, nĕb'iulă.
necrology, nĕkrŏl'ŏdẓĭ.
necromancy, nĕk'rŏmănsĭ.

née, nā.

negate, nĕgāt′.

négligé, nāglēẓā′.

negotiable, nĕgō′shĭăb′l.

negotiate, nĕgō′shĭāt.

neither, nē′ŧhêṛ, nī′ŧhêṛ.

Nemea, nē′mĕā, nĕmē′ă.

So also *Nemean*, which Shakespeare makes *nē′mĕăn*, and Browning rhymes with *plebeian*.

Nemesis, nĕm′ĕsĭs.

nemine dissentiente, nĕm′ĭnē dĭsĕnshĭĕn′tē.

neo, nē′ŏ.

neologism, nĕŏl′ŏdẓĭz′m.

neophyte, nē′ŏfīt.

Neoptolemus, nēŏptŏl′ĕmŭs.

nephew, nĕf′iu, nĕv′iu.

nephritic, nĕfrĭt′ĭk, nĕfrit′ĭk.

nephritis, nĕfrī′tĭs, nĕfrī′tĭs.

Nepissing, nĕp′ĭsĭṇ.

nepotism, nĕp′ŏtĭz′m.

Nereid, nē′rĕĭd.

Nereides, nĕrē′ĭdēz.

Nereus, nē′rius.

Nerissa, nĕrĭs′ă.

nervose, nêṛ′vōs, nêṛvōs′.

nescience, nĕsh′ĭĕns, nĕsh′ĕns.

nescient, nĕsh′ĭĕnt, nĕsh′ĕnt.

Nesselrode, nĕs′ĕlrôdė, nĕs′ĕlrōd; (Russ.), nes′ĕlrôdyĕ.

n'est-ce pas, nĕspă′.

nestle, nĕs′′l.

nestling, nĕst′lĭng, nĕs′lĭng.

Neufchatel, nöshătĕl′.

Neuilly, nöēyē′.

neuk (Scot.), niuk, nyo͞ok.

neurasthenia, niurăsthē′nĭă, niurăsthĕnī′ă.

neurasthenic, niurăsthĕn′ĭk.

neuritis, niurī′tĭs.

neuter, niu′têṛ.

neutral, niut′răl.

Neuve Chapelle, növ shăpĕl′.

Neuville - Saint - Vaast, növēl′ săn văst′.

Neva, nē′vă; (Russ.), nyĕvă′.

Nevskii Prospekt, nĕf′skyĭ prŏspĕkt′.

Newfoundland, niu′fŭndlănd.

As an attributive, usually *niufound′land*.

Newnham (College), niun'-ăm.
New Orleans, niu ôr'lĕănz.
Ney (Marshal), nā.
Nez Percé, nā pĕrsā'.
Ngami (Lake), n'gă'mē.
Niagara, nīăg'ărā.
Nibelungenlied, nē'bêlŏŏn-gĕnlēt.
Nibelungs, nē'bêlŏŏngz.
Nicæa, nīsē'ā.
Nicaragua, nĭkărā'gwā.
Nicaraguan, nĭkărā'gwăn, nĭkărăg'iuăn.
Nice, nēs.
Nicene, nī'sēn, nīsēn'.
nicety, nī'sĕtĭ.
Nicolette, nēkôlĕt'.
nicotine, nĭk'ŏtĭn, nĭk'ŏtēn.
Niebuhr, nē'bōōr.
Niemen, nē'mĕn.
Nietzsche, nē'chê.
Nieuport, nēöpōr'.
Nieuw Amsterdam, nyüv ămstêrdăm'.
Nigel, nī'dẓĕl.
Niger, nī'dẓêr.
night cowl (Scot.), nĕCHt' kōōl.
nihilism, nī'hĭlĭz'm.
nihilist, nī'hĭlĭst.
Nike-Apteros, nī'kē ăp'-tĕrŏs.
Nike of Samothrace, nī'kē ŏv săm'ŏthrās.
Nikolaev, nyēkŏlyă'ĕf.
Nîmes, nēm.
n'importe, năṅpŏrt'.
Niobe, nī'ŏbē.
Nipissing, nĭp'ĭsĭng.
Nippon, nĭp'pŏn.
Nirvana, nêrvă'nā, nêrvă'-nā.
Nish, nĕsh.
nī'sī.
nī'sī prī'ŭs.
Nismes, nēm.
nī'sŭs.
nit (Scot.), nĭt, nĕt.
nitrogenize, nītrŏdẓ'ĕnīz.
nitrogenous, nītrŏdẓ'ĕnŭs.
nitro-glycerin, nīt'rō glĭs'-ĕrĭn.
Nivernais, nēvĕrnĕ'.
Nizhni-Novgorod, nē'znē nŏv'gŏrŏd, nyĕz'nyē nôv'gŏrŏt.
Noailles, de, dê nŏă'y'.
Nobel, nōbĕl'.
nobless, nōblĕs'.
noblesse oblige, nōblĕs' ŏblēẓ'.

nocht (Scot.), nŏCHt, nŏ̂CHt.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, nŏk'-tēz ăṁbrozĭā'nē, ăṁ-brōzĭā'nē.

nodose, nō'dōs, nŏ̂dōs'.

nodulose, nŏd'iulōs, nŏdiu-lōs'.

Noël, nō'ĕl; (Fr.), nŏ̂ĕl'.

nolle prosequi, nŏl'ē prŏs'-ĕkwī.

nomad, nō'măd, nŏm'ăd.

Dictionaries prefer the second, but users of the word do not.

nomadic, nŏmăd'ĭk.

nom de guerre, nôṅ dê gĕr'.

nom de plume, nôṅ dê plüm'.

nomenclature, nō'mĕnklā-tiur.

nonage, nŏn'ăḍ, nō'năḍ.

The order of preference is said to be reversed when the word means *a ninth part*. The Oxford Dictionary gives only *nōn'ăḍ* for either meaning.

nonagenarian, nŏnăḍĕnā'-rĭăn.

nonchalance, nŏn'shălăns; (Fr.), nôṅshālăṅs'.

nonchalant, nŏn'shălănt; (Fr.), nôṅshālăṅ'.

Nones, nōnz.

nonpareil, nŏnpărĕl'.

non sans droict, nŏn sănz droit'.

The phrase has been Anglicized as a heraldic motto.

non sequitur, nŏn sĕk'-wĭtŭr.

noose, nōōs.

Nordau (Max), nôr'dou.

Norwich, nŏr'ĭḍ.

So pronounced as the name of the English town (as in the nursery rhyme); but as an American place name, most commonly *nôr'wĭch*.

nostalgia, nŏstăl'ḍĭă.

Nostradamus, nŏstrădā'-mŭs.

nostrum, nŏs'trŭm.

nota bene, nō'tă bē'nē.

notable, nō'tăb'l.

Notre Dame, nōtr' dăm'.

Nottingham, nŏt'ĭngăm.

nous avons changé tout cela, nōōzăvôṅ' shăṅz̧ā' tōō sêlā'.

nous verrons ce que nous verrons, nōō vĕrôṅ' s'kênōō vĕrôṅ'.

Novalis, nŏvă'lĭs.

Novo Goergievsk, nôvŏ gĕôr'gĕyĕfsk.

Novum Eboracum, nō'vŭm ēbŏr'ăkŭm.
noyades, nwăyăd'.
Noyon, nwăyôṅ'.
nubile, niu'bĭl.
nucleolus, niuklē'ŏlŭs.
Nueces, nwā'sās.
nugatory, niu'gătŏrĭ.
numismatic, niumĭzmăt'ĭk.
numismatist, niumĭz'mătĭst, niumĭs'mătĭst.
Nunc Dimittis, nŭṇk dĭmĭ'tĭs.
nuncio, nŭn'shĭō.
nuncupative, nŭṇ'kiupătĭv, nŭṇkiu'pătĭv.
nuncupatory, nŭṇ'kiupătŏrĭ.
Nuneaton, nŭn'ĕtŭn.
Nunez, nōōn'yĕth.
nuptial, nŭp'shăl.
Nuyts (Islands), nīts.
Nyasa(Lake), nyă'să.
nylghau, nĭl'gô.
Nystadt, nü'stăt.

O

oases, ōā′sēz, ō′åsēz.

oasis, ōā′sĭs, ō′åsĭs.

Oaxaca, wăhă′kă.

obduracy, ŏb′diuråsĭ.

obdurate, ŏb′diurăt, ŏb-diu′răt.

The second is practically obsolete, but is preserved in poetry.

obeisance, ŏbā′såns, ŏbē′-sans.

The second is allowed only in American usage.

Ober Ammergau, ō′bêrăm′-mêṛgou.

obfuscate, ŏbfŭs′kāt, ŏb′-fŭskăt.

Obiit, ŏb′ĭĭt.

obit, ō′bĭt, ŏb′ĭt.

British usage prefers the second.

obiter dicta, ŏb′ĭtêṛ dĭk′tå.

objet d'art, ŏbẓē′ dăr′.

objurgate, ŏbdẓûṛ′gāt, ŏb′-dẓŭṛgāt.

objurgatory, ŏbdẓûṛ′gåtŏrĭ.

oblation, ŏblā′shŭn.

obligatory, ŏb′lĭgåtŏrĭ, ŏb-lĭg′åtŏrĭ.

oblique, ŏblēk′, ŏblīk′.

oboe, ō′boi, ō′bŏā.

obol, ŏb′ŏl, ō′bŏl.

obole, ŏb′ōl.

obscurant, ŏbskiur′ånt.

obscurantism, ŏbskiur′-åntĭz′m.

obscurantist, ŏbskiur′ån-tĭst.

obsequies, ŏb′sĕkwĭz.

obsequious, ŏbsē′kwĭŭs.

obsequy, ŏb′sĕkwĭ.

obverse (adj.), ŏb′vêṛs, ŏb-vêṛs′; (subst.), ŏb′vêṛs.

occipital, ŏksĭp′ĭtål.

occiput, ŏk′sĭpŭt.

occult, ŏkŭlt′.

Oceana, ŏsē′ånå, ōshĕā′nå.

Oceania, ōshĕăn′ĭå, ōshĕā′-nĭå.

Oceanica, ōshĕăn′ĕkå.

Oceanus, ŏsē′ånŭs.

Ocelot, ō′sĕlŏt.

ocherous, ō′kêrŭs.

ochone, ŏCHōn′.

ocht (Scot.), ŏCHt.

Ocklawaha, ŏklăwă′hå.

Oconomowoc, ŏkŏn′ŏmō-wŏk.
octahedron, ŏktȧhē′drŏn.
octave, ŏk′tȧv.
Octavius, ŏktā′vĭŭs.
octavo, ŏktā′vō, ŏktȧv′o.
octogenarian, ŏktŏdẓĕnā′-rĭȧn.
octopus, ŏk′tŏpŭs, ŏktō′-pŭs.

The second is preserved in the dictionaries, it is even prefered by the Oxford Dictionary, but does any living being ever use it?

octoroon, ŏktŏrōōn′.
octroi, ŏk′troi.
octuple, ŏk′tiup′l.
od (force), ŏd, ōd.
odalisk, ō′dȧlĭsk.
odalisque, ō′dȧlĭsk.
odeon, ŏdē′ŏn.
Odéon, ōdāôṅ′.
odious, ō′dĭŭs.
odium, ō′dĭŭm.
Odoacer, ōdŏā′sêṛ.
odontalgia, ōdŏntȧl′dẓĭȧ.
odontology, ōdŏntŏl′ŏdẓĭ, ŏdŏntŏl′ŏdẓĭ.
Odysseus, ŏdĭs′ius, ŏdĭs′-ĕŭs.
Odyssey, ŏd′ĭsĭ.
œdema, ĕdē′mȧ.
Œdipus, ĕd′ĭpŭs, ē′dĭpŭs.
œil-de-bœuf, ûy′dêbûf′.
Oenone, ĕnō′nē.
Oersted, ûr′stĕth.
Offenbach, ŏf′ĕnbȧCH.
officinal, ŏfĭs′ĭnȧl, ŏfĭsī′nȧl.
often, ŏf″n.
ogee, ŏdẓē′.
Ogeechee, ŏgē′chē.
Ogier, ō′dẓĭêṛ.
ogive, ō′dẓīv, ō′dẓĭv.

The Oxford Dictionary gives *ŏdẓīv′* second, and does not recognize *ō′dẓĭv*.

ohm, ōm.
Oileus, oi′lius, ōĭl′ĕŭs.
Oise, wȧz.
Okefenokee (Swamp), ōkē-fĕnō′kē.
Okhotsk (Sea), ŏkŏtsk′.
Oklahoma, ŏklȧhō′mȧ.
okra, ō′krȧ, ŏk′rȧ.
Okuma, ō′kŏŏmȧ.
oleander, ōlēăn′dêṛ.
oleomargarine, ōlēŏmȧṛ′-gȧrēn, ōlēŏmȧṛ′gȧrĭn.

The popular sound of the word with the "soft *g*" (*dẓ*) is as yet recognized by the dictionaries only as a "common mispronunciation," but if they are to record the facts they must soon accept it.

olfactory, ŏlfăk'tŏrĭ.
oligarchy, ŏl'ĭgăr̥kĭ.
olla podrida, ŏl'ȧ pŏdrē'dȧ; (Sp.), ōl'yȧ pōthrē'thȧ.
Olympiad, ŏlĭm'pĭăd.
Omaha, ō'mȧhô.
Omar Khayyam, ō'mȧr̥ kīyăm', kīyôm'.

Some authorities do not recognize the *k* sound, but allow only the *CH*, *CHīyăm'*, *CHīyôm'*.

omega, ŏmē'gȧ, ō'mĕgȧ, ŏmĕg'ȧ.
omicron, ŏm'ĭkrŏn, ŏmī'krŏn, ŏmĭkrŏn'.
omniscience, ŏmnĭsh'ĕns.
omniscient, ŏmnĭsh'ĕnt.
Omphale, ŏm'fȧlē.
on dit, ôṅ dē'.
Oneida, ŏnī'dȧ.
onerous, ŏn'ĕrŭs.
Onesimus, ŏnĕs'ĭmŭs.
Onesiphorus, ŏnĕsĭf'ŏrŭs, ōnĕsĭf'ŏrŭs.
onomatopœia, ŏnŏmȧtŏpē'yȧ, ŏnŏmȧtŏpē'yȧ.
Onondaga, ŏnŏndô'gȧ.
onyx, ŏn'ĭks, ō'nĭks.
opal, ō'pȧl.
opaline, ō'pȧlĭn, ō'pȧlīn.
Ophir, ō'fêr̥.
Ophiucus, ŏfĭiu'kŭs, ōfĭiu'kŭs.
ophthalmia, ŏfthăl'mĭȧ.
ophthalmic, ŏfthăl'mĭk.
opinable, ŏpīn'ȧb'l.
opine, ŏpīn'.
opodeldoc, ŏpŏdĕl'dŏk.
Oporto, ŏpŏr̥'tŏŏ.
opponent, ŏpō'nĕnt.
opportunism, ŏpŏr̥tiu'nĭz'm.
opportunist, ŏpŏr̥tiu'nĭst.
opprobrious, ŏprō'brĭŭs.
oppugn, ŏpūn'.
oppugnant, ŏpŭg'nȧnt.
oppugner, ŏpiun'êr̥.
oral, ō'rȧl.
orange, ŏr'ĕndz̥, ŏr'ĭndz̥.
orang-outang, ŏrăṅ'ōōtăṅ.
orang-utan, ŏrăṅ'ōōtăn.
orchestra, ôr̥'kĕstrȧ.
orchestral, ŏr̥kĕs'trȧl, ôr̥'kĕstrȧl.
orchid, ôr̥'kĭd.
orchis, ôr̥'kĭs.
ôr̥dē'ȧl, ôr̥dēl', ôr̥'dĕȧl.

Dictionaries recognize no sound of this word save with the stress on the first syllable. It is high time they did, for the other two are certainly prevalent, both in the United States and in England.

ordinarily, ŏr̥'dĭnȧrĭlĭ.

ore, ōr.
Oreads, ō'rĕădz.
Orestean, ōrĕstē'ăn.
Orestes, ŏrĕs'tēz.
Orfeo ed Euridice, ōrfā'ō ād āōōrē'dēchā.
Ŏrĭăn'ă.
ō'rĭĕl.
ō'rĭĕnt.
ōrĭĕn'tăl.
orientate, ō'rĭĕntāt, ōrĭĕn'tāt.
orifice, ŏr'ĭfĭs.
oriflamme, ŏr'iflăm.
Origen, ŏr'ĭdẓĕn.
Orion, ŏrī'ŏn.
orison, ŏr'ĭzŭn.
Orizaba, ōrĕsă'bă.
Orlando Furioso, ōrlăn'dō fōōrēō'zō.
Orlando Innamorato, ōrlăn'dō ēnămōră'tō.
Orleanist, ôr'lĕănĭst.
Orleans, ôr'lĕănz.
Orloff, ŏrlŏf'.
Orlov (Prince), ărlôf'.
Ormazd, ôr'mŭzd, ôr'măzd.
ormolu, ôr'mŏlōō.
Ormuzd, ôr'mŭzd.
ornament, ôr'nămĕnt.
ornithorhyncus, ôrnĭthŏrĭn'kŭs.
Orosius, ōrō'sĭŭs.
orotund, ō'rŏtŭnd, ŏr'ŏtund.
Orphean, ŏrfē'ăn.
Orpheus, ôr'fĭus.
orrery, ŏr'ĕrĭ.
orthoepic, ôr'thŏĕp'ĭk.
orthoepist, ôr'thŏĕpĭst, ôrthō'ĕpĭst.
orthoepy, ôr'thŏĕpĭ.
orthopedic, ôrthŏpē'dĭk, ôrthŏpĕd'ĭk.
orthopedist, ôrthŏpē'dĭst, ôrthŏp'ĕdĭst.
orthopedy, ôr'thŏpēdĭ, ôrthŏp'ĕdĭ.
Osage, ŏsădẓ, ō'sādẓ'.
Osawatomie, ŏsăwŏt'ŏmē.
Osceola, ŏsē'ō'lă.
osier, ō'ẓêr.
Ŏsiris, ŏsī'rĭs.
Osler (Dr.), ŏs'lêr.
osmose, ŏs'mōs, ŏz'mos.
osmosis, ŏsmō'sĭs, ŏzmō'sĭs.
ossein, ŏs'ĕĭn.
osseous, ŏs'ĕŭs.
Ossian, ŏsh'ăn.
Ossianic, ŏshĭăn'ĭk, osĭan'ĭk.

Ossining, ŏs'ĭnĭng.
Ossoli, ŏ'sŏlē.
Ŏstĕnd'.
osteology, ŏstēŏl'ŏdẓĭ.
osteopath, ŏs'tēŏpăth.
osteopathist, ŏstēŏp'ăthĭst.
ostler, ŏs'lêṛ.
ostracism, ŏs'trăsĭz'm.
ostracize, ŏs'trăsīz.
ostrich, ŏs'trĭch.
Ostrogoth, ŏs'trŏgŏth.
Oswego, ŏswē'gō.
Otaheite, ōtăhē'tē.
Otard, ōtăr'.
Otero, ŏtā'rō.
otiose, ō'shĭōs.
otium cum dignitate, ō'shĭŭm kŭm dĭgnĭtā'tē.
Ōtrăn'tō.
ottar, ŏt'ăr.
Ottawa, ŏt'ăwă.
Ottilie, ŏtēl'yē.
Ouachita, wŏsh'ĭtô.
oubliette, ōōblēĕt'.
Oudenarde (Battle of), oudĕnăr'dē.
Oudh, oud.
Oudinot, ōōdēnō'.
Ouida, wē'dă.
Oulchy-le-Chateau, ōōshē' lê shātō'.
Ourcq, ōōrk.
Ouse, ōōz.
Ouseley, ōōz'lĭ.
oust, oust.
outby (Scot.), ōōt'bī, out'-bī.
outré, ōōtrā'.
ouzel, ōō'z'l.
overseer, ōvêṛsē'êṛ, ō'vêṛ-sēêṛ, ōvêṛsēṛ'.
overt, ō'vêṛt.
Ovid, ŏv'ĭd.
oviparous, ōvĭp'ărŭs.
ower (Scot.), ou'êr, ōer, ōr. So in compounds; as *owerbye* (*—bī*), *owerloup* (*—loup*), *owerta'en* (*—tăn*), and the like.
owsen (Scot.), ou'sĕn, ou'-zĕn.
oxalic, ŏksăl'ĭk.
oxalis, ŏk'sălĭs.
Oxenstiern, ŏk'sĕnstērn.
Oxenstjerna, ŏk'sĕnshĕrnă, ŏŏk'sĕnshĕrnă.
oxide, ŏk'sīd, ŏk'sĭd.
oyer, ō'yêṛ, oi'êr.
oyez, ō'yĕs.
ozone, ō'zōn.

P

pacha, pȧshȧ′, pȧsh′ȧ.
pachisi, pȧchē′sĭ.
Pachuca, pȧchōo′kȧ.
pachyderm, pȧk′ĭdêṛm.
pachydermatous, pȧkĭdêṛ′-
mȧtŭs.
pachydermous, pȧkĭdêṛ′-
mŭs.
Pactolus, pȧktō′lŭs.
Paderewski, pȧdĕrĕf′skē,
pȧdĕrĕs′kē.
padre, pȧ′drā.
padrone, pȧdrō′nā.
Padua, pȧd′iuȧ.
pæan, pē′ȧn.
Pæstum, pĕs′tŭm.
Paganini, pȧgȧnē′nē.
Pagliacci, I, ē pȧlyȧ′chē.
Pahlavi, pȧ′lȧvē.
paillasse, pȧlyȧs′.
Paisiello, pȧēzyĕl′lō.
Palæmon, pȧlē′mŏn.
Palais de Justice, pȧlē′ dê
ẓüstēs.
Palamedes, pȧlȧmē′dēz.
Palamon, pȧl′ȧmŏn.
palanquin, pȧlȧnkēn′.
palatine, pȧl′ȧtīn, pȧl′ȧtĭn.
palaver, pȧlȧ′vêṛ, pȧlȧv′êṛ.
paleolithic, pȧlēŏlĭth′ĭk.
paleontology, pȧlēŏntŏl′-
ŏdẓĭ.
paleosaurus, pȧlēŏsô′rŭs.
Paleozoic, pȧlēŏzō′ĭk.
Palermo, pȧlêṛ′mō, pȧlĕṛ′-
mō; (It.), pȧlȧr′mō.
Palestine, pȧl′ĕstīn.
Palestrina, pȧlĕstrē′nȧ.
paletot, pȧl′ĕtō, pȧl′tō.
palette, pȧl′ĕt.
Palfrey, pôl′frĭ.
Palinurus, pȧlĭniu′rŭs.
Palissy, pȧlēsē′.
Palladium, pȧlȧ′dĭŭm.
Pallas, pȧl′ȧs.
palliative, pȧl′ĭȧtĭv.
Pall-Mall, pĕl′mĕl′, pȧl′
mȧl′.
palm, pȧm.
Palmas, pȧl′mȧs.
palmer, pȧm′êṛ.
palmist, pȧm′ĭst.
palmistry, pȧm′ĭstrĭ.
palmy, pȧm′ĭ.

palsied, pôl′zĭd
palsy, pôl′zĭ.
paltry, pôl′trĭ.
palustral, pȧlŭs′trȧl.
palustrine, pȧlŭs′trĭn, pȧlŭs′trīn.
Pamela, păm′ĕlȧ, pȧmē′lȧ.
panacea, pănȧsē′ȧ.
Panama, pănȧmȧ′.
Panay, pănī′.
Pandora, pănd̄ō′rȧ.
panegyric, pănĕdẓĭr′ĭk.
panegyrize, păn′ĕdẓĭrīz.
Panhard, pănär.
Păn′ōpē.
pănŏrȧ′mȧ.
Pantagruel, păntăg′rōōĕl; (Fr.), pȧṅtägrüĕl′.
Pantheon, pănthē′ŏn, păn′thĕŏn.
Panthéon, le, lē pȧṅtäôṅ′.
Panurge, pănûrdẓ; (Fr.), pänürẓ′.
Paolo, pȧ′ōlō.
papa, pȧpȧ′, pȧ′pȧ.
The second is now obsolete in England but is still current in the United States.
Papagayo, pȧpȧgȧ′yō.
papaw, pȧpô′, pô′pô.
Paphian, pā′fĭȧn.
Paphos, pā′fŏs.
papier-maché, pȧpyā′ mȧshā′, pā′pyā mȧ′shā.
papist, pā′pĭst.
Papua, pȧp′ōōȧ, pȧ′pōōȧ.
papyrus, pȧpī′rŭs.
parabola, pȧrȧb′ŏlȧ.
parabolic, pȧrȧbŏl′ĭk.
Paracelsus, pȧrȧsĕl′sŭs.
paradigm, pär′ȧdĭm, pär′ȧdīm.
paradisean, pȧrȧdĭs′ĕȧn.
paradisiac, pȧrȧdĭs′ĭȧk.
paradisiacal, pȧrȧdĭsī′ȧkȧl.
Paradiso, Il, ēl pȧrȧdē′zō.
paraffin, pär′ȧfĭn.
paraffine, pär′ȧfĭn, pär′ȧfēn.
Paraguay, pär′ȧgwā, pȧrȧgwī.
parakeet, pär′ȧkēt.
parallelepiped, pȧrȧlĕlĕpī′pĕd, pȧrȧlĕlĕpĭp′ĕd, pȧrȧlĕlĕp′ĭpĕd.
parallelepipedon, pȧrȧlĕlĕpĭp′ĕdŏn.
Paramaribo, pȧrȧmär′ĭbō.
paramour, pär′ȧmōōr.
paranoia, pȧrȧnoi′ȧ.
paranoiac, pȧrȧnoi′ȧk.
parasite, pär′ȧsīt.

parasitic, pă̆răsĭt'ĭk.
parasol, păr'ăsŏl, pă̆răsŏl'.
Parcæ, pär'sē.
parchesi, pär̆chē'sĭ, pă̆che'-sĭ.
In either form the *s* often has the sound of *z*. The word is variously spelled; *pachisi*, *parchesi*.
parclose, pär'klōz, pär'klōs.
pardie, pär̆dē'.
paregoric, pă̆rĕgŏr'ĭk.
parent, pâr'ĕnt.
Parepa-Rosa, pă̆rĕp'ă rō'zä.
paresis, pă̆rē'sĭs, păr'ĕsĭs.
Dictionaries prefer the second, but practice favors the first.
paretic, pă̆rĕt'ĭk, pă̆rē'tĭk.
par excellence, păr ĕksĕ-lăṅs'.
par exemple, păr ĕgzăṅ'pl'.
parhelion, pär̆hē'lĭŏn.
pariah, pä'rĭä, pâr'ĭä, pă̆rī'ä.
Parian, pā'rĭăn.
parietal, pă̆rī'ĕtăl.
pari passu, pā'rī păs'iu.
Parisian, pă̆rĭz'ăn, pă̆rĭz'-ĭăn.
Parisien, pă̆rēsyăṅ'.
Parisienne, pă̆rēzyĕn'.
parlance, pär̆'lăns.
parliament, pär̆'lĭmĕnt.
parliamentary, pär̆lĭmĕn'-tă̆rĭ.
Parmesan, pă̆rmĕzăn'.
parole, pă̆rōl'.
parole d'honneur, pă̆rŏl dŏnör'.
paroquet, păr'ŏkĕt.
parquet, pär̆kā', pär̆kĕt'.
parquette, pă̆rkĕt'.
Parsee, pär'sē, pär̆sē'.
Parsifal, pär'sĭfăl.
Parthenon, pär̆'thĕnŏn.
Parthenope, pär̆thĕn'ŏpē.
Parthenopean, pär̆thĕnŏ-pē'ăn, pär̆thĕnō'pĕăn.
particeps criminis, pär̆'tĭ-sĕps krĭm'ĭnĭs.
parure, pă̆rür'.
parvenu, pär̆'vĕniu; (Fr.), pă̆rvênü'.
Pascal, păs'kăl; (Fr.), păs-kăl'.
Paschal, păs'kăl.
Paschendaele (Ang.), păsh'ĕndăl.
paseo, păsā'ō.
pasha, pă̆shä', pă̆sh'ä.
pashaw, pă̆shô', pă̆sh'ô.
Pasiphae, pă̆sĭf'ăē.
pasquinade, păskwĭnād'.
passé, pă̆sā'.

passe-partout, păs pärtōō′.

passim, păs′ĭm.

pastel, păstĕl′, păs′tĕl.

Dictionaries prefer the second, but the first is more widely used.

Pasteur, pāstör′.

pasteurize, pās′tĕrīz, pāstör′īz.

pasticcio, păstēt′chō.

pastil, pās′tĭl.

pastille, păstēl′.

pastor, pās′tĕr.

pastorale, pās′tŏrä′lā.

Patchogue, pächōg′.

patchouli, pächōō′lĭ, păch′ŏŏlĭ.

pate, pāt.

pâte, pät.

pâté, pätā′.

pâté de foie gras, pätā′ dê fwä grä′.

paten, pătĕn.

patent, pāt′ĕnt, pā′tĕnt.

paterfamilias, pātêrfämĭ′lĭäs.

pater-noster, pā′têr nŏstêr, pāt′êr.

pathos, pā′thŏs.

patine, pāt′ĭn.

patio, pāt′yō.

patisserie, pätēs′êrĭ; (Fr.), pätēsrē′.

patois, pätwä′, pät′wä.

Pä′trȧs.

patricide, pāt′rĭsīd.

patrimony, pāt′rĭmŏnĭ.

patriot, pā′trĭŏt, pāt′rĭŏt.

So also *patriotic*, *patriotism*, and the like.

Patroclus, pätrō′klŭs.

patrol, pätrōl′.

patron, pā′trŭn, pāt′rŭn.

So also *patronage*, *patroness*, and the like.

patronymic, pätrŏnĭm′ĭk.

Patti, pāt′ē.

Pau, pō.

paughty (Scot.), pô′tĭ, päCH′tĭ, pôCH′tĭ.

Pauline (Epistles), pôl′ĭn, pôl′ĭn.

Note that this is the sound of the adjective, not of the feminine name.

Pauncefote (Julian), pôns′fŏŏt.

paunch, pänch, pônch.

Paupukkeewis, pôpŭkkē′wĭs.

Paur, pour.

Pavia, pävē′ä.

paynim, pā′nĭm.

pearling (Scot.), pĕrl′ĭn.

pearmain, pâr'mān.
pecan, pĕkăn', pĕkăn'.
peccant, pĕk'ănt.
peccavi, pĕkā'vī, pĕkă'vē.
pech (Scot.), pĕCH.
pechan (Scot.), pĕCH'ăn.
pecuniary, pĕkiu'nĭărĭ.
pedagogic, pĕdăgŏdz'ĭk.
pedagogical, pĕdăgŏdz'ĭkăl.
pedagogism, pĕd'ăgŏgĭz'm, pĕd'ăgŏdzĭz'm.
pedagogist, pĕd'ăgŏdzĭst.
pedagogue, pĕd'ăgŏg.
pedagoguery, pĕd'ăgŏgrĭ.
pedagogy, pĕd'ăgōdzĭ, pĕd'ăgŏdzĭ.
pedal, pĕd'ăl.
pedant, pĕd'ănt.
pedantism, pĕd'ăntĭz'm.
pedantry, pĕd'ăntrĭ.
pedestal, pĕd'ĕstăl.
pediatric, pēdĭăt'rĭk, pĕdĭăt'rĭk.
pediatrics, pēdĭăt'rĭks, pĕdĭăt'rĭks.
pedometer, pĕdŏm'ĕtêr.
Pedro, pē'drō, pā'drō.
peenge (Scot.), pēndz.
Peer Gynt, pā'ĕr günt.

This represents the Norwegian sound; the name may be said to be partly Anglicized as *pēr gĭnt*, but this sound is scorned by the knowing ones. *Yünt* is Swedish.

Pegasus, pĕg'ăsŭs.
pegh (Scot.), pĕCH.
Peght (Scot.), pĕCHt.
peignoir, pĕnwăr'.
Peirce, pêrs.

The distinction in sound between *Pierce* and *Peirce* is by no means universally observed by families bearing the names. Both forms seem to represent an older spelling of *Percy*, and to come from the verb *pierce*, formerly pronounced *pêrs*. See Pierce.

Peixoto, pāshōt'ŏ.
pejorative, pē'dzŏrătĭv, pĕdzŏr'ătĭv.
Pekin, pēkĭn'.
Peking, pēkĭng'.
pekoe, pē'kō, pĕk'ō.

Usage favors the first in spite of the dictionaries.

pelagic, pĕlădz'ĭk.
Pelagius, pĕlā'dzĭŭs.
Pelasgi, pĕlăs'dzĭ.
Pelasgian, pĕlăs'dzĭăn.
Pelée (Mont), pêlā'.
Peleus, pē'lius, pē'lĕŭs.
Pelion (Mount), pē'lĭŏn.
pelisse, pĕlēs'.
pellagra, pĕlă'grâ, pĕlā'grâ.

Pelleas and Ettarre, pĕl'-ĕăs and ĕtăr'.
Pelléas et Mélisande, pālā-ăs' ā mālēsăṅ'd'.
pell-mell, pĕlmĕl'.
pellucid, pĕliu'sĭd.
Pelopidas, pĕlŏp'ĭdăs.
Peloponnesian, pĕlŏpŏnē'-shăn, pĕlŏpŏnē'zăn.
Peloponnesus, pĕlŏpŏnē'-sŭs.
Pelops, pē'lŏps.
penal, pē'năl.
penalize, pē'nălīze.
penance, pĕn'ăns.
Penates, pĕnā'tēz.
penchant, păṅshăṅ', pĕn'-chănt.
Penelope, pĕnĕl'ŏpē.
peninsula, pĕnĭn'siulă.
penitentiary, pĕnĭtĕn'shărĭ.
penology, pĕnŏl'ŏdzĭ.
Penrhyn, pĕn'rĭn.
Penrith, pĕn'rĭth.
pension, pĕn'shŭn.
Pentateuch, pĕn'tăt̆iuk.
Pentecost, pĕn'tĕkŏst.
Pentelic, pĕntĕl'ĭk.
Penthesilea, pĕnthĕsĭlē'ă.
Pentheus, pĕn'thius.
penuchle, pē'nŭk'l.
penult, pē'nŭlt, pĕnŭlt'.
peony, pē'ŏnĭ.
Pepin, pĕp'ĭn.
pepsin, pĕp'sĭn.
Pepys, pēps, pĕpĭs, pĕps.
percale, pêrkāl', pĕrkāl'.
Percheron, pêr'shêrŏn, pêr'chêrŏn.
Perdiccas, pêrdĭk'ăs.
perdie, pêrdē'.
Perdita, pêr'dĭtă.
perdurable, pêrdiur'ăb'l.
père, pâr.
Père Goriot, pâr gōryō'.
Père Grandet, pâr grăṅdĕ'.
Père Lachaise, pâr lăshĕz'.
peremptorily, pĕr'ĕmptŏ-rĭlĭ, pĕrĕmp'tŏrĭlĭ.
peremptory, pĕr'ĕmptŏrĭ, pĕrĕmp'tŏrĭ.
perfect (subst. and adj.), pêr'fĕkt; (verb), pêr-fĕkt', pêr'fĕkt.

British usage prefers *pêr'fĕkt* for the verb.

perfected, pêrfĕk'tĕd, pêr'-fĕktĕd.
perfidious, pêrfĭd'ĭŭs.
perfume (verb), pêrfium'; (subst.), pêr'fium, pêr-fium'.

perfunctory, pêrfŭnk'tŏrĭ.
Pergamos, pêr'gămŏs.
pergola, pêr'gŏlă.
peri, pē'rĭ.
pericarditis, pĕrĭkărdī'tĭs.
perigee, pĕr'ĭdzē.
perihelion, pĕrĭhē'lĭŏn.
perimeter, pĕrĭm'ĕtêr.
periœci, pĕrĭē'sĭ.
periosteum, pĕrĭŏs'tĕŭm.
periphery, pĕrĭf'ĕrĭ.
periphrasis, pĕrĭfrăs'tĭk.
perique, pêrēk'.
peritonitis, pĕrĭtŏnī'tĭs.
permit (verb), pêrmĭt'; (subst.), pêr'mĭt.
Pernambuco, pĕrnămbōō'kō.
Péronne, pārŏn'.
perorate, pĕr'ŏrāt.
peroration, pĕrŏrā'shŭn.
perpetuity, pêrpĕtiu'ĭtĭ.
perruquier, pĕrükyā'; (Ang.), pĕrōō'kĭêr.
Persephone, pêrsĕf'ŏnē.
Perseus, pêr'sius, pêr'sēŭs.
Persia, pêr'shă, pêr'zȧ.
persiennes, pêrsĭĕnz', pêrshĭĕnz; (Fr.), pĕrsyĕnz'.
persiflage, pĕrsĕflăz', pêr'sĭflăz.
persist, pêrsĭst'.
personality, pêrsŭnăl'ĭtĭ.
personalty, pêr'sŭnăltĭ.
personnel, pĕrsŏnĕl', pêrsŏnĕl'.
perspective, pêrspĕk'tĭv.
perspicacity, pêrspĭkăs'ĭtĭ.
perspicuity, pêrspĭkiu'ĭtĭ.
perspiration, pêrspĭrā'shŭn.
persuasive, pêrswā'sĭv.
pertinacious, pêrtĭnā'shŭs.
pertinacity, pêrtĭnă'sĭtĭ.
perturbative, pêr'tûrbătĭv, pêrtûr'bȧtĭv, pêrtûr'bȧtĭv.
Perugia, pārōōdzȧ.
Perugini, pārōōdzē'nē.
Perugino, pārōōdzē'nō.
peruse, pĕrōōz'.
Peschiera, pāskyā'rȧ.
peseta, pĕsā'tȧ.
Peshawar, pĕshȧ'wȧr.
peso, pā'sō.
Pestalozzi, pĕstȧlŏt'sē.
Pesth, pĕst; (Hun.), pĕsht.
petard, pĕtȧrd'.
petit, pĕt'ĭ; (Fr.), pêtē'.
petite, pêtēt'.
Petrarch, pē'trȧrk.
petrel, pĕt'rĕl.
Petrine, pē'trĭn, pē'trĭn.

Petrograd, pyĕtrŏgrăt′.

But I have heard a traveler returned from the city itself since the revolution call it *pāt′rōgrād*, nor did he reproach those of us who spoke of *pĕt′rōgrād* or *pētrōgrād*. We have not yet settled on a standard English sound for the name.

petrol, pĕt′rōl, pĕt′rŏl, pĕt′rōl.

pétrole, pātrŏl′.

Petruchio, pĕtrōō′chĭō, pĕtrōō′kĭō.

pewit, pē′wĭt, piu′ĭt.

pfennig, pfĕn′ĭg.

Phæacians, fēā′shånz.

Phædo, fē′dō.

Phædra, fē′drå.

Phædrus, fē′drůs.

Phaethon, fā′ĕthŏn.

phagocyte, făg′ŏsīt.

phalange, făl′ăndẓ, fålăndẓ′.

phalanges, fålăn′dẓēz.

phalanstery, făl′ånstĕrĭ.

phalanx, fā′lăṇks, făl′ăṇks.

Phalaris, făl′ărĭs.

Pharaoh, fā′rō, fā′rāō.

pharisaic, fărĭsā′ĭk.

pharisaism, făr′ĭsåĭz′m.

pharisean, fărĭsē′ån.

Pharisee, făr′ĭsē.

pharmaceutics, fäṛmåsiu′tĭks.

pharmaceutist, fäṛmåsiu′tĭst.

pharmacist, fäṛ′måsĭst.

pharmacopœia, fäṛmåkŏpē′yå.

Pharos, fā′rŏs, fă′rŏs.

Pharpar, fäṛ′päṛ.

pharyngeal, fărĭn′dẓēål, fărĭndẓē′ål.

pharyngitis, fărĭndẓī′tĭs.

pharyngology, fărĭṇgŏl′ŏdẓĭ.

pharyngotomy, fărĭṇgŏt′ŏmĭ.

pharynx, făr′ĭṇks.

Phèdre, fâ′dr′.

phenacetin, fĕnăs′ĕtĭn.

Phenice, fēnī′sē, fē′nĭs.

Phenix, fē′nĭks.

phenol, fē′nōl, fē′nŏl.

phenyl, fē′nĭl, fĕn′ĭl.

phial, fīål.

Phi Beta Kappa, fī bē′tå kă′på, fē bā′tă kăp′pă.

Often pronounced colloquially *fī bā′tâ kăp′â*.

Phidiac, fĭd′ĭăk, fī′dĭăk.

Phidian, fĭd′ĭån.

Phidias, fĭd′ĭås.

Philæ, fī'lē.
philanthropic, fĭlănthrŏp'ĭk.
philanthropist, fĭlăn'thrŏpĭst.
philanthropy, fĭlăn'thrŏpĭ.
Philemon, fĭlē'mŏn.
Philémon et Baucis, fēlāmôn' ā bōsēs'; (in English fĭlē'mŏn and bô'sĭs).
philhellene, fĭlhĕl'ēn, fĭl'hĕlēn.
Philippe, fēlēp'.
Philippi, fĭlĭp'ī.
philippic, fĭlĭp'ĭk.
Philippine (Islands), fĭl'ĭpĭn, fĭl'ĭpēn; (Brit.), fĭl'ĭpīn.
Philistine, fĭlĭs'tĭn, fĭl'ĭstĭn, fĭl'ĭstīn.
Philoctetes, fĭlŏktē'tēz.
philologian, fĭlŏlōdz'ĭăn.
philologic, fĭlŏlŏdẓ'ĭk.
philologist, fĭlŏl'ŏdẓĭst.
philology, fĭlŏl'ŏdẓĭ.
Philomela, fĭlŏmē'lă.
philopena, fĭlŏpē'nă.
philosophic, fĭlŏsŏf'ĭk.
phlebitis, flĕbī'tĭs.
phlebotomize, flĕbŏt'ŏmīz.
phlebotomy, flĕbŏt'ŏmĭ.
Phlegethon, flĕg'ĕthŏn, flĕdẓ'ĕthŏn.
phlegm, flĕm.
phlegmatic, flĕgmăt'ĭk.
phlogiston, flŏdẓĭs'tŏn.
Phocion, fō'shĭŏn.
phonic, fŏn'ĭk, fō'nĭk.
phonics, fŏn'ĭks, fō'nĭks.
phonography, fŏnŏg'răfĭ.
phonotype, fō'nŏtīp.
phonotypy, fō'nŏtīpĭ, fŏnŏt'ĭpĭ.
phosphorus, fŏs'fŏrŭs.

Fŏsfō'rus is given (second) as an allowable pronunciation of the adjective *phosphorous*, but it is preferably pronounced as is the noun.

photogravure, fōtŏgrăviur', fōtŏgrā'viur.
photometer, fōtŏm'ĕtêr.
phrenetic, frĕnĕt'ĭk.
phrenitis, frĕnī'tĭs.
phrenologic, frĕnŏlŏdẓ'ĭk.
phrenologist, frĕnŏl'ŏdẓĭst.
phrenology, frĕnŏl'ŏdẓĭ.
Phryne, frī'nĕ.
phthisic, tĭz'ĭk.
phthisical, tĭz'ĭkăl.
phthisicky, tĭz'ĭkĭ.
phthisis, thī'sĭs, fthĭs'ĭs.

phthongal, thŏn'gȧl, fthŏn'-gȧl.

phylloxera, fĭlŏksē'rȧ.

phylogeny, fĭlŏdz'ĕnĭ.

physalin, fĭs'ȧlĭn.

physalite, fĭs'ȧlīt.

physicist, fĭz'ĭsĭst.

physiognomic, fĭzĭŏgnŏm'-ĭk.

physiognomist, fĭzĭŏg'nŏ-mĭst.

physiognomy, fĭzĭŏg'nŏmĭ.

physique, fĭzēk'.

pi, pī, pē.

Always the first as the printer's term; usually the first as the name of the Greek letter.

pia mater, pī'ȧ mā'têr.

pianissimo, pēȧnĭs'ĭmō, pyȧ-nēs'sĕmō.

pianist, pĭăn'ĭst, pē'ȧnĭst.

American dictionaries give the two in this order, but it is a question whether usage is not in favor of the second.

pianiste, pyȧnēst'.

piano, pĭăn'ō.

As an adjective meaning *soft, low,* it has the Italian sound, *pyȧ'nō.*

piano-forte, pĭăn'ōfōr'tā, pĭăn'ōfōrt'.

piaster, pĭăs'têr.

Piave, pyȧ'vā.

piazza, pĭăz'ȧ; (It.), pyȧtsȧ.

Piazza di Spagna, pyȧt'sȧ dē spȧnyȧ.

Piazza Venezia, pyȧt'sȧ vȧnȧt'sēȧ.

pibroch (Scot.), pē'brŏCH.

pica, pī'kȧ.

picador, pĭkȧdōr'.

Picardy, pĭk'ȧrdĭ.

picayune, pĭkȧyōōn'.

Piccadilly, pĭkȧdĭl'ĭ, pĭk'-ȧdĭlĭ.

Piccini, pētchē'nē.

piccolo, pĭk'ŏlō.

Piccolomini, pēkkŏlō'mĕnē.

Pichegru, pēshgrü'.

pickaninny, pĭk'ȧnĭnĭ.

pickle (Scot.), pĕk'l.

pickmaw (Scot.), pĕk'mô.

picra, pĭk'rȧ, pī'krȧ.

picric, pĭk'rĭk.

pictarn (Scot.), pĕktȧrn'.

piebald, pī'bôld.

pièce de résistance, pyĕs' dê rȧzēstȧṅs'.

pied, pīd.

Piedmont, pēd'mŏnt.

Piémont, pyȧmôṅ'.

Piemonte, pyȧmōn'tā.

Pierce, pēṛs.
See note under Peirce.
Pierian, pīē'rĭăn.
Pierre, pyâr.
As the name of the city in South Dakota, *pēr*.
Pierrot, pyĕrō'.
piet (Scot.), pī'ĕt.
Pieta, La, lă pyātă'.
pilaster, pĭlăs'têṛ.
Pilatus (Mount), pĕlă'tŏŏs.
pileate, pī'lēăt, pĭl'ēăt.
pileated, pī'lēātĕd, pĭl'ēātĕd.
pilose, pī'lōs.
Pilpai, pĭl'pī.
Pinacotheca, pĭnăkŏthē'kă.
Pinacothek, pĭn'ăkŏthĕk; (Ger.), pēnăkŏtāk'.
pince-nez, păṅs nā'.
pincers, pĭn'sêṛz.
pinchers, pĭn'chêṛz.
Pinchot (Gifford), pĭn'shō.
Pincio, Monte, mōn'tā pēn'chō.
Pindaric, pĭndăr'ĭk.
Pĭn'dărŭs.
pineal, pĭn'ēăl.
Pinero, pĭnĕr'ō.
pinge (Scot.), pēndẓ.
pinnatifid, pĭnăt'ĭfĭd.
Pinocchio, pēnōk'yō.
pinochle, pē'nŏk'l, pĭn'ŏk'l.
Pinsk, pĕnsk.
Pinzon, pēnthōn'.
Pio, pē'ō.
piquancy, pē'kănsĭ.
piquant, pē'kănt.
pique, pēk.
piquet, pĕkĕt', pēkā', pĭk'ĕt.
Piræus, pĭrē'ŭs.
Pirithous, pīrĭth'ŏŭs.
pirouette, pĭrŏŏĕt'.
Pisa, pē'să, pē'ză.
pis aller, pēzălā'.
Pisano, Niccola, nē'kōlă pēză'nō.
Piscataqua, pĭskăt'ăkwô.
piscatory, pĭs'kătŏrĭ.
Pisces, pĭs'ēz.
piscina, pĭsĭ'nă, pĭsē'nă.
piscine, pĭs'ĭn, pīs'ĭn.
Pisistratus, pĭsĭs'trătŭs.
pismire, pĭs'mīṛ.
pistache, pĭstăsh'; (Fr.), pēstăsh'.
pistachio, pĭstă'shĭō, pĭstă'chyō.
pistole, pĭstōl'.
pit (Scot.), pĕt.
Pitti, pĭt'tē.
pituitary, pĭtiu'ĭtărĭ.

Pĭzăr'rō; (Sp.), pĕthăr'rō; (Ang.), pĭzăr'ō.

pizzicato, pētsĕkă'tō.

placable, plā'kȧb'l, plăk'-ȧb'l.

placard, plăk'ȧrd, plākȧrd'.

placate, plā'kāt, plăk'āt.

placatory, plā'kȧtŏrĭ, plăk'-ȧtŏrĭ.

placer, plās'ēr, plăs'ēr.

In American Spanish, *plăsĕr'*; in Spanish, *plăthĕr'*.

plagiarism, plā'dzĭȧrĭz'm, plā'dzȧriz'm.

plaid (Scot.), plād.

plait, plāt.

planchette, plănshĕt', plăn-chet'; (Fr.), plȧńshĕt'.

Plantagenet, plăntădz'ĕnĕt.

plantain, plăn'tȧn, plăn'-tĭn.

plaque, plāk.

plasma, plăz'mȧ.

Plata, plȧ'tȧ.

Platæa, plȧtē'ȧ.

plateau, plȧtō'.

platinotype, plăt'ĭnŏtīp, plȧtĭn'ŏtīp.

platinum, plăt'ĭnŭm.

Platonist, plā'tŏnĭst.

Plautus, plȧ'tŭs.

plaza, plȧ'zȧ; (Sp.), plȧ'thȧ.

plead (past tense and past participle), plĕd; (present tense), plēd.

pleasance, plĕz'ȧns.

plebeian, plĕbē'yȧn.

plebiscite, plĕb'ĭsĭt.

In the French form (*plébiscite*), *plābēsēt'*.

plebiscitum, plēbĭsī'tŭm.

Pleiades, plē'yȧdēz, plī'-ȧdēz.

Pleiads, plē'yȧdz, plī'-ȧdz.

plein air, plān'ȧr.

Plēī'ōnē.

pleistocene, plīs'tŏsēn.

plenary, plē'nȧrĭ, plĕn'ȧrĭ.

plenipotentiary, plĕnĭpŏ-tĕn'shĭȧrĭ, plĕnĭpŏtĕn'-shȧrĭ.

plenitude, plĕn'ĭtiud.

pleonasm, plē'ŏnăz'm.

plesiosaurus, plēsĭŏsô'rŭs.

plethora, plĕth'ŏrȧ, plĕ-thō'rȧ.

plethoric, plĕthŏ'rĭk, plĕth'-ŏrĭk.

pleu (Scot.), pliu.

pleurisy, plōō'rĭsĭ.

pliocene, plī'ŏsēn.

plisky (Scot.), plĕs'kĭ.
pliver (Scot.), plĕv'ẽr.
plot (Scot., to scold), plŏt.
Plotinus, plŏtī'nŭs.
plotty (Scot.), plŏtĭ.
plover, plŭv'ẽr.
pluperfect, plōōpẽr'fĕkt, plōō'pẽrfĕkt.
plutocracy, plōōtŏk'răsĭ.
Pnyx, nĭks, p'nĭks.
pock (Scot.), pŏk.
pockmanty (Scot.), pŏkmăn'tĭ.
pock-neuk (Scot.), pŏk'nyŏŏk, pŏk'niuk.
podagra, pŏdăg'rä, pŏdā'grä, pŏd'ăgrä.
poetaster, pō'ĕtăstẽr, pōĕtăs'tẽr.
poignancy, poin'ănsĭ, poin'yănsĭ.
poignant, poin'ănt, poin'yănt.
Poincaré, pwăṅkärā'.
poinsettia, poinsĕt'ĭä.
point d'appui, pwăṅ dăpwē'.
Poitevin, pwätvăṅ'.
Poitiers, pwätyā'.
Poitou, pwätōō'.
Polaris, pŏlā'rĭs.
Politian, pŏlĭsh'ĭăn.
Polk (James K.), pōk.
poll, pōl.
pollice verso, pŏl'ĭsē vẽr'sō.
polonaise, pōlŏnāz', pŏlŏnāz'.
polony (Scot.), pŏlō'nĭ.
Polycletus, pŏlĭklē'tŭs.
Polycrates, pŏlĭk'rätēz.
Polydamas, pōlĭd'ămäs.
Polydectes, pŏlĭdĕk'tēz.
Polyeucte, pŏlēŏkt'.
polygamist, pŏlĭg'ămĭst.
polygamous, pŏlĭg'ămŭs.
polygamy, pŏlĭ'gămĭ.
polyglot, pŏl'ĭglŏt.
polyhedron, pŏlĭhē'drŏn.
Polynesia, pŏlĭnē'shĭä.
polype, pŏl'ĭp.
Polyphemus, pŏlĭfē'mŭs.
polyphony, pŏlĭf'ŏnĭ, pŏl'ĭfōnĭ.
polytheism, pŏl'ĭthĕĭz'm.
pomace, pŭm'äs.
pomade, pŏmād', pŏmăd'.
pomatum, pŏmā'tŭm.
pomegranate, pŏmgrăn'ăt.
pommel, pŭm'ĕl.
Pomona, pŏmō'nä.
pompadour, pŏm'pädŏŏr, pom'padŏr.

pompano, pŏm′pănō.
Pompeia, pŏmpā′yȧ.
Pompeian, pŏmpē′yăn.
Pompeii, pŏmpē′yē.
Ponce de Leon, pōn′thā dā lāōn′; (Ang.), pŏns dē lē′ŭn.
poncho, pŏn′chō.
Pondicherry, pŏndĭshĕr′ĭ, pŏndĭchĕr′ĭ.
pone (as a law term, or in certain card games), pō′nē; (as meaning an ash cake), pōn.
pongee, pŏndẓē′, pŏn′dẓē.
poniard, pŏn′yȧrd.
Poniatowski, pŏnyȧtôf′skē.
pons asinorum, pŏnz ăsĭnō′-rŭm.
pons varolii, pŏnz vȧrō′lĭī.
Pont-à-Mousson, pŏṅt-ȧ-mōōsôṅ′.
Pontchartrain (Lake), pŏn-chȧrtrān′.
Pontefract, pŏn′tĭfrȧkt; (locally), pŭm′frĭt.
Ponte Vecchio, pōn′tā vĕk′-ēō.
Pontifex Maximus, pŏn′-tĭfĕks măks′ĭmŭs.
pontiff, pŏn′tĭf.
pontifical, pŏntĭf′ĭkȧl.
pontifices, pŏntĭf′ĭsēz.
Pontine (Marshes), pŏn′-tĭn, pŏn′tīn.
Pontius, pŏn′shĭŭs, pon′-shŭs.
Pont Neuf, pôṅ nœf′.
Poperinghe, pōpĕrȧṅg′; (Ang.), pŏp′ĕrĭṇ.
Popocatapetl, pōpōkȧt′-ȧpĕtl, pŏpōkȧtā′pet′l, pŏpōkȧtȧpĕt′′l.

The first is the sound given the name by English-speaking residents of Mexico; the other two are found in the dictionaries.

porphyry, pôṛ′fĭrĭ.
porpoise, pôṛ′pŭs.
Pôṛ′sĕnȧ.
Pôṛsĕn′nȧ.
Port au Prince, pŏrtōprȧṅs′, pōṛtōprĭns′.
portcullis, pôṛtkŭl′ĭs.
porte-cochère, pŏrt′kŏshȧr′.
porte-feuille, pŏrtfō′y′.
porte-monnaie, pŏrtmŏnē′.
portent, pôṛ′tĕnt.
Porthos, pŏrtŏs′.
Portici, pôr′tĕchē.
portière, pŏrtyȧr′.
portmanteau, pŏrtmăn′tō.

Porto Ferrajo, pōr'tŏfĕrrä'-yō.
Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē'kō.
Port Said, pōrt sāēd'.
Portuguese, pōr'tiugēz, pōr-tiugēz'.
In either form the last syllable may be *-gēs*.
Portulaca, pôrtiulăk'ä, pōr-tiulā'kă.
posaune, pŏzou'nê.
Poseidon, pŏsī'dŏn.
posse, pŏs'ē.
posse comitatus, pŏs'ē kŏ-mĭtā'tŭs.
possessory, pŏzĕs'ŏrĭ.
poste restante, pŏst rĕs-tăṅt'.
posterior, pŏstē'rĭêr.
posthumous, pŏs'tiumŭs.
Posthumus, Leonatus, lēŏ-nā'tŭs pŏsthiu'mŭs.
post-obit, pōst ŏb'ĭt, pōst'-ō'bĭt.
potable, pō'tăb'l.
pot-au-feu, pŏtōfō'.
Potemkin, pŏtĕm'kĭn; (Russ.), pätyôm'kĭn.
potential, pŏtĕn'shăl.
Potocka, pōtôts'kä.
Potocki, pŏtôts'kē.
Potosi, pōtŏsē'.
pot pourri, pōpōōrē'.
potsherd, pŏt'shêrd.
pottingar (Scot.), pŏt'ĭn-gär.
pouch (Scot.), pōōch.
pouchong, pou'chŏng.
pouk (Scot.), pōōk.
pourboire, pōōrbwär'.
pourparler, pōōrpärlā'.
pour prendre congé, pōōr prăṅ'dr' kŏnẓa'.
pousse-café, pōōs'käfā'.
Poussin, pōōsăṅ'.
pou sto, pōō'stō', pou'stō'.
pout (Scot., chick), pōōt.
pouter (Scot.), pōōt'êr.
pouther (Scot.), pōō'thĕr.
pouthered (Scot.), pōō'-thêrd.
poutry (Scot.), pōō'trĭ.
pow (Scot.), pō.
Powhatan, pouhätăn'.
powter (Scot.), pou'têr.
powther (Scot.), pōō'thêr.
præcipe, prĕs'ĭpē, prē'sĭpē.
Praed, prād.
præmunire, prēmiunī'rē, prĕmiunī'rē.
Præterita, prētĕr'ĭtä.
prætorian, prĕtō'rĭän.

Prague, prāg.
Prairial, prā′rĭăl, prĕrĕāl′.
prairie, prā′rĭ, prâr′ĭ.
Prairie du Chien, prā′rĭ *or* prâr′ĭ dŏŏshēn′.
Prakrit, prä′krĭt.
praline, prä′lēn.
pratique, prăt′ĭk; (Fr.), prätēk′.
Praxitelean, prăksĭtĕlē′ăn.
Praxiteles, prăksĭt′ĕlēz.
prayer (a supplication), prâr; (one who prays), prā′ĕr.
preamble, prē′ăm'l, prĕăm′b'l.
prebend, prĕb′ĕnd.
prebendal, prĕbĕn′dăl.
prebendary, prĕb′ĕndărĭ.
precedence, prĕsēd′ĕns, prĕs′ĕdĕns.

The second is frowned on by the lexicographers, but it is widely current.

precedent, prĕs′ĕdĕnt.
precedented, prĕs′ĕdĕntĕd.
precentor, prĕsĕn′tŏr.
preceptory, prĕsĕp′tŏrĭ.
Précieuses Ridicules, Les, la prāsyöz′ rēdēkül′.
preciosity, prĕshĭŏs′ĭtĭ.
précis, prāsē′, prā′sē.
precocity, prĕkŏs′ĭtĭ.
predatory, prĕd′ätŏrĭ.
predecessor, prĕdĕsĕs′ĕr, prēdĕsĕs′ĕr.
predicatory, prĕd′ĭkätŏrĭ.
predilection, prēdĭlĕk′shŭn, prĕdĭlek′shŭn.
preface, prĕf′ăs.
prefacer, prĕf′ăsĕr.
prefatory, prĕf′ätŏrĭ.
prefect, prē′fĕkt.
prefecture, prē′fĕktiur.
preferable, prĕf′ĕräb'l.
preferment, prĕfĕr′mĕnt.
préfet, prāfā′.
prefix (verb), prĕfĭks′; (subst.), prē′fĭks.
prejudice, prĕdz′ŏŏdĭs.
prelacy, prĕl′äsĭ.
prelate, prĕl′ät.
prelude, prĕl′iud, prē′liud.
premature, prēmätiur′, prē′mätiur, prĕm′ätiur.

The first is the only sound in current use.

premier, prē′mĭĕr, prĕm′yĕr.
premise (subst.), prĕm′is; (verb), prĕmīz′.

prenomen, prēnō'mĕn.
preparative, prēpăr'ătĭv.
presage (subst.), prē'sădz; (verb), prēsādz'.
presbyter, prĕz'bĭtêr, prĕs'-bĭtêr.
presbytery, prĕz'bĭtĕrĭ, prĕs'bĭtĕrĭ.
prescience, prē'shĭĕns, prĕsh'ĭĕns.
prescient, prē'shĭĕnt, prĕsh'-ĭĕnt.
presidio, prĕsĭd'ĭō; (Span.), prāsē'dyō.
Presque Isle, prĕsk ēl'.
prestidigitateur, prĕstēdēzē-tătör'.
prestidigitator, prĕstĭdidz'-itātêr.
prestige, prĕstēz', prĕs'-tĭdz.
presumptuous, prēzŭmp'-tiuŭs.
pretense, prĕtĕns'.
preterit, prĕt'ĕrĭt.
pretext, prē'tĕkst, prĕ-tĕkst'.
pretty, prĭt'ĭ.
preventive, prēvĕn'tĭv.
Priapean, prīăpē'ăn.
Priapic, prīăp'ĭk.
Priapus, prīā'pŭs.
Pribilof, prēbĕlŏf'.
prie-dieu, prēdyö'.
prig (Scot.), prĕg.
prima donna, prē'mă dŏn'ă.
prima facie, prī'mă fā'shĭē.
primarily, prī'mărĭlĭ.
primates, prĭmā'tēz.
primer (one who, or that which, primes), prīm'-êr; (an elementary school-book, a size of type), prĭm'êr.
princess, prĭn'sĕs.
Principe de Gales, prĭnsē'-pā dā gă'lās.
pristine, prĭs'tĭn, prĭs'tīn.
prithee, prĭth'ē.
probative, prō'bătĭv.
proboscidean, prōbŏsĭd'-ĕăn.
proboscis, prōbŏs'ĭs.
process, prŏs'ĕs, prō'sĕs.
proces verbal, prŏsē' vĕr-bāl'.
Procne, prŏk'nē.
Procrustean, prŏkrŭs'tēăn.
Procrustes, prŏkrŭs'tēz.
procuracy, prŏk'iurăsĭ.
procurator, prŏk'iurātêr.
procuress, prŏkiu'rĕs.

procureur, prŏkürör′.
prodigy, prŏd′ĭdẓĭ.
produce (verb), prŏdius′; (subst.), prŏd′ius.
proem, prō′ĕm.
proemial, prŏē′mĭăl.
Profeta, Il, ēl prōfā′tă.
profile, prō′fĭl, prō′fēl.
prognathous, prŏg′năthŭs.
program, prō′grăm, prō′-grȧm.
progress (subst.), prŏg′rĕs, prō′grĕs; (verb), prŏ-grĕs′.
project (verb), prŏdẓĕkt′; (subst.), prŏdẓ′ĕkt.
projectile, prŏdẓĕk′tĭl.
prolepsis, prŏlĕp′sĭs.
proletariat, prōlĕtā′rĭăt.
prolix, prō′lĭks, prŏlĭks′.
prolocutor, prŏlŏk′iutêṛ, prŏl′ŏkiutêṛ.
prologue, prō′lŏg.

Prŏl′ŏg also appears in the dictionaries, but seldom occurs elsewhere.

promenade, prŏmĕnăd′.
Prometheus, prŏmē′thius, prōmē′thĕŭs.
promiscuity, prōmĭskiu′ĭtĭ, prŏmĭskiu′ĭtĭ.
promulgate, prŏmŭl′gāt.
promulgator, prō′mŭlgātêṛ.
pronunciamento, prŏnŭn-shĭăměn′tō, prŏnŭn-sĭăměn′tō.
pronunciation, prŏnŭnsĭā′-shŭn, prŏnŭnshĭā′-shŭn.
propagandism, prŏpăgăn′-dĭz′m.
propagandist, prŏpăgăn′-dĭst.
prophecy, prŏf′ĕsĭ.
prophesy, prŏf′ĕsī.
Prophète, Le, lê prōfĕt′.
prophylactic, prŏfĭlăk′tĭk.
prophylaxis, prŏfĭlăk′sĭs.
propinquity, prŏpĭṇ′kwĭtĭ.
prō′prĭă pêṛsō′nă.
propylæum, prŏpĭlē′ŭm.
propylon, prŏp′ĭlŏn.
pro rata, prō rā′tȧ.
prorogue, prŏrōg′.
proscenium, prŏsē′nĭŭm.
proselyte, prŏs′ĕlīt.
proselytize, prŏs′ĕlĭtīz, prŏs′ĕlītīz.
Proserpina, prŏsêṛ′pĭnȧ.
Proserpine, prŏs′êṛpĭn, prŏs′êṛpēn.
prosodic, prŏsŏd′ĭk.

prosodist, prŏs'ŏdĭst.
prosody, prŏs'ŏdĭ.
Prospero, prŏs'pêrō.
prospice, prŏs'pĭsē.
protagonist, prŏtăg'ŏnĭst.
protasis, prŏt'ăsĭs.
Protean, prō'tēăn, prŏtē'ăn.
protégé, prŏtāẓā'.
So pronounced, also, in the feminine form, *protégée.*
proteid, prō'tēĭd.
protein, prō'tēĭn.
pro tempore, prō tĕm'pŏrē.
Protesilaus, prŏtĕsĭlā'ŭs.
protest (verb), prŏtĕst'; (subst.), prō'tĕst.
protestant, prŏt'ĕstănt.
protestation, prŏtĕstā'shŭn.
Proteus, prō'tius, prō'tēŭs.
prothalamion, prōthălā'mĭŏn.
prothalamium, prōthălā'mĭŭm.
prothonotary, prŏthŏn'ŏtărĭ.
protocol, prō'tŏkŏl.
protonotary, prŏtŏn'ŏtărĭ.
protozoa, prōtŏzō'ă.
protrude, prŏtrōōd'.
Provençal, prŏvăṅsăl'.
Provence, prŏvăṅs.
proviso, prŏvī'zō.
provocable, prŏvō'kăb'l.
provocative, prŏvŏk'ătĭv, prŏvō'kătĭv.
provost, prŏv'ŭst; (in military usage commonly) prō'vō.
prow, prou.
Prudhomme, prüdŏm'.
Prud'hon, prüdôṅ'.
Prussia, prŭsh'ă.
prussic, prŭs'ĭk.
Prynne (Hester), prĭn.
Prytaneum, prĭtănē'ŭm.
Przemysl, pshĕ'mĭshly'.
psalm, săm.
psalmic, săl'mĭk, săl'mĭk.
psalmist, săm'ĭst.
psalmistry, săm'ĭstrĭ.
psalmodist, săm'ŏdĭst, săl'mŏdist.
psalmody, sămŏdĭ, săl'mŏdĭ.
Psalter (The), sôl'têr.
psaltery, sôl'têrĭ.
pseudo-, siu'dŏ-, psiu'dŏ-.
pseudonym, siu'dŏnĭm.
pseudonymous, siudŏn'ĭmŭs, psiudŏn'ĭmŭs.

Psyche, sī'kē, psī'kē.
psychiatric, sīkĭăt'rĭk, psīkĭăt'rĭk.
psychiatrist, sīkī'ătrĭst, psīkī'ătrĭst.
psychiatry, sīkī'ătrĭ, psīkī'ătrĭ.
psychic, sī'kĭk.
psychical, sī'kĭkăl.
psychologic, sīkŏlŏdẓ'ĭk.
psychologist, sīkŏl'ŏdẓĭst.
psychology, sīkŏl'ŏdẓĭ.
psychopathy, sīkŏp'ăthĭ, psīkŏp'ăthĭ.
psychosis, sīkō'sĭs, psīkō'sĭs.
ptarmigan, tăṛ'mĭgăn.
pterodactyl, tĕrŏdăk'tĭl, p'tĕr'ŏdăktĭl.
ptisan, tĭz'ăn.
Ptolemaic, tŏlĕmā'ĭk.
Ptolemais, tŏlĕmā'ĭs.
Ptolemy, tŏl'ĕmĭ.
ptomaine, tō'mān, tōmān'.
publicist, pŭb'lĭsĭst.
Puccini, pōōtchē'nē.
Pucelle, La, lă piusĕl'; (Fr.), püsĕl'.
Puebla, pwā'blă.
pueblo, pwĕb'lō.
puerile, piu'ĕrĭl.
puerility, piuĕrĭl'ĭtĭ.
puerperal, piuĕṛ'pĕrăl.
Puerto Rico, pwĕr'tō rē'kō.
Puget (Pierre), püẓĕ'.
Puget (Sound), piu'dẓĕt.
pugnacious, pŭgnā'shŭs.
puir (Scot.), pür.
puisne, piu'nĭ.
puissance, piu'ĭsăns, piuĭs'ăns.
puissant, piu'ĭsănt, piuĭs'ănt.
pulchritude, pŭl'krĭtiud.
Pulci, pōōl'chē.
Pulcinella, pōōlchĕnĕl'lă.
pulque, pōōl'kă.
Pultowa, pŏltă'vă.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *Poltava*.
pumice, pŭm'ĭs.
pumpernickel, pŭm'pêṛnĭk'l, pōōm'pêrnĭk'l.
pumpkin, pŭm'kĭn, pŭṇ'kĭn, pŭmp'kĭn.
Objections to the first two are pedantic.
punitive, piu'nĭtĭv.
Punjab, pŭndẓăb'.
Purana, pōōră'nă.
purée, pürā'.
Purgatorio, Il, ēl pōōrgătôr'yō.

purificative, piu'rĭfĭkătĭv, piurĭf'ĭkătĭv.
purificatory, piurĭf'ĭkătŏrĭ.
Purim, piu'rĭm.
Puritani, I, ē pōōrētăn'ē.
purlieu, pûr'liu.
purport, pûr'pōrt.
purposive, pûr'pŏsĭv.
pursue, pûrsĭu'.
pursuit, pûrsiut'.
pursuivant, pûr'swĭvănt.
purulent, piu'rōōlĕnt.
pusillanimity, piusĭlănĭm'ĭtĭ.
pusillanimous, piusĭlăn'ĭmŭs.
pustule, pŭs'tiul.
put, pōōt; (in golf), pŭt.
Puteoli, piutē'ŏlī.
puttee, pŭt'ĭ; (plu.), pŭt'ĭz.
In American Military parlance commonly *pŭtez'*.
Puvis de Chavannes, püvē'dêshăvăn'.
Puy-de-Dome, pwēdêdōm'.
pyæmia, pīē'mĭă.
Pygmalion, pĭgmā'lĭŏn.
pygmean, pĭgmē'ăn.
pyjama, pīdzä'mä, pĭdzä'mä.
Now most commonly spelled *pajama* (*pädzä'mä*).
Pylades, pĭl'ădēz.
pyloric, pĭlŏr'ĭk, pīlŏr'ĭk.
pylorus, pĭlō'rŭs.
pyramidal, pĭrăm'ĭdăl.
pyramidic, pĭrămĭd'ĭk.
pyramidical, pĭrămĭd'ĭkăl.
pyramidize, pĭrăm'ădīz.
Pyramus, pĭr'ămŭs.
Pyrenean, pĭrēnē'ăn.
Pyrenees, pĭr'ēnēz.
pyrite, pī'rīt, pĭr'ĭt.
pyrites, pĭrī'tēz.
pyritic, pĭrĭt'ĭk.
pyrotechnic, pīrŏtĕk'nĭk, pĭrŏtek'nĭk.
Pyrrha, pĭr'ă.
Pyrrhic, pĭr'ĭk.
Pythagoras, pĭthăg'ŏrăs.
Pythagorean, pĭthăgŏrē'ăn.
Pythia, pĭth'ĭă.
Pythian, pĭth'ĭăn.
Pythias, pĭth'ĭăs.
python, pī'thŏn.
pyx, pĭks.

Q

quad, kwŏd.
quadrangle, kwŏd'răṇg'l.
quadriga, kwŏdrī'gȧ.
quadrille, kwȧdrĭl'.
quadrumana, kwŏdrōō'-mȧnȧ.
quadrumanous, kwŏdrōō'-mȧnŭs.
quadrupedal kwŏdrōō'-pĕdȧl.
quadruple, kwŏd'rŏŏp'l.
quære, kwē'rē.
quæstor, kwĕs'tŏṛ, kwēs'-tȧṛ.
quaff, kwȧf.
quaggy, kwăg'ĭ.
quagmire, kwăg'mīṛ.
quaich (Scot.), kwāCH.
qualm, kwȧm.
qualmish, kwȧm'ĭsh.
quandary, kwŏn'dȧrĭ.
quand meme, kȧṅ mȧm'.
quantivalence, kwŏntĭvā'-lĕns, kwŏntĭv'ȧlĕns.
quarantine, kwŏr'ȧntēn.
quarterfoil.
See quatrefoil.
quash, kwŏsh.
quasi, kwā'sī.
Quasimodo, kwȧsĭmō'dō.
quassia, kwŏsh'ĭȧ, kwȧs'ĭȧ, kwȧsh'ĭȧ.
quaterfoil.
See quatrefoil.
quaternary, kwȧtêṛ'nȧrĭ.
quaternion, kwȧtêṛ'nĭŭn.
quatorzain, kȧtôṛ'zān, kăt'-ŏṛzān.
quatrain, kwăt'rān.
Quatre Bras, kātr' brā'.
quatrefoil, kăt'êrfoil.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *quaterfoil;* but in the (rare) form *quarterfoil*, said to be pronounced *kwôṛ'têṛfoil.*
quattro-centro, kwăt-trŏchĕn'tō.
quay, kē.
quean (Scot.), kwēn.
quegh (Scot.), kwāCH.
quelle sottise, kĕl sŏtēz'.
quelque chose, kĕl'kê shōz.
Quentin Durward, kwĕn'-tĭn dûṛ'wȧṛd.
quercitron, kwêṛ'sĭtrŭn.

Querétaro, kärā'tärō.
quern (Scot.), kwûrn, kĕrn.
querulous, kwĕr'o͝olŭs.
Quesnel, kĕnĕl'
queue, kiu.
Queux, kö.
Quiberon, kēb'rôṅ'.
quicunque, kwĭkŭṇ'kwē.
quien sabe, kyĕn sä'bā.
quietus, kwīē'tŭs.
Quiller-Couch, kwĭl'ēṛ-kōōch'.
quina, kwī'nä, kē'nä.
Quinault, kēnō'.
quincunx, kwĭn'kŭṇks.
Quincy, kwin'zi, kwin'si.
In New England it has the first sound almost universally both as a place name and as a family name.
quinine, kwī'nīn, kwĭnēn'.
quinsy, kwĭn'zĭ.
quint, kwĭnt, kĭnt.
quintessence, kwĭntĕs'ĕns.
Quintilian, kwĭntĭl'ĭän.
quinze (game), kwĭnz; (Fr.), kăṅz.
Quirinal (Hill), kwĭr'ĭnäl.
Quirinale, Monte, mōn'tā kwērēnä'lā.
Quirinalis, Mons, mŏnz kwĭrĭnā'lĭs.
Quirinus, kwĭrī'nŭs.
quirites, kwĭrī'tēz.
Quito, kē'tō.
qui vive, kēvēv'.
quixotic, kwĭksŏt'ĭk.
quixotism, kwĭk'sŏtĭz'm.
quoin, koin, kwoin.
quoit, kwoit, koit.
Colloquially *kwŏt* in the United States.
quorum, kwō'rŭm.
quoth, kwōth.
quotient, kwō'shĕnt.
quo warranto, kwō wŏrăn'-tō.

R

rabbi, răb′ī, răb′ĭ.
Rabelais, rāb′le′; (Ang.), rab′′lā.
Rabelaisian, răbĕlā′zĭăn.
rabies, rā′bĭēz.
raca, rā′kȧ, rȧkă′.
Rachel, rā′chĕl.
rachis, rā′kĭs.
rachitis, rȧkī′tĭs.
racial, rā′shȧl.
Racine, rāsēn′.
raconteur, rākôṅtör′.
Ragnarok, rāg′nȧrŏk′.
ragout, rāgōō′.
Rahway, rô′wā.
raillery, rāl′ĕrĭ, răl′ĕrĭ.
Rainier (Mount), rā′nēr̥, rānēr̥′.
raison d'être, rĕzôṅ′dā′tr′.
raisonné, rĕzŏnā′.
rajah, ră′dz̥ȧ.
Rajapur, ră′dz̥ăpōōr.
Rajput, rădz̥′pōōt, rădz̥-pōōt′.
Rajputana, rădz̥pōōtă′nȧ.
Rákóczy, ră′kōtsĕ.
Ramadan, rămȧdăn′.
Ramayana, rămă′yȧnā.
Rambouillet, rȧṅbōōyĕ′.
ramekin, răm′ĕkĭn.
Rameses, răm′ĕsēz.
Ramillies, rāmēyē′.
ramose, rā′mōs, rāmōs′.
rampant, răm′pȧnt.
Rampolla (Cardinal), rămpŏl′lă.
ranchero, rānchā′rō.
rancor, răṇ′kêr̥.
Ranz des Vaches, rȧṅs dā vāsh′, rȧṅ dā vāsh′.
Raphael, răf′ăĕl, rā′fȧĕl.
As the name of the Italian painter it is more often *rāf′ăĕl.*
Raphaelism, rāf′ăĕlĭz′m.
Raphaelite, rāf′ăĕlĭt.
Rapidan, răpĭdăn′.
rapier, rā′pĭêr̥.
rapine, răp′ĭn.
rapport, răpōrt′; (Fr.), rāpŏr′.
rapprochement, rāprŏshmăṅ′.
rarebit, râr′bĭt.
More properly spelled and pronounced *rabbit.*

rarefaction, rărĕfăk'shŭn.
rarefy, răr'ĕfī.
rarity, răr'ĭtĭ.
rasorial, rāsō'rĭăl.
raspberry, răz'bĕrĭ, rāz'-bĕrĭ.
Rasselas, răs'ĕlăs.
rath (Scot.), rāth.
rather, rāth'ẹr, ră'thẹr.
Rathskeller, răts'kĕlêr.
ratio, rā'shĭō, rā'shō.
ratiocinate, răshĭŏs'ĭnāt.
ratiocination, răshĭŏs'ĭnā'-shŭn.
ration, rā'shŭn, răsh'ŭn.
British army usage prefers the second.
rational, răsh'ŭnăl.
rationale, răshŭnā'lē.
ratlines, răt'lĭnz.
raught (Scot.), rôCHt.
ravelin, răv'lĭn.
re (law), rē.
Reading, rĕd'ĭng.
real (coin), rē'ăl; (Span.), rāăl'.
realization, rēălĭzā'shŭn, rēălĭzā'shŭn.
really, rē'ălĭ.
rebate, rĕbāt'.
rẹbel (verb), rĕbĕl'; (subst. and adj.), rĕb'ĕl.
Récamier, rākāmyā'.
receptacle, rĕsĕp'tăk'l.
recess, rĕsĕs', rē'sĕs.
Rechab, rē'kăb.
Rechabite, rĕk'ăbīt.
réchauffé, rāshōfā'.
recherché, rêshĕrshā'.
recipe, rĕs'ĭpē.
reciprocity, rĕsĭprŏs'ĭtĭ.
recitative, rĕsĭtātēv'.
So pronounced as a musical term; in other senses (rare) *rĕs'ĭtătĭv, rĕsĭt'atĭv.*
recitativo, rĕsĭtătē'vō.
reclamation, rĕklămā'-shŭn.
recluse, rĕklōōs'.
recognizable, rĕk'ŏgnĭzăb'l.
recognizance, rĕkŏg'nĭzăns, rĕkŏn'ĭzăns.
Cf. reconnaissance and reconnoissance.
recognizant, rĕkŏg'nĭzănt, rĕkŏn'ĭzănt.
recollect, rĕkŏlĕkt'.
recommendatory, rĕkŏ-mĕn'dătŏrĭ.
reconcentrado, rākōn-sĕntrā'dō.
reconcilable, rĕk'ŏnsĭlăb'l.

recondite, rĕk'ŏndīt.
reconnaissance, rĕkŏn'-ăsăns.
reconnoissance, rĕkŏn'-ĭsăns.
reconnoiter, rĕkŏnoi'tĕr.
record (verb), rĕkôrd'; (subst.), rĕk'ŏrd, rĕk'-ôrd.
recoup, rĕkōōp'.
recourse, rĕkōrs'.
recreant, rĕk'rĕănt.
recreate, rĕk'rĕāt.
recreation, rĕkrĕā'shŭn.
recrudesce, rēkrōōdĕs'.
recrudescence, rēkrōōdĕs'-ĕns.
rectitude, rĕk'tĭtiud.
recubant, rĕk'iubănt.
recusancy, rĕk'iuzănsĭ, rĕ-kiu'zănsĭ.
recusant, rĕk'iuzănt.
redemption, rĕdĕmp'shŭn.
redingote, rĕd'ĭngōt.
redintegrate, rĕdĭn'tĕgrāt.
redintegration, rĕdĭntĕgrā'-shŭn.
redivivus, rĕdĭvī'vŭs.
redolent, rĕd'ŏlĕnt.
referable, rĕf'ĕrăb'l.
reflex, rēflĕks'.

This is the adjective or the substantive; the verb (chiefly technical or obsolete) is *rĕflĕks'*.

refluent, rĕf'lōōĕnt.
reflux, rē'flŭks.
refragable, rĕf'răgăb'l.
refuse (verb), rĕfiuz'; (adj. and subst.), rĕf'ius.
refutable, rĕfiut'ăb'l, rĕf'-iutăbl.
regalia, rĕgā'lĭă.
regatta, rĕgăt'ă.
regicide, rĕdẓ'ĭsīd.
Regillus, rĕdẓĭl'ŭs.
régime, rāẓēm'.
regimen, rĕdẓ'ĭmĕn.
regina, rĕdẓī'nă.
registrar, rĕdẓ'ĭstrăr.
Regnault, rĕnyō'.
Regnier, rānyā'.
regress (subst.), rē'grĕs; (verb), rĕgrĕs'.
Regulus, rĕg'iulŭs.
Rehan (Ada), rē'ăn, rā'ăn.
Rehoboth, rĕhō'bŏth, rĕhō'bŏth.
rei (coin), rā, rē.
Reichsrath, rīCHs'răt.
Reichstag, rīCHs'tăCH.
reif (Scot.), rēf.

reiffar (Scot.), rēf'êr.
Reina Mercedes, rāē'nă mārthā'dās.
Reine de Saba, La, la rān dê săbă.
reise (Scot.), rēz.
reist (Scot.), rēst.
Rejane, rāẓăn'.
relay, rĕlā', rē'lā.
relevancy, rĕl'ĕvănsĭ.
relevant, rĕl'ĕvănt.
relict, rĕl'ĭkt.
Religio Medici, rĕlĭdẓ'ĭō mĕd'ĭsī.
reliquary, rĕl'ĭkwărĭ.
reliquiæ, rĕlĭk'wĭē.
remarque, rĕmăṛk'.
Rembrandt, rĕm'brănt.
remediable, rĕmē'dĭăb'l.
Remusat, de, dê rāmüzā.'
remuve (Scot.), rĕmüv'.
renaissance, rĕnĕsăṅs', rĕnā'sâns; (Fr.), rĕnĕsăṅs'.
Renan, rênăṅ'; (Ang.), rĕnăn'.
renascence, rĕnăs'ĕns.
renascent, rĕnăs'ĕnt.
Renaud, rênō'.
Renault, rênō'.
rencontre, rĕnkŏn'têṛ; (Fr.), răṅkôṅ'tr'.
rendez-vous, răṅ'dĕvōō, rŏn'dĕvōō, rĕn'dĕvōō.
renege, rĕnĕg'.
So pronounced, also, when spelled *renegue*.
renew, rĕniu'.
Rensselaer, rĕn'sêlêṛ.
rentes, răṅt.
rentier, răṅtyā'.
renunciation, rĕnŭnsĭā'shŭn.
reparable, rĕp'ărăb'l.
reparative, rĕpăr'ătĭv.
repertoire, rĕp'êrtwăr.
repertory, rĕp'êrtŏrĭ.
repetitive, rĕpĕt'ĭtĭv.
replevin, rĕplĕv'ĭn.
replica, rĕp'lĭkă.
rĕpŏrtō'rĭăl, rēpŏrtō'rĭăl.
repository, rĕpŏz'ĭtŏrĭ.
repoussé, rêpōōsā'.
Repplier (Agnes), rĕp'lēr.
reprimand (subst.), rĕp'rĭmănd; (verb), rĕprĭmănd'.
reptile, rĕp'tĭl, rĕp'tīl.
repugn, rĕpiun'.
reputable, rĕp'iutăb'l.

requiem, rē'kwĭĕm, rĕk'-wĭĕm.
requisite, rĕk'wĭzĭt.
requital, rĕkwīt'ăl.
reredos, rēr'dŏs.
rescission, rĕsĭz'ŭn.
research, rĕsêṛch'.
reservoir, rĕz'êṛvwôṛ, rĕz'-êṛvwăṛ.
residue, rĕz'ĭdiu.
residuum, rĕzid'iuŭm.
resilience rĕzĭl'ĭĕns.
resin, rĕz'ĭn.
Cf. rosin.
resoluble, rĕz'ŏliub'l.
resolute, rĕz'ŏliut.
resonance, rĕz'ŏnăns.
resource, rĕsōṛs'.
respirable, rĕspīr'ăb'l, rĕs'-pĭrăb'l.
respirator, rĕs'pĭrātêṛ.
respiratory, rĕspīr'ăt̆ŏrĭ, rĕs'pĭrăt̆ŏrĭ.
respite, rĕs'pĭt.
restaurant, rĕs'tŏrănt, rĕs'-tôrănt.
restaurateur, rĕstōrătör'.
Restigouche, rĕstĭgōōsh'.
restorative, rĕstōr'ăt̆ĭv.
restrick (Scot.), rĕstrĕk'.
resumable, rĕzium'ăb'l.
resume, rĕzium'.
Reszke, rĕsh'kĕ.
retail, rĕtāl', rē'tāl.
The first is commonly the verb; the second, the adjective and substantive.
retailer, rĕtāl'êṛ, rē'tālêṛ.
retardation, rētăṛdā'shŭn
retro-
"The pronunciation of *retro-* is to some extent unsettled, and lexicographers vary in their recognition of, or preference for, the short or long vowel. . . . Recent dictionaries which attempt to discriminate between the various words usually favor *rētrō-* except in *retrograde* and *retrospect*."—Oxford Dictionary.
retroussé, rêtrōōsā'.
Réunion (Island), rĕiun'-yŭn; (Fr.), rāünyôṅ'.
reveille, rĕvāl'yă; (in U. S. service), rĕvĕlē' or rĕv'ĕlē; (in Brit.), rĕ-vĕl'ĭ or rĕvăl'ĭ.
revenons à nos moutons, rĕv'nôṅ' zănōmōōtôṅ'.
revenue, rĕv'ĕniu.
reverable, rĕvēr'ăb'l.
reverie, rĕv'ĕrĭ.
reversion, rĕvêṛ'shŭn.
revery, rĕv'ĕrĭ.
revocable, rĕv'ŏkăb'l.

revocatory, rĕv'ŏkăt̆ŏrĭ.
revolt, rĕvōlt', rĕvŏlt'.
Revue des Deux Mondes, rêvü dā dö môṅd.
Reyes, rā'yās.
Reykjavik, rā'kyăvēk.
Reynaldo, rānăl'dō.
reynard, rā'nărd, rĕn'ărd.
rez de chaussée, rā dê shōsā'.
Rhadamanthus, rădămăn'-thŭs.
Rhætian, rē'shăn.
rhapsodist, răp'sŏdĭst.
rhapsodize, răp'sŏdīz.
rhapsody, răp'sŏdĭ.
Rhea Sylvia, rē'ă sĭl'vĭă.
Rheims (Ang.), rēmz; (Fr.), răṅs.
Rheingold, Das, dăs rīn'-gŏlt; (Ang.), rīn'gōld.
Rhemish, rē'mĭsh.
Rhenish, rĕn'ĭsh.
rheum, rōōm.
rheumatic, rōōmăt'ĭk.
rheumatism, rōō'mătĭz'm.
Rhodes, rōdz.
Rhodesia, rŏdēẓĭă.
rhododendron, rōdŏdĕn'-drŏn.
rhomb, rŏmb, rŏm.
rhumb, rŭm, rŭmb.
Rhys, rēs.
rhythm, rĭth'm, rĭth'm.
rhythmic, rĭth'mĭk, rĭth'-mĭk.
Rialto, rēăl'tō, rĭăl'tō.
riant, rī'ănt; (Fr.), rēăṅ'.
ribald, rĭb'ăld.
riband, rĭb'ănd.
An archaic form of *ribbon*.
Ribault, rēbō'.
Ribera, Jose, hŏsā' rĕbā'ră.
Ribot, rēbŏ'.
Richelieu, rēshêlyö'.
Richepin, rēshpăṅ'.
richt (Scot.), rĕCHt.
Richter, rĭCH'têr.
rickle (Scot.), rĕk''l.
ricochet, rĭkŏshā', rĭkō-shĕt'.
rief (Scot.), rēf.
riever (Scot.), rēv'êr.
rifacimento, rēfăchēmĕn'to.
Riga, rē'gā.
Rigel, r 'dẓĕl, rī'gĕl.
Rigi-Kulm, rē'gĕ-kŏŏlm.
Rigoletto, rĭgŏlĕt'tō.
rigor, rĭg'êṛ.
Rigsdag, rĭgz'dăg.
Riis (Jacob A.), rēs.
Rijks (Museum), rīks.

Rijswijk, rīs′wīk.
Rĭks′dăg.
rilievo, rēlyā′vō.
rime, rīm.
Rinaldo, rēnăl′dō.
rind, rīnd.
rinderpest, rĭn′dêrpĕst.
Ring des Nibelungen, Der, dĕr rĭṇ des nē′bêlo͞oṇĕn.
rinthereout (Scot.), rĕn′-thēro͞ot.
Rio de Janeiro, rē′ō dā ẓănā′rō.
Rio de la Plata, rē′ō dā lā plă′tă.
Rio Grande, rē′ō grăn′dā.
Riordan (Archbishop), rēr′-dăn
rip (Scot.), rĕp.
Ripon, rĭp′ŏn.
riposte, rēpōst′.
ripple (Scot.), rĕp″l.
rise, rīz.

The pronunciation *rīs* for the substantive lingers in American dictionaries; it is obsolete in British usage.

risk (Scot.), rĕsk.
risqué, rēskā′.
rit (Scot.), rĕt.
rivage, rĭv′ăḑẓ.
Rivarol, rēvărōl′.
Riviera di Levante, rēvyâ′-ră dē lāvăn′tā.
Rivoli, Rue de, rü dê rē′vōlē′.
Rizzio, rēt′sēō.
Roanoke, rō′ănōk.
Robbia, della, dĕl′lă rŏb′-byă.
Robert le Diable, rŏbâr′ lê dyă′bl′.
Robespierre, rŏbĕspyâr′; (Ang.), rō′bĕspēr.
Robsart, Amy, ā′mĭ rŏb′-sărṭ.
robust, rŏbŭst′.
robustious, rŏbŭs′chŭs.
Rochambeau, de, dê rŏsh-ăṅbō′.
Rochefort, rŏshfôr′.
Rockingham, rŏk′ĭṇhăm, rŏk′ĭṇăm.
rococo, rŏkō′kō.
Rod, Edouard, ādo͞owăr′ rŏd.
Roderick, rŏd′êrĭk.
Roderigo, rŏdêrē′gō, rōdă-rē′gō.
Rodin, rŏdăṅ′.
rodomontade, rŏdŏmŏn-tăd′, rŏdŏmŏntād′.
Rodríguez, rŏdrē′gās.

Roget, rŏẓā′.
Roi d'Yvetot, Le, lê rwă dēvtō′.
roil, roil.
Rokeby, rōk′bĭ.
Roland, rō′lănd.
rôle, rōl.
romance, rŏmăns′.
Roman de la Rose, rŏmăṅ dê lă rŏz′.
Romanov, rŏmă′nŏf
Romany, rŏm′ănĭ.
romanza, rŏmăn′zä.
Roméo et Juliette, rŏmāō ā ẓülēĕt′.
Romilly, rŏm′ĭlĭ.
Romola, rŏm′ōlä, rō′mōlä.
Roncesvalles, rŏnsĕvăl′ĕs; (Span.), rŏnthĕsvăl′yās.
rondeau, rŏn′dō, rŏndō′.
rondo, rŏn′dō.
Röntgen, rönt′gĕn, rĕnt′gĕn.
ronyon, rŭn′yŭn.
room, rōōm.
Roosevelt, rō′z'vĕlt.
root, rōōt.
Roquefort, rŏkfŏr′.
roquelaure, rŏk′ĕlōr, rōklōr′.
Rosa, Salvator, sälvä′tŏr rō′zä.
Rosalind, rŏz′ălĭnd.
But Shakespeare makes the *i* long:
"All the pictures fairest lined
Are but black to Rosalind."
Rosaline, rŏz′ălĭn, rŏz′ălīn.
Rosciius, rŏsh′ĭŭs.
Roscommon (Earl), rŏskŏm′ŭn.
Rosebery (Lord), rōz′bĕrĭ.
rosemary, rōz′mărĭ.
Rosencrantz, rō′zĕnkrănts; (Ang., in *Hamlet*), ro′zĕnkrănts.
Rosicrucian, rōzĭkrōō′shăn, rŏzĭkrōō′shăn.
Rosicrucius, rŏsĭkrōō′shĭŭs.
rosin, rŏz′ĭn.
Cf. resin.
Rosinante, rŏzĭnăn′tē.
Rosny, de, dê rŏnē′.
Rospigliosi, rŏspēlyō′sē.
Rossetti, rŏsĕt′ē.
rossignol, rŏsēnyōl′.
Rossini, rŏssē′nē.
Rostand (Edmond), rŏstăṅ′.
rotate, rō′tāt, rōtāt′.
British usage recognizes only the second.

Rotherhithe, rŏth'êṛhīth.

Said on American authority to be colloquially *rŏd'rĭth*, or *rĕd'rĭf*, but Jones recognizes neither.

Rothesay, rŏth'sĭ.

Rothschild, rŏths'chīld, rŏs'chīld.

roturier, rŏtüryā'.

roué, rōōā'.

Rouen, rwăṅ.

rouge, rōōẓ.

rouge et noir, rōōẓ ā nwăr'.

roulade, rōōlād'.

rouleau, rōōlō'.

Roulers, rōōlā'.

roulette, rōōlĕt'.

roun (Scot.), rōōn.

Rousillon, rōōsēyôṅ'.

rousted (Scot.), rōōst'ĭt.

rout, rout.

route, rōōt.

routh (Scot.), rōōth.

routine, rōōtēn'.

Roux, rōō.

rowan (tree), rō'ăn, rou'ăn.

rowel, rou'ĕl.

Rowena, rŏē'nă.

Rowland, rō'lănd.

Roxana, rŏksăn'ă, rŏksā'-nă.

Rubaiyat, rōō'bīyăt'.

ruble, rōō'b'l.

Rucel'ai, rōōchĕl'lī.

rude, rōōd.

rudiment, rōō'dĭmĕnt.

Rue de la Paix, rü dê lā pā'.

Rue St. Honoré, rü săṅ-tŏnŏrā'.

rupee, rōōpē'.

rus de guerre, rüz dê gâr'.

Rustam, rŭs'tŭm.

rutabaga, rōōtăbā'gă.

Ruy Blas, rwē blăs'.

Ruy Lopez, rōō'ē lō'pĕz; (Span.), rwē lō'pāth.

Ruysdael, rois'dăl.

S

Saadi, sädē′, sôdē′.
Saavedra, säävā′thrä.
Sabacthani, säbäkthä′nē.
Sabaoth, säb′äŏth, säbā′-ōth.
sabot, sābō′.
sabretasch, sā′bêṛtäsh.
Sabrina, säbrī′nä.
saccharine, säk′ärĭn, säk′-ärīn.
sacerdotal, säsêṛdō′täl.
sachem, sā′chĕm.
sachet, sāshā′.
Saco, sô′kō.
sacrament, säk′rämĕnt.
sacrificable, säkrĭf′ĭkäb′l.
sacrifice, säk′rĭfīs, sak′rĭfĭz.

The first is now preferred in both American and British usage.

sacrilege, säk′rĭlĕdẓ.
sacrilegious, säkrĕlĭdẓ′ŭs, säkrĭlēdẓ′ŭs.

The second is still the favorite of the lexicographers, but they are beginning to recognize the fact that no one uses it.

sacrosanct, säk′rōsäṇkt.
Sadducean, sädiusē′än.
Sadducee, säd′iusē.
Sadowa, sä′dōvä.
Saengerbund, zĕng′êrbo͝ont.
Saengerfest, zĕng′êrfĕst.
saga, sä′gä, sā′gä.
sagacious, sägā′shŭs.
sagamore, säg′ämōr.
Saginaw, säg′ĭnô.
sagittal, sädẓ′ĭtäl.
Sagittarius, sädẓĭtā′rĭŭs.
Saguenay, sägênā′.
Sahara, sähä′rä.
Saint Albans, sänt ôl′bänz.
Saint Augustine, sänt ô′-gŭstēn.

British usage favors *ôgus′tĭn* as the name of the Church Father.

Saint Bernard, sänt bêṛ′-näṛd, bêṛnäṛd′; (Fr.), säṅ bêrnär′.
Saint Cloud, säṅ klo͞o′.
Saint-Croix, sänt kroi′; (Fr.), säṅ krwä′.
Saint-Denis, säṅ dênē′.
Sainte-Beuve, säṅt-böv′.

Saint Gaudens (Augustus), sānt gô′dĕnz.

Saint-Germain, săṅ ẓȧr-măṅ′.

Saint Gothard, sānt gŏth′-ȧrd; (Fr.), săṅ gōtăr′.

Saint Helena (island), sānt hĕlē′nȧ.

Ordinarily the name is pronounced *hĕl′ĕnȧ*.

Saint-Hilaire, săṅ tēlȧr′.

Saint John, sānt dẓŏn′.

As a British surname, *St. John* is usually *sĭn′dẓ′n;* as a place name, *s′ndẓŏn′*.

Saint Julien, săṅ ẓülyăṅ′.

St. Leger, sānt-lĕdẓ′ẽṛ, sĭl′-ĭndẓẽṛ.

St. Louis (Missouri), sānt lōō′ĭs, lōō′ĭ.

Saint Lucia, sānt liu′shĭȧ.

Cf. Santa Lucia.

Saint Martin (Fr.), saṅ mȧrtăṅ′.

Saint Michael (Mount), sānt mī′kĕl.

Saint-Michel, Mont, môṅ săṅ mēshĕl′.

St. Mihiel, săṅ mēyĕl′.

St. Quentin, săṅ kăṅtăṅ′.

Saint-Saëns, săṅ-săṅs′.

Saint-Simon, de, dê săṅ sēmôṅ′; (Ang.), sānt sī′mȯn.

Saïs, sā′ĭs.

The name appears without the diæresis, pronounced *sās*.

Sakhalin, sāCHālyēn′.

Sakuntala, sȧkŏŏn′tȧlȧ, shȧkŏŏn′tālȧ.

Sala (George Augustus), sā′lȧ.

Salamis (Battle of), săl′-ȧmĭs.

Salammbô, sălămbō′.

saleratus, sălĕrā′tŭs.

Salic, săl′ĭk.

salicylate, săl′ĭsĭlȧt, sălĭsĭl′-ȧt, sălĭs′ĭlȧt.

American authorities frown on the third, which is the only one recognized by British usage.

salicylic, sălĭsĭl′ĭk.

salient, sā′lĭĕnt.

saline, sā′līn.

Salisbury, sôlz′bêrĭ.

sall (Scot.), sāl.

salmi, săl′mĭ.

salmon, săm′ŭn

Salome, sȧlō′mĕ.

salon, sălôṅ′.

Salonica, sălŏnē′kȧ.

Saloniki, sălōnē′kē.

salsify, săl'sĭfĭ.

salute, sălĭut'.

salve, săv', sălv.

It has the second sound only as the verbal back-formation from *salvage*.

salver (tray), săl'vêr.

Salvini, sălvē'nē.

Samarkand, sămärkănt'.

Sambre, săṅ'br'.

samite, sā'mīt.

Samoset, săm'ŏsĕt, sămŏs'-ĕt.

Samothrace, săm'ŏthrās.

samovar, săm'ŏvär.

samphire, săm'fīr.

Samson et Dalila, săṅsôṅ ā dălēlă'.

samurai, să'mo͝orī.

Sancho Panza, săn'kō păn'zä; (Sp.), săn'chō păn'thä.

San Cristobal, săn krĕstō'-băl.

Sand, George, zorz sănd.

Sandringham, săn'drĭnam.

Sandusky, săndŭs'kĭ.

Sandys, săndz.

sang-froid, săṅ frwä'.

Sangreal, săn'grĕăl.

sanguine, săn'gwĭn.

Sanhedrim, săn'hĕdrĭm.

San Jacinto, săn dzäsĭn'tō.

San Joaquin, săn wäkēn'.

San José, săn hŏsā'.

San Juan, săn hwän'.

San Luis Potosi, săn lo͝oēs' pōtŏsē'.

San Martin, săn märtēn'.

San Michele, săn mĕkā'lā.

San Miguel, săn mĕgĕl'.

San Remo, săn rĕ'mō.

San Roque, săn rō'kā.

San Salvador, săn sălvă-dōr'.

sans, sănz; (Fr.), săṅ.

sans-culotte, sănzkiulŏt'; (Fr.), săṅkülŏt'.

sans gêne, săṅ zân'.

So pronounced in the title *Madame Sans Gêne*.

Sanson, săṅsôṅ'.

Sans peur et sans reproche, săṅ pör' ā săṅ rêprŏsh'.

sans souci, săṅ so͞osē'.

Santa Anna, de, dā săn'tă ă'nă.

Santa Croce, săn'tă crō'-chā.

Santa Cruz, săn'tă kro͞os'.

Santa Fé, săn'tă fā.

Santa Lucía, săn'tă lōōsē'ă; (It.), lōōchē'ă.
Santiago, săntēă'gō.
Santillana, de, dā săntēlyă'-nă.
Santos-Dumont, săṅtōs' dümôṅ'.
Saône, sōn.
sapience, sā'pĭĕns.
saponaceous, săpŏnā'shŭs.
saponin, săp'ŏnĭn.
Sā'pôr.
Sapphic, săf'ĭk.
sapphire, săf'ĭr.
sapsago, săp'săgō.
Sarajevo, sā'rāyăvŏ.
Sarasate, de, dā sărăsă'tā.
sarcenet, sărs'nĕt.
sarcoma, sărkō'mă.
sarcophagi, sărkŏf'ăḍī.
sarcophagus, săr̥kŏf'ăgŭs.
Sardanapalus, sărdănăpā'-lŭs.
sardonyx, săr'dŏnĭks, săr̥-dŏn'ĭks.
Sardou, Victorien, vēktŏr-ēăṅ' sărdōō'.
sargasso, săr̥găs'ō.
sarsaparilla, săr̥săpărĭl'ă.
Săr̥tō'rĭs.
Saskatchewan, săskach'-ĕwŏn.
sate (preterit of sit), săt, sāt.
satiety, săt̄ī'ĕtĭ.
satire, săt'īr̥.
satiric, săt̄ĭr'ĭk.
satirical, săt̄ĭr'ĭkăl.
satirist, săt'ĭrĭst, săt'ĕrĭst.
satirize, săt'ĭrīz, săt'ĕrīz.
satrap, sā'trăp, săt'răp.
satrapy, sā'trăpĭ, săt'răpĭ.
Satsuma, sătsōō'mă, săt'-sōōmă.
Saturnalia, sătŭr̥nā'lĭă.
saturnine, săt'ŭr̥nīn.
satyr, săt'ĕr̥, sā'tĕr̥.
satyriasis, sătĭrī'ăsĭs.
satyric, săt̄ĭr'ĭk.
sauce, sôs.
sauch (Scot.), souCH, săCH, sôCH.
sauer-kraut, sour'krout.
Sault, sōō.
Sault Sainte Marie, sōō sănt mā'rĭ, sō săṅt mărē'.
saumont (Scot.), sô'mŭnt.
saunter, săn'tĕr̥, sôn'tĕr̥.
saurless (Scot.), sôr'lĕs.
saut (Scot.), sôt.

sauté, sōtā′.
sauve qui peut, sōv kē pö.
savage, săv′ăḍẓ.
savagery, săv′ăḍẓrĭ.
savant, săvăṅ′.
Savary, săvărē′.
Savoie, săvwā′.
savoir-faire, săvwăr′ fâr.
savoir-vivre, săvwăr vē′vr′.
Savonarola, săvŏnărō′lă.
Savoy, săvoi′.
sawt (Scot.), sôt.
says, sĕz.
'sblood, z'blŭd.
scabies, skā′bĭēz.
Scæan, sē′ăn.
Scævola, Mutius, miush′-ĭŭs sĕv′ŏlă.
scaff (Scot.), skăf.
scaglia, skăl′yă.
scagliola, skălyō′lă.
Scalchi, skăl′kē.
scald (poet), skôld, skăld.
scalene, skălēn′.
Scaliger, skăl′ĭḍẓêṛ.
scallop, skŏl′ŭp, skăl′ŭp.
scalpel, skăl′pĕl.
Scamander, skămăn′dêṛ.
Scapin, skăpăṅ′.
scarab, skăr′ăb.
scarabæus, skăr′ăbē′ŭs.
scarabee, skăr′ăbē.
Scaramouch, skăr′ămouch.
Scarron, skărôṅ′.
scath, skăth.
scathe, skāth.
scathing, skāth′ĭng.
scaur (Scot.), skôr.
scenario, shănă′rĭō.
So in all dictionaries, but now, through the influence of the moving pictures, pretty well naturalized as *sĕnā′rĭō*.
scenic, sē′nĭk, sĕn′ĭk.
scenical, sĕn′ĭkăl, sē′nĭkăl.
scepter, sĕp′têṛ.
sceptic, skĕp′tĭk.
Scharnhorst, shărn′hŏrst.
schedule, skĕd′iul.
Jones gives *shĕd′iul* as representing British usage.
Scheherazade, shĕhĕrĕzā′-dė, shĕhĕrăzād′.
Scheldt, skĕlt.
schelm (Scot.), shĕlm.
schema, skē′mă.
Schenectady, skĕnĕk′tădĭ.
scherzando, skĕrtsăn′dō.
scherzo, skĕr′tsō.
Scheveningen, sCHā′-vĕnĭngĕn.
Schiaparelli, skyăpărĕl′lē.
Schiedam, sCHēdăm′.

schipperke, skĭp'ẽr̥kê.
schism, sĭz'm.
schisma, skĭz'mȧ, skĭs'mȧ.
schismatic, sĭzmăt'ĭk.
schist, shĭst.
Schlegel, von, fŏn shlā'gĕl.
Schleiermacher, shlī'êr-măCHêr.
Schleswig-Holstein, shlȧs'-viCH-hōl'shtīn; (Ang.), slĕs'wĭk-hōl'-stīn.
Schley (Admiral), slī.
Schliemann, shlē'măn.
schloss, shlŏs.
schnapps, shnăps.
Schoharie, shŏhăr'ĭ.
scholiast, skō'lĭăst.
Schönberg-Cotta, schön'-bĕrCH-kŏt'ă.
Schönbrunn, shön-brŏŏn'.
Schopenhauer, shō'pĕn-houêr.
schottische, shŏt'ĭsh.
Schouler (James), skōō'lêr̥.
Schreiner (Olive), shrī'nêr̥.
Schröder, shrö'dêr.
Schubert, shōō'bêrt.
schule (Scot.), shōōl.
Schumann, shōō'măn.
Schumann Heink, shōō'-măn-hīn̥k'.
Schurz, Carl, shŏŏrts.
schützenfest, shüt'sĕnfĕst.
Schuyler, skī'lêr̥.
Schuylkill, skōōl'kĭl.
Schwab (Charles M.), shwăb.
Schwarz, shvärts.
sciatica, sīăt'ĭkȧ.
scilicet, sĭl'ĭsĕt.
Scilly (Islands), sĭl'ĭ.
scimitar, sĭm'ĭtêr̥.
Scinde, sĭnd.
Variously spelled *Sind*, *Sinde*, *Sindh*, but pronounced as here indicated.
scintilla, sĭntĭl'ȧ.
scintillate, sĭn'tĭlāt.
sciolist, sī'ŏlĭst.
scion, sī'ŭn.
scire facias, sī'rē fā'shĭăs.
scirrhous, skĭr'ŭs.
scirrhus, skĭr'ŭs.
Note that *cirrus* (*sĭr'ŭs*) is an altogether different word.
scission, sĭz'ŭn, sĭsh'ŭn.
Scituate, sĭt'iuāt.
sclaff (Scot.), sklȧf.
Sclav, sklăv.
Now most commonly *Slav*.

Sclavic, sklăv'ĭk.
Now usually *Slavic.*
sclerotic, sklĕrŏt'ĭk.
scone, skōn, skŏn.
Scone, skōn, skōōn.
scorbutic, skŏrbiu'tĭk.
Scotti, skŏt'ĭ.
scour (Scot.), skōōr.
scouth (Scot.), skōōth.
scouther (Scot.), skouth'ẹr, skōōth'êr.
scowder (Scot.), skoud'êr, skōōd'êr.
scraich (Scot.), skrāCH.
scraugh (Scot.), skrăCH.
screigh (Scot.), skrēCH.
scrieve (Scot.), skrēv.
scrouge, skroudẹ, skrōōdẹ.
Scudéry, de, dê sküdārē'.
Scutari, skōō'tărē.
Scylla, sĭl'ă.
'sdeath, z'dĕth.
sealch (Scot.), sĕlCH.
seamstress, sēm'strĕs.
séance, sā'ăns, sāăṅs'.
seannachie (Scot.), sĕn'ăCHĭ.
Seattle, sĕăt''l.
Sebastopol, sĕbăs'tŏpŏl.
seckel, sĕk''l.
seclude, sĕklōōd'.
secretary, sĕk'rĕtărĭ.
secretory, sĕkrē'tŏrĭ.
sedan, sĕdăn'.
Sedan (Battle of), sĕdăn'; (Fr.), sêdăṅ'.
sedile, sĕdī'lē.
sedlitz, sĕd'lĭts.
seer, sēr, sē'êẹ.
Commonly the first as meaning a prophet; the second, *one who sees;* but both the senses and the sounds are closely allied.
seid, sā'ĭd.
More properly *sāy'yĭd.*
Seidl, Anton, ăn'tōn zī'd'l.
seidlitz (powder), sĕd'lĭts.
seigneur, sĕnyör'.
seignior, sēn'yêẹ.
seil (Scot.), sīl.
Seine (river), sân, sān.
seip (Scot.), sēp.
seismic, sīs'mĭk, sīz'mĭk.
seizin, sē'zĭn.
seizor (law), sē'zêẹ, sēz'zôẹ.
Sejanus, sēdẹā'nŭs.
selah, sē'lā.
selch (Scot.), sĕlCH.
selenium, sĕlē'nĭŭm.
Seleucidæ, sĕliu'sĭdē.
Less commonly *Seleucids* (*sĕliu'sĭds*).
Selim, sē'lĭm, sĕl'ĭm, sĕlēm'.

Seltzer (water), sĕlt′sêr̥.
semaphore, sĕm′ăfōr̥.
Sembrich, zĕm′brĭCH.
Semele, sĕm′ĕlē.
semester, sĕmĕs′têr̥.
semi, sĕm′ĭ.
sĕm′ĭnăr̥, sĕmĭnăr̥′.

The first is frowned upon by lexicographers, but in the United States it is the only pronunciation heard in academic circles where the word is current. British usage favors the second.

Semiramide, sāmĕrămē′dā, sāmērā′mēdā.
Semiramis, sĕmĭr′ămĭs.
Semite, sĕm′īt.
Semitic, sĕmĭt′ĭk.
sĕm′pêr̥ ē′ādĕm.
sempstress, sĕmp′strĕs, sĕm′strĕs.
Seneca, sĕn′ĕkā.
Senegal, sĕnĕgôl′.
senescence, sĕnĕs′ĕns.
seneschal, sĕn′ĕshăl.
senhor, sānyōr′.
senhora, sānyō′rā.
senile, sē′nīl, sĕn′ĭl.
senior, sēn′yêr̥.
Sennacherib, sĕnăk′ĕrĭb.
sennight, sĕn′īt, sĕn′ĭt.
señor, sānyōr′.
senõra, sānyō′rā.
senorita, sānyōrē′tā.
sentient, sĕn′shĭĕnt, sĕn′-shĕnt.
sepal, sē′păl, sĕp′ăl.
separable, sĕp′ărăb′l.
septæmia, sĕptē′mĭă.
septemvir, sĕptĕm′vêr̥.
septemvirate, sĕptĕm′vĭrăt.
septemviri, sĕptĕm′vĭrī.
septicæmia, sĕptĭsē′mĭă.
septuagenarian, sĕptiuăd-dz̥ĕnā′rĭăn.
septuagenary, sĕptiuădz̥′-ĕnărĭ.

In British usage, *sĕptiuadz̥ē′-nārĭ.*

Septuagint, sĕp′tiuădz̥ĭnt.
sepulcher, sĕp′ŭlkêr̥.
sepulture, sĕp′ŭltiur̥.
sequelæ, sĕkwē′lē.
sequestrate, sĕkwĕs′trāt.
sequestrator, sē′kwĕstrātêr̥, sĕk′wĕstrātêr̥.
sequin (coin), sē′kwĭn, sĕk′-ĭn.
sequitur, sĕk′wĭtêr̥.
Sequoia, sĕkwoi′ă.
seraglio, sĕrăl′yō, sĕrăl′yō.
seraph, sĕr′ăf.
seraphic, sĕrăf′ĭk.

seraphim, sĕr'ăfĭm.
Serapis, sĕrā'pĭs.
sergeant, săr'dẓĕnt.
Seringapatam, sĕrĭṇgăpă-tăm'.
serpentine, sêṛ'pĕntīn, sêṛ'-pĕntĭn.
Servetus, sêṛvē'tŭs.
servile, sêṛ'vĭl.
servitude, sêṛ'vĭtiud.
sesame, sĕs'ămē.
Sesostris, sĕsŏs'trĭs.
sesquipedal, sĕskwĭp'ĕdăl, sĕskwĭpē'dăl.
sesquipidalian, sĕskwĭpĕ-dăl'ĭăn.
sessile, sĕs'ĭl.
sesterce, sĕs'têṛs.
sesterces, sĕstêṛ'sēz.
Sevastopol, sĕvăs'tŏpŏl; (Russ.), syĕvăstô'-pŏl-y'.
Cf. Sebastopol.
sevennight, sĕn'ĭt, sĕn'ĭt, sĕv''n-nīt.
Severus, sĕvē'rŭs.
Sévigné, de, dê sāvēnyā'.
Sevilla, sāvēl'yă.
Seville, sĕv'ĭl, sĕvĭl'.
Commonly the first as the Anglicized name of the Spanish city.

Sèvres, sâ'vr'.
sew, sō.
sewage, siu'ăḍẓ.
sewer (drain), siu'êṛ.
As meaning *one who sews*, the word is of course *sō'êr*.
sexagenarian, sĕksăḍẓĕnā'-rĭăn.
sexual, sĕk'shiuăl.
sey (Scot.), sī.
Sézanne, sāzăn'.
sforzando, sfôrtsăn'dō.
sforzato, sfôrtsă'tō.
shachle (Scot.), shăCH''l.
Shadrach, shā'drăk.
Shah Jehan, shă'dẓĕhăn', yĕhăn'.
Also written *Jahan* (*dẓăhăn'*, *yăhăn'*).
shaird (Scot.), shārd.
shairn (Scot.), shārn.
Shakespeareana, shāk-spērēā'nă, shāk-spērĕăn'ă.
shako, shăk'ō.
shallot, shălŏt'.
Shalott, shălŏt'.
shanghai, shăngh ī'.
Shanghai, shăngh ă'ĭ.
Shauchle (Scot.), shăCH''l, shôCH''l.

shaughran, shôCH′rān.
Shawangunk (Mountains), shŏn′gŭm.
shealing (Scot.), shēl′ĭn.
sheath, shēth.
sheathe, shēth.
Sheboygan, shĕboi′găn.
Shechem, shē′kĕm.
sheik, shēk, shāk.
Sheila, shēl′ă.
shekel, shĕk′′l.
shekinah, shĕkī′nă.
shellac, shĕlăk′, shĕl′ăk.
Sheol, shē′ōl.
Sheraton, shĕr′ătŏn.
sherbet, shêr′bĕt.
shereef, shĕrēf′.
sheriat, shĕrē′ăt.
sheriff (coin), shĕrēf′.
sheugh (Scot.), shiuCH.
sheuk (Scot.), shûk.
shew, shō.
Shiah, shē′ă.
shibboleth, shĭb′ŏlĕth.
shiel (Scot.), shēl.
shill (Scot.), shĕl.
shillalah, shĭlā′lā.
Shiloh, shī′lō.
shilpit (Scot.), shĕl′pĭt.
Shinar shī′nâr.
shire, shīr.

As a suffix the syllable has in England the sound *shēē*, or *shê*.

shog (Scot.), shŏg.
shogun, shō′gōōn.
shone, shōn, shŏn.
Shoshone, shŏshō′nē.
shough, shŏk, shōōCH.

The first as a kind of dog; the second, a trench or furrow (variant of *sheugh*).

shrew, shrōō.
shrewd, shrōōd.
Shrewsbury (England), shrōōz′bêrĭ, shrōz′-bêrĭ.
shriegh (Scot.), shrēCH.
shrievalty, shrēv′ăltĭ.
Shropshire, shrŏp′shêr.
shumac, siu′măk, shōō′-măk.
Siam, sīăm′, sēăm′.
Siamese, sīăm̄ēz′, sīămēs′.
Siasconset, sīăskŏn′sĕt, skŏn′sĕt.
sibb (Scot.), sĕb.
Siboney, sēbōnā′.
sibyl, sĭb′ĭl.
sibylline, sĭb′ĭlīn, sĭb′ĭlĭn.
sic (Scot.), sĕk.
siccar (Scot.), sĕk′êr.

sice, sīs, sīz.
Sichæus, sĭkē'ŭs.
sicht (Scot.), sĕCHt.
Sicilian, sĭsĭl'ĭăn, sĭsĭl'yăn.
sicker (Scot.), sĕk'ẽr.
siclike (Scot.), sĕk'lĭk.
Siddharta, sĕdăr'tă.
Also written *Siddhartha* (*sĕdă-ăr't'hă*).
sideral, sĭd'ẽrăl.
sidereal, sīdē'rĕăl.
Sidon, sī'dŏn.
Siegfried, sēg'frēd; (Ger.), zēCH'frēt.
Sienkiewicz, shĕnkyā'vĭch.
Sierra Leone, sĭĕr'ă lĕō'nĕ.
Sierra Madre, sĭĕr'ă mă'dră.
Sierra Nevada, sĭĕr'ă nĕvă'dă.
siesta, sĭĕs'tă.
Siéyès, syāyĕs'.
Sigismonda, sĭdẓĭsmŏn'dă.
Sigismund, sĭdẓ'ĭsmŭnd; (Ger.), zē'gĭsmo͝ont.
signior, sēn'yẽr.
signiory, sēn'yẽrĭ.
signor, sē'nyŏr.
signora, sĕnyō'ră.
signore, sĕnyō'rā.
signori, sĕnyō'rē.
signorina, sēnyŏrē'nă.
signorine, sēnyŏrē'nā.
signorini, sēnyŏrē'nē.
sike (Scot.), sīk.
Sikh, sēk.
Silenus, sīlē'nŭs.
silesia, sĭlē'shĭă, sīle'shă.
silhouette, sĭlo͝ĕt'.
siliceous, sĭlĭsh'ŭs.
silicic, sĭlĭs'ĭk.
siller (Scot.), sĕl'ẽr.
sillock (Scot.), sĕl'ŭk.
silo, sī'lō.
Siloam, sĭlō'ăm.
Silvanus, sĭlvā'nŭs.
Simeon Stylites, sĭm'ĕŏn stīlī'tēz.
simile, sĭm'ĭlē.
simitar, sĭm'ĭtẽr.
Simoïs, sĭm'ŏĭs.
simonist, sĭm'ŏnĭst.
simony, sĭm'ŏnĭ.
simoom, sĭmo͞om'.
Simplon, sĭm'plŏn; (Fr.), sa̤n̈plôn̈'.
simultaneous, sīmŭltā'nĕŭs, sĭmŭltā'nĕŭs
sin (Scot.), sĕn.
Sinai (Mount), sī'nī, sī'năī.
Sinaitic, sīnăĭt'ĭk.
sinapis, sĭnā'pĭs.

sind (Scot.), sĭnd, sĕn, sīn.
Sindhi, sĭn'dē.
sindry (Scot.), sĕn'rĭ, sĕn'-drĭ.
sine (trigonometry), sīn.
sinecure, sī'nĕkiur.
sine die, sī'nē dī'ē.
sine qua non, sī'nē kwā nŏn.
sinew, sĭn'iu.
sing (Scot.), sĕndẓ.
Singapore, sĭṇgăpōr'.
Singhalese, sĭṇgălēz', sĭṇgă-lēs'.
single (Scot.), sĕṇ'g'l.
sinister, sĭn'ĭstêṛ.
Sinope, sĭnō'pē.
sinsyne (Scot.), sĕn'sīn.
sinus, sī'nŭs.
Sion, sī'ŏn.
Sioux, sōō.
siphon, sī'fŏn.
Sirius, sĭr'ĭŭs.
sirocco, sĭrŏk'ō.
sirrah, sĭr'ă.
Sisera, sĭs'êrā.
Sismondi, de, dė sĭsmŏn'dĭ, dê sēsmôṅdē'.
Sistine (Chapel), sĭs'tēn, sĭs'tĭn.
Sisyphus, sĭs'ĭfŭs.
sith (Scot.), sĕth.
Siva, sē'vă, shē'vă.
Sixtine (Chapel), sĭks'tĭn.
sizar, sīz'êṛ.
Skager-Rak, sgăg'êr-rāk, skăgĕr-răk'.
skat, skăt.
skeigh (Scot.), skēCH.
skein, skān.
skelloch (Scot.), skĕl'ŭCH.
skeptic, skĕp'tĭk.
ski, skē, shē.
skiagraph, skī'ăgrāf.
skilly (Scot.), skĕl'ĭ.
skink (Scot.), skĕṇk.
skinker (Scot.), skĕṇk'êr.
skirret, skĭr'ĕt, skĭr'ĭt.
skyre (Scot.), skīr.
skyt (Scot.), skīt.
slake, slāk.
Slav, slăv, slăv.
Cf. Sclav.
Slavic, slăv'ĭk, slăv'ĭk.
Cf. Sclavic.
sleazy, slē'zĭ, slā'zĭ.
sleek, slēk.
sleight, slīt.
Sligo, slī'gō.
slink (Scot.), slĕṇk.
slocken (Scot.), slŏk''n.

slough (cast-off skin), slŭf; '(a mud-hole), slou.
slough (Scot.), slōōCH.
sluice, slōōs.
Sluis, slois.
smit (Scot.), smĕt.
Smolensk, smŏlyĕnsk'; (Ang.), smŏlĕnsk'.
snick (Scot.), snĕk
snout, snout.
Snowdon, snō'dŭn.
snowk (Scot.), snōōk.
Sobieski, sŏbyĕ'skē.
sobriety, sŏbrī'ĕtĭ.
sobriquet, sō̆brēkā'; (Ang.), sō'brĭkā.
soccer, sŏk'ēr.
Socinus, sŏsī'nŭs.
sociology, sōshĭŏl'ŏdzĭ.
Sofia, sōfē'ä, sō'fēyä.
soften, sŏf''n.
softly, sŏft'lĭ.
Sō'hō.
soi-disant, swä'dēzäṅ'.
soiree, swärā', swärā', swŏrā'.
Soissons, swäsôṅ'.
sojourn, sō'dzûrn, sōdzûrn'.
The accent is the same for substantive and verb. British usage recognizes only the first.

solace, sŏl'ăs.
solder, sŏd'ēr.
solecism, sŏl'ĕsĭz'm, sō'lĕsĭz'm.
solemn, sŏl'ĕm.
solemnity, sŏlĕm'nĭtĭ.
solemnization, sŏlĕmnĭzā'shŭn, sŏlĕmnīzā'shŭn.
solemnize, sŏl'ĕmnīz.
Solent, sō'lĕnt.
solfeggio, sŏlfĕd'dzō.
Solferino, sŏlfĕrē'nō.
solstice, sŏl'stĭs.
soluble, sŏl'iub'l.
solution, sŏliu'shŭn.
Somaliland, sŏmä'lēlănd.
sombrero, sŏmbrä'rō.
sombrous, sŏm'brŭs.
somnambulism, sŏmnăm'biulĭz'm.
somnambulist, sŏmnăm'biulĭst.
Somnus, sŏm'nŭs.
sonata, sŏnä'tä.
song, sŏng.
Sonnambula, La, lä sŏnăm'bōōlä.
sonorous, sŏnō'rŭs, sŏn'ŏrŭs.
Sontag, zŏn'tăCH.
soot, sŏŏt, sōōt.

soothsayer, sōōth'sāêr.
sophism, sŏf'ĭz'm.
Sophrosyne, sŏfrŏs'ĭnē.
soporific, sōpŏrĭf'ĭk.
soprano, sŏprä'nō.
Sorbonne, sŏrbŏn'.
Sorel, sŏrĕl'.
sorites, sŏrī'tēz.
sorority, sŏrŏr'ĭtĭ.
Sorosis, sŏrō'sĭs.
sotto voce, sōt'tō vŏ'chā.
soubrette, sōōbrĕt'.
Souchez, sōōshā'.
souchong (tea), sōōshŏng'.
soufflé, sōōflā', sōō'flā.
sough, sŭf, sou; (Scot.), sooCH.
Soulouque, sōōlōōk'.
Soult, sōōlt.
sou marqué, sōō märkā', märkē'.
soupçon, sōōpsôṅ'.
Sousa, sōō'zä.
souse, sous.
soutane, sōōtän', sōōtän'.
souter (Scot.), sōō'têr.
southerly, sŭth'êrlĭ.
southern, sŭth'êrn.
Southey, south'ĭ, sŭth'ĭ.
Southron, sŭth'rŭn.
Southwark, sŭth'êrk, south'wêk.
souvenir, sōōvênēr', sōō'-vênēr.
sovereign, sŏv'ĕrĭn, sŭv'-ĕrĭn.
sowter (Scot.), sōōtêr.
Spa, spä, spô.
spaghetti, spägĕt'ĭ.
Spandau, shpän'dou.
specie, spē'shĭ.
species, spē'shēz.
specious, spē'shŭs.
spectator, spĕktā'têr.
speedometer, spēdŏm'ĕtêr.
spermaceti, spêrmäsĕ'tĭ.
Spezia, spĕts'yä.
spherical, sfĕr'ĭkäl.
spheroid, sfē'roid.
spikenard, spīk'närd.
spinach, spĭn'ädz, spĭn'ĕch.
spinet, spĭn'et, spĭnet'.
Spinoza, spĭnō'zä.
spirituel, spērētüĕl'.
spirituelle, spērētüĕl'.
splenetic, splĕnĕt'ĭk, splĕn'-ĕtĭk.
spleuchan (Scot.), splōō'-CHän.
Spokane, spōkän'.
spondaic, spŏndā'ĭk.

spontaneity, spŏntănē'ĭtĭ.
spoon, spōōn.
Sporades, spŏr'ăděz.
sporran (Scot.), spŏr'ăn.
spouse spouz.
sprachle (Scot.), sprāk''l, sprăCH''l.
spraickle (Scot.), sprăk''l.
sprauchle(Scot.),sprăCH''l.
spreagh (Scot.), sprēCH, sprăCH.
spring (Scot.), sprĕng.
sprit (Scot.), sprĕt.
spruce, sprōōs.
spuilzie (Scot.), spül'yĭ.
See note on assoilzie.
spule (Scot.), spül.
Spurzheim, shpōōrts'hīm.
Spuyten Duyvil, spīt'ĕn dī'vĭl.
squalid, skwŏl'ĭd.
squalor, skwŏl'ŏr, skwā'lôr.
squamose, skwā'mōs, skwăměs'.
squamous, skwā'mŭs.
squeamish, skwēm'ĭsh.
squirrel, skwŭr'ĕl, skwĭr'ĕl.
British usage prefers the second, but it is not naturalized in the United States.
Stabat Mater, stā'băt mā'têr, stă'băt mă'têr.
staccato, stăkă'tō; (It.), stăkkă'tō.
Staël-Holstein, stă'ĕl hŏl'stīn; (Fr.), stăl' ŏlstăn'.
Stagira, stăděī'ră.
Stagirite, stăděī'rīt.
stalactite, stălăk'tīt.
stalagmite, stălăg'mīt.
stalwart, stôl'wêrt, stŏl'wêrt.
Stamboul, stămbōōl'.
stamen, stā'mĕn.
stanch, stănch, stănch.
stanchion, stăn'shŭn.
Stanislas Leszczynski, stăn'ĭslăs lyĕshchĭn'y'skē.
Stanislaus, stănĭslou'.
starboard, stăr'bōrd, stăr'bêrd.
Statira, stătī'ră.
statistician, stătĭstĭsh'ăn.
statuesque, stătiuĕsk'.
status, stā'tŭs.
status quo, stā'tŭs kwō.
staunch, stănch, stănch.
staves, stāvz.
stearic, stĕăr'ĭk.
stearin, stē'ărĭn.
stech (Scot.), stĕCH.

steelyard, stēl'yärd, stĭl'-yêrd.
Steen, Jan, yän stān.
steinbok, stīn'bŏk.
Stéphanie, stāfänē'.
Stephano, stĕf'änō.
stereopticon, stĕrĕŏp'-tĭkŏn.
stereoscope, stĕr'ĕŏskōp, stē'rĕŏskōp.
stereotype, stĕr'ĕŏtīp, stē'-rĕŏtīp.
sterile, stĕr'ĭl.
stertorous, stêr'tŏrŭs.
stethoscope, stĕth'ŏskōp.
Stettin, stĕtēn'.
Steuben, von, fŏn stiu'bĕn; (Ger.), fŏn shtoi'bĕn.
Steyn, stīn.
stick (Scot.), stĕk.
stickit (Scot.), stĕk'ĭt.
stiletto, stĭlĕt'ō.
Stilicho, stĭl'ĭkō.
stilt (Scot.), stĕlt.
stimpart (Scot.), stĕm'pêrt.
sting (Scot.), stĕng.
stipend, stī'pĕnd.
stithy, stĭth'ĭ, stĭth'ĭ.
stiver, stī'vêr.
stodgy, stŏd'ĭ.
stogy, stō'gĭ.
Stoicism, stō'ĭsĭz'm.
Stoke Poges, stōk pō'dĭz.
Stolypin, stŏlĭ'pĭn.
stomachal, stŭm'ŭkäl.
stomacher, stŭm'ŭkêr, stŭm'ächêr.
stomachic, stŏmăk'ĭk.
stomatitis, stōmätī'tĭs.
stot (Scot.), stŏt.
stour (Scot.), stōōr.
stouth (Scot.), stōōth.
stouthrief (Scot.), stōōth'-rēf.
stowlins (Scot.), stou'lĭnz.
stown (Scot.), stoun.
stowth (Scot.), stōōth, stouth.
strabismus, străbĭz'mŭs.
Stradivarius, strädĭvä'rĭŭs.
Strassburg, shträs'bōōrCH; (Ang.), străs'bûrg.
strata, strä'tä.
strategic, strätē'dĭk, strä-tĕdĭ'ĭk.
strategist, străt'ĕdĭst.
strategy, străt'ĕdĭ.
Stratford-on-Avon, străt'-fêrd ŏn ā'vŏn.
stratum, strā'tŭm.

straucht (Scot.), strôCHt.
Strephon, strĕf'ŏn.
striped, strīpt, strī'pĕd, strīp'ĭd.
Stromboli, strŏm'bŏlē.
strop, strŏp.
Strophades, strŏf'ăděz.
strophe, strō'fē.
strophic, strŏf'ĭk.
Strumitsa, stroōmĭts'ă.
strychnine, strĭk'nĭn, strĭk'-nēn.
student, stiu'dĕnt.
studious, stiu'dĭŭs.
stupendous, stiupĕn'dŭs.
stupid, stiu'pĭd.
Sturm, shtŏŏrm.
Sturm und Drang, shtŏŏrm ŏŏnt drăng'.
Stuttgart, stŭt'gărt, shtŏŏt'-gărt.
The Hanoverian pronunciation is *stŏŏt'gărt*.
Stuyvesant, stī'vĕsănt.
Stygian, stĭdz'ĭăn.
styptic, stĭp'tĭk.
Styx, stĭks.
suasory, swā'sŏrĭ.
suave, swāv, swăv.
suavity, swăv'ĭtĭ, swă'vĭtĭ.

subaltern, sŭbôl'têrn, sŭb'-ŏltêrn.
In British Army usage, always the second.
subdue, sŭbdiu'.
subject, sŭb'dzĕkt.
Sublime Porte, sŭblīm' pōrt.
subliminal, sŭblĭm'ĭnăl.
sublunar, sŭbliu'năr.
sublunary, sŭb'liunărĭ.
subpœna, sŭbpē'nă.
subsidence, sŭbsīd'ĕns, sŭb'sĭdĕns.
subsist, sŭbsĭst'.
subsistence, sŭbsĭs'tĕns.
substantiate, sŭbstăn'shĭāt.
substantival, sŭbstăntī'văl, sŭb'stăntĭvăl.
substrata, sŭbstrā'tă.
subtile, sŭb'tĭl, sŭt''l.
subtle, sŭt''l.
succinct, sŭksĭnkt'.
Suchau, sōō'chou'.
Suchet, süchĕ'.
sucre (coin), sōō'krā.
So pronounced, also, as a proper name, that of the Bolivian statesman for whom the coin is named.
Sudan, sōōdăn'.

Sudermann, zōō'dêrmăn.
Sue, Eugene, öẓĕn' sü.
suède, swād; (Fr.), swĕd.
Suetonius, swĕtō'nĭŭs.
Suez, sōōĕz', sōō'ĕz.
suffice, sŭfīs'.
suffragan, sŭf'răgăn.
suffragette, sŭfrăḍẓĕt'.
suffragist, sŭf'răḍẓĭst.
suffuse, sŭfiuz'.
Sufi, sōō'fē.
Sufism, sōō'fĭz'm.
suggest, sŭgḍẓĕst'.
sugh (Scot.), sōōCH.
suicidal, siuĭsī'dăl.
suit, siut.
suite, swēt.
Sulla, sŭl'ă.
Sully-Prudhomme, sülē' prüḍŏm'.
sulphate, sŭl'fāt.
sulphide, sŭl'fīd, sŭl'fĭd.
sulphite, sŭl'fīt.
sulphurate, sŭl'fiurăt.
sulphureous, sŭlfiu'rēŭs.
sulphuret, sŭl'fiurĕt.
sulphuretted, sŭl'fiurĕtĕd.
sulphurous, sŭl'fŭrŭs, sŭl'fiurŭs.
Sulpician, sŭlpĭsh'ăn.
sultan, sŭl'tăn, sŏŏltăn'.
sultana, sŭltă'nă, sŭltā'nă.
sumac, siu'măk, shōō'măk.
Sumatra, sŏŏmă'tră.
sumph (Scot.), sŭmf.
sumptuous, sŭmp'tiuŭs.
sundae, sŭn'dă.
supererogate, siupêrĕr'ŏgāt.
supererogation, siupêrĕrŏgā'shŭn.
supererogatory, siupêrĕŏg'ăt̆ŏrĭ.
superficies, siupêṛfĭsh'ĭēz, siupêṛfĭsh'ēz.
superfluous, siupêṛ'flōōŭs.
supine, siupīn', siu'pīn.
The adjective may be pronounced either way (the first is preferred). The grammatical term (substantive) has the second sound only.
supple, sŭp''l.
supposititious, sŭpŏzĭtĭsh'ŭs.
sure, shōōr.
Surinam, sōōrĭnăm'.
surname (subst.), sûṛ'nām; (verb), sûṛ'nām, sŭṛnām'.
surquidry (Scot.), sür'kĕdrĭ.

surtout, sûr̥tōōt′, sûr̥tōō′; (Fr.), sürtōō′.
surveillance, sûrvāl′yȧns, sûrvāl′ȧns.
survey (verb), sûr̥vā′; (subst.), sûr̥′vā, sûr̥vā′.
Susa, sōō′sȧ.
Susan, siu′sān.
suttee, sŭtē′.
suture, siu′tiur.
Suvaroff, sōōvȧ′rŏf.
Suvorov, sōōvô′rŏf.
Suwanee, sōōwô′nē.
Suwarow, sōōwär′ō.
More commonly written *Suvorov*.
suzerain, siu′zêrȧn.
svelte, svĕlt.
Sverdrup, svĕr′drōōp.
Swabia, swā′bĭȧ.
swami, swä′mĭ.
swan, swŏn.
swank (Scot.), swäṇk.
As British slang, *swäṇk*.
Swansea, swŏn′sē.
swarthy, swôr̥′thĭ, swôr̥thĭ.
swath, swŏth, swŏth.
swathe, swāth.
Swedenborg, swē′dĕnbôr̥g.
swingeing, swĭn′dz̥ĭng.
swingel, swĭṇ′g'l, swĭn′dz̥'l.
sword, sōr̥d.
Sybaris, sĭb′ȧrĭs.
sybarite, sĭb′ȧrīt.
sycophancy, sĭk′ŏfȧnsĭ.
sycophant, sĭk′ŏfȧnt.
Sydenham, sĭd′nȧm.
syenite, sī′ĕnīt.
syllabication, sĭlȧbĭkā′shŭn.
syllogism, sĭl′ŏdz̥ĭz′m.
Symonds (John Addington), sĭm′ŭnz.
Symons (Arthur), sĭm′ŭnz.
Symplegades, sĭmplĕg′ȧdēz.
symposium, sĭmpō′zĭŭm.
synæresis, sĭnĕr′ĕsĭs.
synagogical, sĭnȧgŏdz̥′ĭkȧl.
synchronal, sĭṇ′krŏnȧl.
synchronism, sĭṇ′krŏnĭz′m.
synchronization, sĭṇkrŏnĭzā′shŭn, sĭṇkrŏnīzā′shŭn.
synchronize, sĭṇ′krŏnīz.
synchronous, sĭṇ′krŏnŭs.
synclinal, sĭnklī′nȧl, sĭṇ′klĭnȧl.
syncope, sĭṇ′kŏpē.
synecdoche, sĭnĕk′dŏkē.

syneresis, sĭnĕr′ĕsĭs.
synod, sĭn′ŭd.
synodal, sĭn′ŭdăl.
synonym, sĭn′ŏnĭm.
synonymize, sĭnŏn′ĭmīz.
Synope, sĭnō′pē.
synthesize, sĭn′thĕsīz.
Syracuse, sĭr′ăkius, sĭr-ăkius′.
syringa, sĭrĭn′gă.
syrinx, sĭr′ĭnks.
systole, sĭs′tŏlē.
syzygy, sĭz′ĭdȝĭ.
Széchényi, sā′chĕnyē.

T

tabard, tăb'ȧṛd.
So pronounced as the name of the inn.
tableau, tăblō'.
tableaus, tăblōz'.
tableaux, tăblōz', tăblō'.
table d'hôte, tăbl' dōt'.
taboret, tăb'ŏrĕt.
tabouret, tăb'ŏŏrĕt, tăbŏŏrā'.
tacet, tā'sĕt.
tacit, tăs'ĭt
taciturnity, tăs'ĭtûṛnĭtĭ.
Tacoma, tăkō'mȧ.
tael, tāl.
Tagliamento, tălyăměn'tō.
Taglioni, tălyō'nē.
Tagus, tā'gŭs.
Tahiti, tă'hĕtē, tăhē'tē.
Tahoe, tā'hō, tă'hō.
tailzie (Scot.), tāl'yĭ.
See note on assoilzie.
Taiping, tī'pĭng'.
Taj Mahal, tădẓ mȧhăl'.
Takahira, tă'kăhē'rā.
Talavera (Battle of), tălăvā'ra.
talc, tălk.
Taliaferro, tŏl'ĭvêṛ.
Talleyrand-Perigord, tălĕrăṅ' pārēgŏr'; (Ang.), tăl'ĭrănd.
Talma, tălmā'.
Talmud, tăl'mŭd.
talus, tā'lŭs.
tamale, tămă'lĕ.
Tamaulipas, tămăōōlē'pȧs.
tambour, tăm'bōōr, tăm'bêṛ.
Tamerlane, tăm'êṛlān.
Tamora, tăm'ŏrȧ.
Tampico, tămpē'kō.
tanager, tăn'ȧdẓêr.
Tanagra, tăn'ȧgrȧ.
Tanais, tăn'ȧĭs.
Tancred, tăṇ'krĕd.
Taney, tô'nĭ.
Tanganyika (Lake), tăngănyē'kă.
tangential, tăndẓĕn'shȧl.
tangerine, tăn'dẓêrēn, tăndẓêrēn'.
As a proper noun or adjective, the accent is on the last syllable.

Tangier, tăndẓēr′.
Tannhauser, tăn′hoizêr.
tansy, tăn′sĭ.
tant mieux, tăṅ myö′.
Tā′ō.
tapir, tā′pêṛ.
tapis, tā′pĭs, tăp′ĭs, tăpē′.
Tappan Zee, tăp′ăn zē, tăp′-ăn zā′.
Also written *Tappaan Zee.*
Tara, tă′rȧ, tăr′ȧ.
tarantula, tȧrăn′tiulȧ.
taraxacum, tȧrăk′sȧkŭm.
tarlatan, tăṛ′lȧtăn.
Tarnow, tär′nŏ͝of.
tarpaulin, tăṛpô′lĭn.
Tarpeia, tăṛpē′yȧ.
Tarpeian, tăṛpē′yăn.
Tarquin, tăṛ′kwĭn.
Tarshish, tăṛ′shĭsh.
Tartufe, tȧrtŏ͝of′; (Fr.), tȧrtüf′.
task, tȧsk.
Tasmania, tăzmā′nĭȧ.
Tasso, tăs′ō; (It.), tȧs′sō.
tatterdemalion, tăt̂ẹrdĕ-māl′yŭn, tăt̂ẹrdĕmăl′-yŭn.
taube, tou′bê.
Said to be already Anglicized as *tôb* in the war zone.
Tauchnitz, touCH′nĭts.
taunt, tȧnt, tônt.
Taunton, tăn′tŭn, tôn′-tŭn.
Taurus, tô′rŭs.
taxidermal, tăksĭdêṛ′mȧl.
taxidermic, tăksĭdêṛ′mĭk.
taxidermist, tăk′sĭdêṛmĭst.
taxidermy, tăk′sĭdêṛmĭ.
taximeter, tăksĭm′ĕtêṛ.
Tchad, chăd.
Tchaikowsky, chīkôf′skĕ.
Also spelled *Tschaikowsky.*
Tchernyshevsky, chĕrnē-shĕf′skē.
Tchu, chō͞o.
technique, tĕknēk′.
Tecumseh, tĕkŭm′sĕ.
Te Deum, tē dē′ŭm.
tedious, tē′dĭŭs, tēd′yŭs.
tedium, tē′dĭŭm.
teepee, tē′pē.
Teheran, tĕh′răn′.
Tehuacan, tāwăkăn′.
Tehuantepec, tȧwăntȧpĕk′.
Telamon, tĕl′ȧmŏn.
telegrapher, tĕlĕg′rȧfêṛ.
telegraphist, tĕlĕg′rȧfĭst, tĕl′ĕgrȧfĭst.
telegraphy, tĕlĕg′rȧfĭ.
Tel-El-Kebir, tĕl ĕl kĕbēr′.

Telemachus, tĕlĕm'ăkŭs.
Télémaque, tālāmăk'.
teleology, tĕlĕŏl'ŏdẓĭ, tēlĕŏl'ōdẓĭ
telepathic, tĕlĕpăth'ĭk.
telepathist, tĕlĕp'ăthĭst.
telepathy, tĕlĕp'ăthĭ.
telephonic, tĕlĕfŏn'ĭk.
telephonist, tĕl'ĕfōnĭst.
telephony, tĕlĕf'ŏnĭ, tĕl'ĕfōnĭ.
telescopy, tĕlĕs'kŏpĭ, tel'ĕskōpĭ.
telestich, tĕlĕs'tĭk, tĕl'ĕstĭk.
Temora, tĕmōr'ă.
Tempe, tĕm'pē.
temperament, tĕm'pêrăment.
temperature, tĕm'pêrătiur.
temporale, tĕmpŏrā'lē.
tenable, tĕn'ăb'l.
tenacious, tĕnā'shŭs.
tendre, tăṅ'dr'.
tendresse, tăṅdrĕs'.
Tenebræ, tĕn'ĕbrē.
Tenedos, tĕn'ĕdŏs.
In modern Greek, *tĕn'ĕthŏs*.
Tenerife, tĕnêrĭf'; (Span.), tānārē'fā.
tenet, tĕn'ĕt.
Teniers (David), (Fr.), tênyā', tênyâr'; (Eng.), tĕn'yêrz; (Flemish), tĕnērs'.
Tenniel (Sir John), tĕn'yĕl.
Teocalli, tēŏkăl'ē.
tepee, tē'pē, tĕ'pē.
Cf. teepee.
tepid, tĕp'ĭd.
tergiversate, têṛ'dẓĭvêṛsāt.
tergiversation, têṛdẓĭvêrsā'shŭn.
termagant, têṛ'măgănt.
Termonde, tĕrmôṅd'.
Terpsichore, têṛpsĭk'ŏrē.
Terpsichorean, têṛpsĭkŏrē'ăn.
Terracina, tĕrrăchē'nă.
terrain, tĕrān', tĕr'ān.
terraqueous, tĕrā'kwĕŭs.
Terre Haute, tĕr'ê hōt'.
terreplein, târ'plān.
terrine, tĕrēn'.
Tesla, Nikola, nēkō'lă tĕs'lă.
testamur, tĕstā'mŭr.
testator, tĕstā'tŏr.
tetanus, tĕt'ănŭs.
tête-à-tête, tāt ātāt', tĕt ātât'.
Tête Noire, tĕt nwăr'.
Tethys, tē'thĭs.

tetragonal, tĕtrăg'ŏnăl.
Tetrazzini, tātrătsē'nē.
Teucer, tiu'sêr.
Teufelsdröckh, Herr, hĕr toi'fĕlsdrök.
teugh (Scot.), tiuCH.
Thaddeus, thăd'ĕŭs.
Thais, thā'ĭs; (Fr.), tă'ēs'.
It has the French sound as the name of Massenet's opera.
Thalaba, thăl'ăbă.
Thales, thā'lēz.
Thalia, thălī'ă.
Thames, tĕmz.
thaumaturgist, thôm'ătûr'dzĭst.
thaumaturgy, thô'mă-tûrdzĭ.
the (emphatic), thē; (before vowel), thĭ; before consonant), thê.
theater, thē'ătêr.
Théâtre Comique, tāătr' kŏmēk'.
Théâtre Français, tāă'tr' frăṅsĕ'.
Thebaid, thē'băĭd.
their, thā'r, thâr.
Theiss, tīs.
Themis, thē'mĭs.
Themistocles, thĕmĭs'tŏk-lēz.
thenceforth, thĕnsfōrth', thĕns'fōrth.
Theobald, thē'ŏbôld, thib'-ôld, tĭb'ôld.
theocrasy, thĕŏk'răsĭ.
Theocritean, thĕŏk'rĭtē'ăn.
Theocritus, thĕŏk'rĭtŭs.
theologue, thē'ŏlŏg.
theosophist, thĕŏs'ŏfĭst.
theosophy, thĕŏs'ŏfĭ.
therapeutic, thĕrăpiu'tĭk.
there, thâr.
When unstressed (weak), usually *the*, or before a vowel *th'r*.
therefor, thârfôr'.
Cf. therefore.
therefore, thâr'fōr, thêr'fôr.
thereof, thârŏv', thârŏf'.
thereout (Scot.), thârōōt'.
Thérèse (Fr.), tārâz'.
The German form (without the accents) is pronounced *tĕrā'zê*.
therewith, thârwĭth', thâr-wĭth'.
Thermidor, tĕrmēdŏr'; (Ang.), thêrmĭdôr'.
Thermopylæ, thêrmŏp'ĭlē.
Thersites, thêrsī'tēz.
Thesaurus, thĕsô'rŭs.

Theseus, thē'sius, thē'sēŭs.
Thessalonica, thĕsălŏnī'kă.
Thetis, thē'tĭs.
Thibet, tĭbĕt', tĭb'ĕt.
Thibetan, tĭbĕt'ăn.
Thiergarten, tēr'gärtĕn.
Thierry, tyĕrē'.
Thiers, tyâr.
thig (Scot.), thĕg.
thigger (Scot.), thĕg'êr.
Thisbe, thĭz'bē.
thocht (Scot.), thŏCHt.
Thoreau, thŏrō'.
Thorn (in West Prussia), tŏrn.
Thorvaldsen, tôr'vălsĕn.
Thothmes, tōt'mēz, thŏth'-mēz.
thrash, thrăsh.
Thrasybulus, thrăsĭbiu'lŭs.
Thrasymenes, thrăsĭmē'-nēz.
thrawn (Scot.), thrôn, thrăn.
threepence, thrĭp'ĕns, thrĕp'ĕns.
threnode, thrē'nōd, thrĕn'-ōd.
threnody, thrĕn'ŏdĭ.
thresh, thrĕsh.
threshold, thrĕsh'ōld.
throstle, thrŏs''l.
throuch (Scot.), throōCH.
Thucydides, thiusĭd'ĭdēz.
thyme, tīm.
Thyrsis, thûr'sĭs.
tiara, tīā'rā, tēărā.
Tibet, tĭbĕt', tĭb'ĕt.
Tibullus, tĭbŭl'ŭs.
tic douloureux, tĭk dōōl-ōōrōō'; (Fr.), tēk dōōl-ōōrō'.
Tichborne, tĭch'bŭrn.
ticht (Scot.), tĕCHt.
Ticinus, tĭsī'nŭs.
tiend (Scot.), tēnd.
Tientsin, tēĕn'tsēn'.
tierce, tērs.
Tierra del Fuego, tyĕr'ră-dĕlfwā'gō.
Tiers État, tyârzātā'.
Tietjens, tēt'yens, tĭsh'-yĕnz.
tig (Scot.), tĕg.
Tiglath-pileser, tĭg'lăth-pĭlē'zêr.
timbale, tăṅbăl'.
timbre, tĭm'bêr; (Fr.), tăṅ'-br'.

Timbuktu, tĭmbŭk'tōō, tĭm'bŭktōō'.

The second is frowned on by all authorities, but is in almost universal use.

timmer (Scot.), tĕm'ĕr.

Timon, tī'mŏn.

Timour, tĭmōōr', tĕmōōr'.

tint (Scot.), tĕnt.

Tintagil, tĭntăj'ĭl.

Tintoretto, tēntŏrĕt'tō.

tip (Scot.), tĕp, tŭp.

Tippecanoe, tĭpĕkănōō'.

Tippoo Sahib, tĭppōō' sä'ĭb.

tirade, tĭrād', tī'rād.

tirailleur, tērăyör'.

Tiresias, tīrē'shĭăs, tīrē'sĭăs.

Tirol, tĭr'ŏl; (Ger.), tĕrōl'.

tisane, tēzăn'.

Tischendorf, von, fŏn tĭsh'ĕndôrf.

tisic, tĭz'ĭk.

Tisiphone, tĭsĭf'ŏnē.

Tissot, tēsō'.

Tisza, tē'sŏ.

Titan, tī'tăn.

Titania, tĭtā'nĭä.

Titanic, tītăn'ĭk.

Tithonus, tĭthō'nŭs.

Titian, tĭsh'ăn.

Titicaca, tĭtĕkä'kä.

Tito Melema, tē'tō mälā'mä.

Tityrus, tĭt'ĭrŭs.

tivoli, tĭv'ŏlĭ.

Tobolsk, tŏbŏlsk'; (Russ.), tăbôl'y'sk.

tocher (Scot.), tŏCHêr.

"A tocherless lass wi' a lang pedigree."

Tōlē'dō; (Span.), tōlā'thō.

Tolstoy, tŏl'stoi, tŏlstoi'.

tomato, tōmă'tō, tōmā'tō.

Tomsk, tôṁsk.

ton (fashion), tôṅ.

Tonkin, tŏnkĭn'.

tonsure, tŏn'shiur.

tontine, tŏn'tēn, tŏntēn'.

toolyie (Scot.), tōōl'yĭ.

toom, tûm, tüm.

"Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he."

topographer, tŏpŏg'räfêr.

topographic, tŏpŏgrăf'ĭk.

toque, tōk.

torchon, tôr'shŏn; (Fr.), tŏrshôṅ'.

toreador, tōräädôr', tŏrĕädôr'.

torment (subst.), tôr'mĕnt; (verb), tŏrmĕnt'.

tornado, tŏrnā'dō.

Torquay, tŏrkē′.
Torquemada, de, dā tŏr-kămă′thă.
Torres Vedras, tŏr′rĕsh vā′drăsh.
Torricelli, tŏrrĕchĕl′lē.
tortoise, tôr′tŭs, tôr′tĭs.
Tortugas, tôrtōō′găz.
Tosca, La, lă tŏs′kă.
Totleben, tătlyĕ′bĕn.
toucan, tŏŏkăn′, tōō′kăn.
Toulon, tōōlôṅ′.
Toulouse, tōōlōōz′.
toun (Scot.), tōōn.
toupee, tōōpē′.
toupet, tōōpā′.
tour, tōōr.
tour de force, tōōr dêfŏrs′.
Tourgée, tōōrẓā′.
tourmaline, tōōr′mălĭn.
tournament, tōōr′nămĕnt, tŭr′nămĕnt.
tourney, tōōr′nĭ, tûr′nĭ.

William Morris gives it the French sound for archaic effect:

"A golden gilliflower to-day
I wore upon my helm alway,
And won the prise of this tourney.
Hahl hahl la belle jaune giraflée."

tourniquet, tōōr′nĭkĕt, tûr′-nĭkĕt, tōōrnēkā′.

The last, though often heard, is said to be not fully naturalized in English.

tournure tōōrnür′.
Tours, tōōr.
touse (Scot.), tōōz, tōōs.
tousle (Scot.), tōō′z'l.
Toussaint l'Ouverture, tōō-săṅ′ lōōvĕrtür′.
toustie (Scot.), tōōst′ĭ.
tousy (Scot.), touz′ĭ, tōōz′ĭ.
tout (scout or watchman), tout.
tout (Scot.), tōōt.
tout à fait, tōōtăfĕ′.
tout bien ou rien, tōō byăṅ nōō ryăṅ′.
tout court, tōō kōōr′.
tout de suite, tōō dê swēt′.
tout ensemble, tōō tăṅ-săṅ′bl'.
toward, tō′êṛd, tōṛd.
towards, tōêṛdz, tōṛdz.
town (Scot.), tōōn.
Townshend, toun′zĕnd.
towzie (Scot.), touz′ĭ.
trachea, trā′kĕă, trăkē′ă.
tracheotomy, trăkĕŏt′ŏmĭ.
trachle (Scot.), trăCH′l.
tractile, trăk′tĭl.
Trafalgar (Cape), tră′făl-gȧṛ; (Square), trăfăl′-gȧṛ; (Viscount), trăfĕl-găṛ′.

tragacanth, trăg'ăkănth.
traject (verb), trăḍẕĕkt'; (subst.), trăḍẕ'ĕkt.
trajectory, trăḍẕĕk'tŏrĭ.
tramontane, trăm̆ŏn'tăn, trăm'ŏntān.
trance, trāns.
transference, trănsfêr'ėns, trăns'fêrĕns.
transition, trănsĭẓ'ŭn, trănsĭsh'ŭn, trănzĭsh'ŭn.
transmigrate, trăns'mĭgrāt, trănsmī'grāt.
transport (verb), trănspōrt'; (subst.), trăns'pōrt.
Transvaal, trănsvăl'.
Trasimenus (Lake), tră'sĭmē'nŭs, tră'zĕmā'nŭs.
Other forms are *Trasimene* (*trăs'ĭmĭn*) and *Trasimeno* (*trăsēmā'nō*).
travail, trăv'ăl.
Travailleurs de la Mer, trăvāyör' dê lă mâr'.
travertine, trăv'êrtĭn.
Traviata, La, lă trăvēă'tă.
treacle, trē'k'l.
trecento, trāchĕn'tō.
trefoil, trē'foil.
trek, trĕk.
tremolo, trĕm'ŏlō.
Trĕ'mȯnt (Street, Boston).
Trente et Quarante, trăn'tā kărănt'.
Trentino, trĕntē'nō.
trepan, trĕpăn'.
trephine, trĕfĭn'.
Trethewy, trĭthiu'ĭ.
Trevelyan, trĕvĕl'yăn.
triad, trī'ăd.
triangle, trī'ăṇg'l.
Trianon, Grand, Petit, grăṅ, pêtē', trēănôṅ'.
Triassic, trīăs'ĭk.
Triboulet, trē'bōō'lĕ'.
trichiasis, trĭkī'ăsĭs..
trichina, trĭkī'nȧ.
trichiniasis, trĭkĭnī'ăsĭs.
trichinosis, trĭk'ĭnō'sĭs.
trickie (Scot.), trĕk'ĭ.
tricot, trē'kō.
tricycle, trī'sĭk'l.
Trient, trĕĕnt'.
Trieste, trĕĕst'.
trigamy, trĭg'ămĭ.
trilobate, trīlō'bāt.
trilobite, trī'lŏbīt.
trilogy, trĭl'ŏdẓĭ.
trimeter, trĭm'ĕtêṛ.
trindle (Scot.), trĕn'd'l.

Trinidad, trĭn'ĭdăd'; (Span.), trēnēthăth'.

Trinitarian, trĭnĭtā'rĭăn.

trio, trē'ō, trī'ō.

tripartite, trīpăr'tīt.

triplicate, trĭp'lĭkăt.

tripod, trī'pŏd.

Tripoli, trĭp'ŏlĭ.

tripos, trī'pŏs.

Triptolemus, trĭptŏl'ĕmŭs.

triptych, trĭp'tĭk.

trireme, trī'rēm.

Tristan und Isolde, trēstăn' ŏŏnt ēzōl'dê.

triste, trēst.

The word is now archaic except as borrowed from the French. Down to the mid-eighteenth century it was naturalized as *trĭst*.

trisyllabic, trĭs'ĭlăb'ĭk.

trisyllable, trĭsĭl'ăb'l.

Triton, trī'tŏn.

triumvir, trīŭm'vêr.

triumvirate, trīŭm'vĭrăt.

triumviri, trīŭm'vĭrī.

triune, trī'iun.

trivial, trĭv'ĭăl.

Trocadéro, Le, lê trŏkă-dārō'; (Ang.), trŏk-ădā'rō.

troche, trō'kē.

The older pronunciations, *trōsh*, *trōch*, *trōk*, are in use in England, where the American sound of the word is called vulgar, and the form *trochee* (in this sense) commercial.

trochee, trō'kē.

This is the accepted form and sound of the word as the name of a kind of poetic foot. For its other sense, see **troche**.

troglodyte, trŏg'lŏdīt.

Troilus, trō'ĭlŭs.

Trois Mousquetaires, Les; lā trwă mōōskêtâr'.

troll, trōl.

Trollope, trŏl'ŭp.

trombone, trŏm'bōn, trŏm-bōn'.

Trondhjem, trŏn'yĕm.

trope, trōp.

tropical, trŏp'ĭkăl.

Trossachs, trŏs'ăks.

troth, trŏth.

Troubetzkoy, trōōbĕts'koi.

trousseau, trōōsō'.

Trovatore, Il, ēl trōvătō'-rā.

Troyes, trwă.

Troyon, trwă'yôṅ.

truculence, trŭk'iulĕns.

true, trōō.

truffle, trŭf''l, trŏŏf''l.

Trujillo, trōōhēl'yō.

truncheon, trŭn'shŭn.

tryst, trĭst, trīst.

British usage recognizes only the second.

tsar, tsăṛ.

tsarevitch, tsăr'ĕvĭch.

tsarevna, tsărĕv'nȧ.

tsarina, tsărē'nȧ.

tsaritza, tsărēt'sȧ.

tsarowitch, tsăr'ĕvĭch.

tsarowitz, tsăr'ōvĭts.

Tsarskoe Selo, tsăr'skŏyĕ syĕlô'.

Tschaikovsky, chīkôf'skĕ.

Also spelled *Tchaikovsky*, *Tchaikowksi*, etc.

Tsech, tsĕk.

tube, tiub.

Tucson, tōōsŏn'.

Tuesday, tiuẓ'dȧ.

Tuileries, twēl'rē'.

tuilyie (Scot.), tōōl'yĭ.

tulip, tiu'lĭp.

tulle, tōōl.

tumor, tiu'mêṛ.

tumult, tiu'mŭlt.

tune, tiun.

turbine, tûṛ'bīn, tûṛ'bĭn.

Turgenev, tŏŏrgĕn'yĕf.

There are a dozen ways of spelling this name, and half as many ways of pronouncing it. The form and sound here given are widely accepted.

turgid, tûr'dẓĭd.

Turgot, tür'gŏ'.

Turin, tiu'rĭn.

Turkestan, tŏŏr'kĕstăn'.

Tuskeegee, tŭskē'gĕ.

Tussaud's, tüsōz.

tutelar, tiu'tĕlȧr.

tutor, tiu'têṛ.

tutti frutti, tōōt'tĕ frōōt'tĕ.

Tutuila, tōōtōōē'lȧ.

Tuxedo, tŭksē'do.

Twickenham, twĭk''nȧm.

twopence, tŭp'ĕns.

twopenny, tŭp'ĕnĭ.

Tybalt, tĭb'ȧlt.

Tycoon, tīkōōn'.

Tydeus, tī'dius, tĭd'ĕŭs.

tympanum, tĭm'pȧnŭm.

typhoon, tĭfōōn'.

typhus, tī'fŭs.

typist, tīp'ĭst.

typographer, tĭpŏg'rȧfêṛ.

typographic, tīpŏgrăf'ĭk.

typographical, tīpŏgrăf'ĭkȧl.

typography, tīpŏg'rȧfĭ.

typothetæ, tīpŏth′ĕtē.
tyro, tī′rō.
Tyrol, tĭr′ŏl.
Tyrolean, tĭrō′lē̇ăn.
Tyrrhene, tĭrē′nē.
Tyrrhenian, tĭrē′nĭăn.
Tyrtæan, têṛtē′ăn.
Tyrtæus, têṛtē′ŭs.
Tyrwhitt, tĭr′ĭt.
tzar, tsăṛ.
tzarina, tsărē′nȧ.
tzaritza, tsărĭt′sȧ.

U

ubiquitous, iubĭk'wĭtŭs.
ubiquity, iubĭk'wĭtĭ.
Udine, ōōdē'nā.
Uffizi, ōōfēt'sē.
uhlan, ōō'lăn.
Uhland, ōō'lănt.
uitlander, oit'lāndêr.
ukase, iukās'.
Ukraine, iu'krān.
Ulfilas, ŭl'fĭlās.
The name also appears as *Wulfilas*, *Wulfila* (*wŏŏl'fĭlās*).
Ulrica, ŭl'rĭkă, ōōlrē'kă.
Ulrici, ōōlrēt'sē.
Ultima Thule, ŭl'tĭmă thiu'lē.
ultimatum, ultĭmā'tŭm.
ultramontane, ŭltrămŏn'tān.
ululation, ŭliulā'shŭn.
ulyie (Scot.), ŭl'yĭ.
Ulysses, iulĭs'ēz.
umbilical, ŭmbĭl'ĭkăl.
umbilicus, ŭmbĭlī'kŭs.
umbrage, ŭm'brăḍẓ.
umbrageous, ŭmbrā'ḍẓŭs.
umbrella, ŭmbrĕl'ă.
umlaut, ŏŏm'lout.
umwhile (Scot.), ŭmhwīl.
unaccented, ŭnăksĕnt'ĕd.
unassuming, ŭnăsium'ĭṇ.
Uncas, ŭṇ'kăs.
uncial, ŭn'shĭăl.
uncleanly, ŭnklĕn'lĭ.
uncourteous, ŭnkûr'tĕŭs.
unctious, ŭṇk'shŭs.
unctuous, ŭṇk'tiuŭs.
Undine, ŭndēn', ōōndē'nê.
undiscerning, ŭndĭzûrn'ĭṇ.
undress (verb), ŭndrĕs'; (subst. or adj.), ŭn'drĕs, ŭndrĕs'.
undulatory, ŭn'diulătŏrĭ.
unfrequented, ŭnfrĕkwĕn'tĕd.
ungallant, ŭngăl'ănt, ŭngălănt'.
See gallant.
unguent, ŭṇ'gwĕnt.
uninterested, ŭnĭn'têrĕstĕd.
uninteresting, ŭnĭn'têrĕstĭng.
unisonal, iunĭs'ŏnăl.
unisonant, iunĭs'ŏnănt.

unisonous, iunĭs'ŏnŭs.
Unitarian, iunĭtā'rĭăn.
univalent, iunĭvā'lĕnt.
univocal, iunĭv'ŏkăl.
unjustifiable, ŭndʒŭs'tĭfī-ăb'l.
unlearned, ŭnlûr'nĕd.
unprecedented, ŭnprĕs'-ĕdĕntĕd.
unscathed, ŭnskāthd.
Unter den Linden, ŏŏn'-tĕr dān lĭn'dĕn.
untoward, ŭntō'êrd.
untune, ŭntiun'.
untutored, ŭntiu'têrd.
unwary, ŭnwā'rĭ.
Upanishads, ōōpăn'ĭshăds.
upas, iu'păs.
Upernavik, iupêr'năvĭk, ōō'pêrnăvĭk.
Also appears as *Upernivik* (*ōō'-pêrnĕvĕk'*).
uphroe, iu'frō, iu'vrō.
upright, ŭp'rīt'.
The position of the stress varies with sentence modulation.
Upsala, ŭpsă'lă.
upsilon, iup'sĭlŏn.
upupa, iu'piupă.
Ural, iu'răl.
urban, ûr'băn.
Urbana, ûrbăn'ă.
urbane, ûrbān'.
Urbino, ōōrbē'nō.
Urquhart, ûr'kărt; (Brit.), û'kĕt.
Less commonly written *Urquart.*
ursine, ûr'sīn, ûr'sĭn.
Ursula, ûr'siulă.
Uruguay, iu'rŏŏgwā, ui'-rŏŏgwī.
use (verb), iuz; (subst.), ius.
Ushant, ŭsh'ănt.
usque (Scot.), ŭs'kwĭ.
usquebaugh, ŭs'kwĕbă, ŭs'-kwēbô.
usufruct, iu'ʒiufrŭkt.
usurious, iuziu'rĭŭs.
usurp, iuzûrp'.
usurpation, iuzŭrpā'shŭn.
usury, iu'ʒiurĭ.
Utah, iu'tô.
Utopia, iutō'pĭă.
Utrecht, iu'trĕCHt.

V

vacate, vā'kāt.
vaccine, văk'sĭn.
vacuity, văkiu' tĭ.
vade mecum, vā'dē mē'-kŭm.
vagabondize, văg'ăbŏndīz.
vagary, văgā'rĭ.
vagrant, vā grănt.
valance, văl'ăns.
Valdés, văldās'.
vale (farewell), vā'lē.
valence, vā'lĕns.
Valenciennes, vălĕnsĭĕnz'; (Fr.), vā lăṅ'syĕn'.
valeric, vălĕr'ĭk, vălē'rĭk.
valet, văl'ĕt, văl'ā.
valet de chambre, vălē' dē shăṅ'br'.
valetudinarian, văl'ĕtiu'-dĭnā'rĭăn.
Valhalla, vălhăl'ā.
Valkyr, vălkĭr'.
Valkyrie, vălkĭr'ĭ, vălkī'rĭ.
Valladolid, văl'ădōlĭd'; (Span.), văl'yăthōlēth'.
Vallandigham, vălăn'dĭg-ăm.
Vallombrosa, văl'lŏmbrō'-să.
Valmy, vălmē'.
Valois, vălwă'.
Valparaiso, vălpărī'zō.
The Spanish is *Valparaíso* (*vălpărăē'sō*).
vamose, vă'mōs, vă'mōs.
Vanbrugh, vănbrōō'.
Vancouver, vănkōō'vêr.
Van Dyck, văn dĭk'.
Van Eyck, văn īk'.
Van Rensselaer, văn rĕn'-sêlêr.
Van Wyck, văn wĭk'.
vaquero, văkā'rō.
varicocele, văr'ĭkōsēl.
varicose, văr'ĭkōs.
variegate, vā'rĭēgāt.
variola, vărī'ōlā.
variorum, vārĭō'rŭm.
varsity, văr'sĭtĭ.
Vasa, vă'sā.
vase, vās, vāz.
Vashti, văsh'tī.
Vassar, văs'êr.
Vathek, văth'ĕk.

Vatican, văt'ĭkăn.
vaticinal, văt̄ĭs'ĭnăl.
vaticinate, văt̄ĭs'ĭnāt.
Vaucluse, vōklüz'.
Vaud, Pays de, pā'ē dê vō.
vaudeville, vōd'vĭl.
Vaux (Calvert), vôks.
Vauxhall, vŏks'hăl', vôks'-ĕl.
Vecchio, vĕk'ēō.
vega (plain), vā'gă.
Vega (star), vē'gȧ.
See also Lope de Vega.
vehemence, vē'hĕmĕns.
vehement, vē'hĕmĕnt.
vehicle, vē'hĭk'l.
vehicular, vēhĭk'iulăr.
Vehmgericht, fām'gêrĭCHt.
Velasquez, vālăs'kāth.
Veldhoek, veld'hŏŏk.
veldt, fĕlt, vĕlt.
veloce (music), vālō'chā.
venal, vē'năl.
Vendée, La, lă văṅdā'.
Vendome, văṅ'dōm'.
vendue, vĕndiu'.
Venezelos, vĕnĕzā'lŏs.
Venezia, vānĕt'syă.
Veneziano, vānĕtsyă'nō.
Venezuela, vĕnĕswē'lă.
Veni, Vidi, Vici, vē'nĭ, vĭ'dĭ, vĭ'sĭ.
Venice, vĕn'ĭs.
venison, vĕn'ĭz'n.
venose, vē'nōs.
Ventôse, văṅtōz'.
ventriloquism, vĕntrĭl'-ŏkwĭz'm.
ventriloquist, vĕntrĭl'-ŏkwĭst.
venue, vĕn'iu.
Vera Cruz, vā'ră krōōs', vĕr'ă krōōz'.
veranda, vĕrăn'dă.
verbatim, vêṛbā'tĭm.
verbiage, vêṛ'bĭăḍẓ.
verbose, vêṛbōs'.
verbosity, vêṛbŏs'ĭtĭ.
Vercingetorix, vêṛsĭndẓĕt'-ŏrĭks.
verd antique, vêṛd'ăntēk'.
Verde, vêṛd.
Verdi, Giuseppe, dẓōōsĕp'-pē vâr'dē.
verdigris, vêṛ'dĭgrēs.
Verdun, vĕrdŭṅ'.
verdure, vêṛ'diur.
verein, fĕrĭn'.
Vereschagin, vyĕ'rĕshchă'-gĭn.
Vergennes, de, dê vĕr'ẓĕn'.

Verhaeren, vĕrhä′rĕn.
verisimilitude, vĕrĭsĭmĭl′-ĭtiud.
verjuice, vêr′dzōōs.
vermicelli, vêrmĕsĕl′ĭ, vĕr-mĕchĕl′ē.
vermifuge, vêr′mĭfiudz.
vermouth, vêr′mōōth, vêr′-mōōt.
Also written *vermuth*.
Verne, Jules, zül vĕrn; (Ang.), vûrn.
Vernet, vĕrnĕ′.
Veronese, vā′rŏnā′sā.
Veronica, vĕrŏn′ĭkå.
Versailles, vĕrsä′y′; (Ang.), vêrsālz′.
vertebra, vêr′tĕbrå.
vertebræ, vêr′tĕbrē.
vertebral, vêr′tĕbrål.
vertebrate, vêr′tĕbrāt.
vertige, vĕrtēz′.
vertigo, vêr′tĭgō.
Vertumnus, vêrtŭm′nŭs.
Verulam (Lord), vĕr′-ōōlåm, vĕr′iulam.
verve, vêrv.
Verviers vĕr′vyā′.
Vesle, vĕl.
Sounded with the "open" *e*, as if written *ê* in French.
Vespasian, vĕspā′zĭån.
Vevay, vĕvā′.
via, vī′å.
Via Dolorosa, vī′å dŏl′-ŏrō′så.
vial, vī′ål.
vicegerent, vīsdzē′rĕnt.
Vicenza, vĕchĕnt′så.
vice versa, vī′sĕ vêr′så.
Vichy, vĭsh′ĭ, vē′shē.
vicinage, vĭs′ĭnåd̄z.
vicinal, vĭs′ĭnål.
vicinity, vĭsĭn′ĭtĭ.
viciosity, vĭshĭŏs′ĭtĭ.
Victor Hugo, vĭk′têr hiu′-gō; (Fr.), vēktōr′ ügō′.
Victoria Nyanza, vĭktō′rĭå nyăn′zå.
victoria regia, vĭktō′rĭå rē′-dzĭå.
victualer, vĭt″lêr.
victuals, vĭt′ls.
vicuna, vĭkōōn′yå.
vide, vī′dĕ.
videlicet, vĭdĕl′ĭsĕt.
Properly so pronounced when abbreviated *viz.*, but usually translated as *namely*, or *that is*.
Vidocq, vēdŏk′.
Vienna, vĕĕn′å.
Vieuxtemps, vyö′tăṅ′.

vignette, vĭnyĕt′.
Vigny de (Alfred), dê vēn′-yē′.
viking, vī′kĭn̩.
Villa ("Pancho"), vē′yä.
Villafranca, vēl′lăfrăn̩′kä.
villain, vĭl′ĭn.
villainous, vĭl′ĭnŭs.
villeggiatura, vĭllādz̩ätōō′-rä.
villein, vĭl′ĭn.
villenage, vĭl′ĕnăds̩.
Villeneuve, vēlnöv′.
Villiers (British surname), vĭl′ĕz, vĭl′yĕz.
Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, de, dê vēl′yä′ dê lēl′ädăn′.
Villon, vē′yôn′, vē′lôn′.
vinaigrette, vĭnăgrĕt′.
vin brut, văn brü′.
Vincennes, vĭnsĕnz′, văn-sĕn′.
Vinci, da, dä vēn′chē.
vindicative, vĭndĭk′ätĭv, vĭn′dĭkätĭv.
vindicatory, vĭn′dĭkätŏrĭ.
vineyard, vĭn′yärd.
vingt et un, văn̩tăŭn′.
vin ordinaire, văn′nŏrdē-nâr.
vinous, vī′nŭs.
viola, vēō′lä, vīō′lä, vēô′lä.
Viola, vĭ′ōlä, vē′ōlä, vīō′lä, vēō′lä.
violin, vīōlĭn′.
Viollet-le-Duc, vyōlĕ′ lĕ dük′.
violoncellist, vē′ōlŏnchĕl′-ĭst.
violoncello, vēōlŏnchĕl′ō.
virago, vĭrā′gō.
Virchow, fēr′CHō.
Virginie, vĕrz̩ēnē′.
virile, vĭr′ĭl, vī′rĭl.
virility, vĭrĭl′ĭtĭ.
virtu, vĕrtōō′, vĕr̩′tōō.
virtuoso, vĕr̩tiuō′sō.
The word is thoroughly naturalized in English.
virulence, vĭr′ōōlĕns, vĭr′-iulĕns.
virulent, vĭr′ōōlĕnt, vĭr′-iulĕnt.
vis-à-vis, vē′zăvē′.
viscera, vĭs′ĕrä.
viscid, vĭs′ĭd.
Visconti, vĕskōn′tē.
viscount, vī′kount.
visé, vēza′.
Visigoth, vĭz′ĭgŏth.
Vistula, vĭs′tiulä.
visual, vĭz̩′iuäl.

vitellin, vĭtĕl'ĭn.
Also written *vitelline*.
vitiate, vĭsh'ĭāt.
Vitoria, vĕtō'rēă.
Also written *Vittoria*.
vitreous, vĭt'rēŭs.
vĭt'rĭol.
Vitry-le-François, vē'trē' lê frăń'swā'.
Vittorio Emmanuele, vĕt-tō'rēō ĕmmănwā'lā.
vituperate, vītiu'pêrāt.
viva, vē'vă.
vivace, vĕvă'chā.
vivacious, vīvā'shŭs.
vivacity, vīvās'ĭtĭ.
vivandier, vēvăńdyā'.
vivandière, vēvăńdyâr'.
viva voce, vē'vă vō'sē.
vive, ve'v.
Vive La République, vēv' lā rāpü'blēk'.
Vive L'Empereur, vēv lăń'prör'.
Vive Le Roi, vēv' lê rwă'.
Viviani, vēvēă'nē.
viviparous, vīvĭp'ărŭs, vĭvĭp'ărŭs.
viz., vĭz.
See videlicet.
vizier, vĭzēr', vĭz'yêr.
vizor, vĭz'êr, vī'zêr.
Vladimir, vlăd'ĭmĭr.
Vladivostock, vlădĭvŏs'tŏk, vlā'dyĕvŏstôk'.
vocable, vō'kăb'l.
vodka, vŏd'kă.
Voet, vōōt.
Vogt, fōCHt.
vogue, vōg.
Vŏl'āpük.
volatile, vŏl'ătĭl.
vol-au-vent, vŏlōvăń'.
Volga, vŏl'gă.
Volhynia, vŏlĭn'ĭă.
Volkslied, fōlks'lēt'.
Volpone, vŏlpō'nĕ.
Volsci, vŏl'sī.
Volscian, vŏl'shăn.
volt, vōlt.
volte-face, vŏlt fās'.
voluminous, vŏliu'mĭnŭs.
volute, vŏliut'.
Von Bülow, fŏn bü'lŏv.
Von Falkenhayn, fōn făl'-kĕnhīn.
Von Hindenburg, fōn hĭn'-dĕnbōōrCH.
Von Kluck, fōn klŏŏk.
Von Moltke, fōn mōlt'kê.

von Tirpitz, fŏn tēr′pĭts.
voodoo, vōō′dōō, vōōdōō′.
vorspiel, fôr′shpēl.
Vosges, vōẓ.
vox dei, vŏks dē′ī.
vox humana, vŏks hiumā′-nȧ.
vox populi, vŏks pŏp′iulī.
voyageur, vwä′yäzhör′.
vraisemblance, vrĕ′sȧn′-blȧns′.
Vuelta Abajo, vwäl′tȧ ȧbȧ′-hō.
vulpine, vŭl′pīn, vŭl′pĭn.
vulturine, vŭl′tiurīn, vŭl′-tiurĭn.

W

Wabash, wô'băsh.

Wace, wās, văs.

An Anglo-Norman poet (12th century), whose name may be pronounced with equal propriety as French or English.

Wacht am Rhein, Die, dē văCHt ăm rīn.

Waco, wā'ko.

Wagner, văg'nêṛ, văch'nĕr.

So pronounced as the name of the German composer. As an English name it is usually *văg'nêr*.

wagon-lit, văgôṅlē'.

Wagram, vă'grăm.

wainscot, wān'skŏt.

waistcoat, wāst'kōt, wās'kōt, wes'kȯt.

When the word was in general use, the last was the usual pronunciation.

Wakerife (Scot.), wāk'rīf.

Walcheren, văl'CHĕrĕn.

Waldemar, wŏl'dĕmăṛ.

Waldenses, wŏldĕn'sēz.

Waldersee, von, fŏn văl'dĕrzā'.

Waldteufel, valt'toifĕl.

Walhalla, wŏlhăl'ä, văl-hăl'ȧ, vălhăl'ă.

Walküre, Die, dē vălkü'rê.

Wallachia, wŏlā'kĭä.

Wallenstein, wŏl'ĕnstĭn, văl'ĕnshtīn.

Walpurgis, vălpo͝or'gĕs.

walrus, wŏl'rŭs.

Waltham, wŏl'thăm; (Brit.), wŏl'tėm.

Walther von der Vogelweide, văl'tĕr fŏn dêr fō'gĕlvī'dê.

waltz, wŏlts.

wan, wŏn.

wanderjahr, văn'dĕryăr.

wanderlust, văn'dĕrlo͝ost.

want, wônt, wŏnt.

wapentake, wŏp'ĕntāk.

warrant, wŏr'ănt.

warrantee, wŏrăntē'.

warrantor, wŏr'ăntôr, wŏr'ăntẹṛ.

warranty, wŏr'ăntĭ.

Warsaw, wôr'sô.

Warwick, wŏr'ĭk.

was, wŏz.

But in unstressed positions, *wĕz, w'z.*

Wasatch, wô'săch.

wassail, wŏs'ĭl.

Waterloo, wô'têṛlōō'.

In British usage generally stressed on the last syllable, but on the first when used attributively, as *Waterloo Station;* by some speakers stressed always on the first.

Watervliet, wôtêṛvlēt'.

Watteau, vā'tō'; (Ang.), wăt̄ō'.

waucht (Scot.), wăCHt.

waugh (Scot.), wôCH.

Waukegan, wôkē'găn.

Waukesha, wô'kĕshô.

weal, wēl.

Wealden, wēl'd'n.

weapon, wep'ŭn.

Weber, von, fŏn vā'bêr.

wecht (Scot.), wĕCHt.

Wednesday, wĕnz'dā.

Weehawken, wēhô'kĕn.

Weenix, vā'nĭks.

weght (Scot.), wĕCHt.

Weihaiwei, wā'hī'wā'.

Weimar, vī'mär.

weir (dam), wēr.

weird, wērd.

weise (Scot.), wīz.

Wellesley, wĕlz'lĭ.

Welsbach, wĕlz'băk, vĕls'-băCH.

Wemyss, wēmz.

Wenceslaus, wĕn'sĕslôs.

were-wolf, wēṛ'wo͝olf.

Werther, vĕr'tĕr, wêṛ'têṛ.

Weser, vā'zêr.

Westhoek, wĕst'ho͝ok.

Wĕst'mĭnstêṛ, wĕstmĭn'-stêṛ.

Westmoreland, wĕst'mŏr-länd, west'mȯrl'nd.

Westphalia, wĕstfā'lĭă.

Weyler (General), wā'lĕr.

Weyman (Stanley J.), wī'-măn.

wherewith, hwârwĭth'.

wherewithal, hwârwĭthôl'.

whid (Scot.), hwŭd.

whigmaleerie (Scot.), hwĕg'mălē'rĭ.

whilk (Scot.), hwŭlk.

whilly (Scot.), hwŭl'ĭ.

whillywha (Scot.), hwul'-ĭhwô.

whilom, hwī'lŭm.

whirry (Scot.), hwûr'ĭ.

whissle (Scot.), hwŭs''l.

Whitefield, hwĭt'fēld.

whitrack (Scot.), hwŭt'răk.

Whitsunday, hwĭt's'ndā, hwit'sŭn'dǡ.
Jones gives *wĭt'sŭndĭ.*
whitter (Scot.), hwŭ'ttêr.
whittle (Scot.), hwŭt''l.
whittret (Scot.), hwŭt'rĕt.
whorl, hwŭrl, hwôrl.
whortleberry, hwŭr't'lbĕr'ĭ.
Wichita, wĭch'ĭtô.
wick (Scot.), wĕk.
widdy (Scot.), wŭd'ĭ.
Wieland, vē'lănt.
Wieniawski, vyĕ'nyăfskĭ.
Wiesbaden, vēsbǡ'dĕn.
wig (Scot.), wĕg.
wight (Scot.), wĕCHt.
wildebeest, wĭld'bēst, vĭl'-dĕbāst.
Wilhelm, vĭl'hĕlm.
Wilhelmina, wĭlhĕlmē'nǡ.
Wilhelm Meister, vĭl'hĕlm mī'stêr.
wilk (Scot.), wŭlk.
Wilkes-Barre, wĭlks'bărĭ.
Willamette, wĭlă'mĕt.
willyard (Scot.), wŭl'yǡrd.
wimple (Scot.), wĕm'p'l.
winch (Scot.), wĕnsh, wŭnsh.
wind (subst.), wĭnd.
In poetry, often *wīnd.*
windle (Scot.), wĕn''l.
windlestrae (Scot.), wĭn'-'lstrā.
windling (Scot.), wĭn'lĭn.
windrow, wĭnd'rŏ, wĭn'rō.
Windsor, wĭn'zêr.
windward, wĭnd'wêrd, wĭn'dêrd.
Winkelried, von, fŏn vĭn'-kĕlrēt.
winna (Scot.), wŭn'nǡ.
Winnepesaukee (Lake), wĭnĕpĕsô'kē.
wiseacre, wīz'ākêr.
wistā'rĭǡ.
Less commonly appears as *wĭstē'rĭǡ.*
witenagemot, wĭt'ĕnǡgĕ-mōt'.
withe, wĭth, wīth.
withers, wĭth'êrz.
withes, wĭth'z, wĭth'z.
withy, wĭth'ĭ, wĭth'ĭ.
Witte, vĭt'ê.
wivern, wī'vêrn.
wizen, wĭz''n.
Wodehouse, wŏŏd'hous.
Woevre, vöv'r'.
Woffington (Peg), wŏf'ĭn-tŭn.
Wolcott (Oliver), wŏŏl'kŭt.

Wolfram von Eschenbach, vŏl'frăm fŏn ĕsh'ĕnbăCH.

Wollaston, wo͝ol'ăstŭn.

Wolseley, wo͝olz'lĭ.

Wolsey, wo͝ol'zĭ.

wombat, wŏm'băt.

women, wĭm'ĕn, wĭm'ĭn.

wont, wŭnt, wōnt.

Wōnt is preferred in British usage for both meanings (*custom* and *accustomed*). For the contraction (*won't*) *wunt* is nowhere the favorite unless in New England.

Woolsey, wo͝ol'sĭ.

Woolwich, wo͝ol'ĭch.

Worcester, wo͝os'tẽr.

Worms, vōrms; (Ang.), wûrms.

worsted (subst.), wo͝os'tĕd; (past tense and participle), wûrs'ted.

wörterbuch, vört'erbōōCH.

wound, wōōnd, wound.

The second now archaic but preserved in poetry.

Wouwerman, wou'wêrmăn.

wraith, rāth.

wrath, răth, rāth.

wreath, rēth.

wreathe, rēth.

wristband, rĭst'bănd, rĭz'b'nd.

wroth, rôth, rōth.

Württemberg, vür'tĕmbĕrCH.

Wu Ting Fang, wōō' tĭn' făng'.

Wyandotte, wī'ăndŏt.

Wycliffe, w k'lĭf

Wykeham, wĭk'ăm.

Wyoming, wīō'mĭng.

Wyss, vĭs.

Wyttenbach, vĭt'ĕnbăCH.

X

Xanadu, zăn′ăd<u>oo</u>′.
xanthe:n, zăn′thĕĭn.
Xanthian, zăn′thĭăn.
xanthin, zăn′thĭn.
Xanthippe, zănthĭp′ē.
Xavier (Saint Francis), zăv′ĭêr.
xebec, zē′bĕk.
Xenia, zē′nĭă.
Xenocrates, zĕnŏk′rătēz.
Xenophanes, zĕnŏf′ănēz.
Xenophon, zĕn′ŏfŏn.
Xeres, hā′rās′.
Ximenes, zĕmē′nēz, hĭmā′nās.
xiphoid, zĭf′oid.
Xorullo, hōr<u>oo</u>l′yō.
More commonly written *Jorullo*.
xylograph, zī′lŏgrăf.
xylography, zīlŏg′răfĭ.
xylophone, zī′lŏfōn.

Y

yacht, yŏt.
Yakima, yăk'ĭmô.
Yakutsk, yăkōōtsk'.
Yang-tse-Kiang, yăn̤ tsē kēăn̤'.
yataghan, yăt'ăgăn.
yauld (Scot.), yôd.
Yazoo, yăz'ōō.
ycleped, ĭklĕpt'.
Yeats, yāts.
So pronounced as the name of the Irish poet, and by most who bear the name; in some instances, however, it is *yēts*.
yelk, yĕlk.
Cf. yolk.
Yemen, yĕm'ĕn.
Yenisei, yĕnĕsĕ'ē.
Yerkes, yêr'kĕz.
Yggdrasyll, ĭg'drăsĭl.
ylang-ylang, ē'lăng ē'lăng.
yodel, yō'd'l.
yogi, yō'gē.
yogism, yō'gĭz'm.
Yokohama, yō'kŏhă'mā.
yolk, yōk, yōlk.
Cf. yelk.
Yonge (Charlotte), yŭn̤.
Yosemite (Valley), yō-sĕm'ĭtē.
Youghiogheny, yŏkŏgā'nĭ.
yow (Scot.), you.
yowie, you'ĭ.
Ypres, ē'pr'.
Ypsilanti, ĭpsĭlăn'tĭ.
Yriarte, ērēăr'tā.
Ysaye, ēzā'yē.
Yucatan, yōōkătăn'.
Yvetot, ēv'tō'.

Z

Zabdiel, zăb′dĭĕl.
Zabulon, zăb′iulŏn.
Zacatecas, săkătā′kăs.
Zaccheus, zăkē′ŭs, zăk′ēŭs.
Zadkiel, zăd′kĭĕl.
Zaire, zăēr′.
Zambezi, zămbē′zĭ, zāmbā′-zē.
Zangwill, zăṇ′wĭl.
Zanzibar, zănzĭbăṛ′.
Zapata, săpă′tă.
Zarathustra, zăr ă th ŏŏ s′-tră.
Zauberflöte, Die, dē tsou′-bĕrflötê.
zealot, zĕl′ŭt.
zealous, zĕl′ŭs.
Zebedee, zĕb′ĕdē.
zebu, zē′biu.
Zechariah, zĕkărī′ă.
Zeebrugge, za′brŏŏgê.
zenana, zĕnā′nă.
Zeno, zē′nō.
Zephaniah, zĕfănī′ă.
Zephyrus, zĕf′ĭrŭs.
Zeppelin, zĕp′ĕlĭn, tsĕp′-ĕlēn′.
Zermatt, tsĕrmăt′.
Zerubbabel, zĕrŭb′ăbĕl.
zeugma, ziug′mă.
Zeus, zius.
Zeuxis, ziuk′sĭs.
Zimri, zĭm′rī.
zincic, zĭṇk′ĭk.
Zipporah, zĭpō′ră.
Zobeidah, zŏbā′dă, zōbī′dă.
So pronounced, also, when written *Zobeide*.
zodiac, zō′dĭăk.
zodiacal, zŏdī′ăkăl.
zoography, zŏŏg′răfĭ.
zoological, zōŏlŏdẓ′ĭkăl.
zoologist, zŏŏl′ŏdẓĭst.
zoology, zŏŏl′ŏdẓĭ.
zoophyte, zō′ŏfīt.
zoophytology, zōŏfĭtŏl′ŏdẓĭ.
Zophiel, zō′fĭĕl.
Zoroaster zō′rŏăs′têṛ.
zouave, zŏŏăv′.
Zucchero, tsōōka′rō.
Also appears as *Zuccaro* (*tsōō-kă′rō*).

Zuider Zee, zī′dêr zē′, zi′dêr zā′, zoid′êr zā.
Zuleika, sŏŏlā′kă, zōōlī′kā.
Zuloaga, thōōlŏă′gă.
Zuñi, zōō′nyē.
Zurich, zōō′rĭk, tsü′rĭCH.
Zutphen, zŭt′fĕn.
zwieback, tsvē′băk.
Zwingle, tsvĭṇ′g'l.
Zwingli, tsvĭṇ′lē.
Zwinglian, tsvĭn′lĭăn, zwĭṇ′lĭăn.
zymosis, zīmō′sĭs.
zymotic, zīmŏt′ĭk.

THE END

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